

Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
City of Glasgow



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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW



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Sub-Convener—JOHN M. INGLIS, J.P.

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1961

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Depute Medical Officer of Health

ARCHIBALD R. MILLER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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<i>School Health Service</i>	...	JAMES EWAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
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Bacteriologist

(VACANT)

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 JOHN D. ARTON WILLIAM RAE
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<i>Superintendent of Health Visitors</i>			MISS CHRISTINA KEACHIE
<i>Supervisor of Midwives</i>	MISS AGNES B. HUNT
<i>Supervisor of Home Helps</i>	...		MRS. JEAN DONALD
<i>Sister Tutor</i>	MISS JEAN ARMSTRONG
<i>Supervisor of Day Nurseries</i>	...		MISS MARGARET H. LEE

Port Health Authority

<i>Senior Inspector</i>	WILLIAM J. SMITH
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Administration

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<i>Principal Welfare Services Officer</i>				THOMAS TINTO, F.S.A.A., D.P.A.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>		JOHN DUFFUS, A.C.I.S.

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<i>Welfare</i>	MRS. RUBY S. LEARMONT
<i>School Health Service</i>		JAMES A. STEWART

PREFACE

The year was a difficult one in spite of some improvement in the mortality and morbidity statistics. The infant mortality rate was one point lower than that reached in 1960, although still above the rates in other Scottish cities. Reference must again be made to the lack of hospital accommodation for mothers. While a number of beds has been made available by the Western Regional Hospital Board in existing hospitals it is still well short of Glasgow's pressing need.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was again the lowest ever recorded, but the fractional decrease in the course of the last three years emphasises that tuberculosis is by no means under control. In the B.C.G. vaccination scheme for school children parental consent for vaccination was obtained in 96·1 per cent. of the children, the highest figure so far achieved.

Diphtheria continues to be absent in the city for the fifth year in succession, and there have been no deaths for the past seven years. The number of cases of scarlet fever notified is the lowest ever recorded, and for the fifth succeeding year there were no deaths from this disease.

Poliomyelitis returned to the city after being practically absent since the autumn of 1958. The presence of cases of the serious Type 1 infection late in the year gave a warning of the outbreak which occurred in the first part of 1962 and the need to plan a vaccination campaign to raise the level of protection in the most susceptible groups of the population. Permission to give a fourth injection to primary school children was taken full advantage of by the School Health Service.

The final sections of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, came into force on 1st June, 1962, and reference is made in the report to the implementation of some of the new duties laid upon Local Health Authorities.

Glasgow's five-year plan for clean air reached another stage by the making of an Order in respect of the Ward of Provan, the largest of the city wards. The Order was approved by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962.

There were more deaths in 1961 and the death rate increased from 12·3 per 1,000 in 1960 to 12·7 in 1961. Most of the increase was due to a heavier mortality from respiratory disease resulting from the unfavourable weather conditions in the first and last two months of the year. Deaths from circulatory disease were also more numerous, and a much higher proportion of the deaths in this group was due to coronary thrombosis. Although there was some reduction in deaths from cancer of the respiratory organs, the level of mortality still remains high, especially among males. The female deaths from this cause are only a little more than a fifth of the male total, although since 1955 they too have begun to rise. Deaths at all ages from congenital malformations have been increasing in recent years, and the total for 1961 is the highest figure recorded in the past eleven years.

There were fewer births, 22,842, and the birthrate was 21·7, still above the Scottish rate of 19·5. The marriage rate, 8·9, was somewhat lower than in 1960.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the city's population as at 31st December, was 1,053,100, a decrease of 11,600 from the previous year. The natural increase (births less deaths) would have been 9,474 were it not for the movement of population outwith the city to some areas in Scotland and elsewhere. The estimated net migration loss was 21,074 persons. There was also a movement of population within the city, with increases in Provan and Pollokshaws Wards and decreases in the older Central wards.

The total number of occupied houses was 326,614, a net increase of 668 on the 1960 figure. The most substantial increases were 2,115 in the Provan Ward and 643 in the Pollokshaws Ward. There were also increases in Yoker, Cathcart and Knightswood. The number of unoccupied houses was 4,335, almost the same as in 1960. The majority of the empty houses were of one and two apartments and houses in the group of five apartments and over.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

It is gratifying to report that there was a further reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate to 31 compared with 32 in 1960. The rate is still, however, far from satisfactory, and reflects many adverse factors, social and medical, which still operate in the City. The nutrition of the expectant mother is not in very many instances as good as it should be. The results of haemoglobin estimation in women attending the

Corporation antenatal clinics illustrate this important problem in maternal care. The incidence of anaemia in expectant mothers is giving rise to some considerable disquiet and special attention is being given to the treatment of these cases. Many of these expectant mothers would benefit from admission to hospital before the commencement of labour, but this is not possible because of the insufficiency of maternity bed accommodation. The deficiencies have not as yet been met and the position is in urgent need of remedy.

An analysis of the infant deaths shows, however, that progress has been made in the reduction of preventable deaths. Deaths from both respiratory and digestive diseases were less in number. The number of deaths from violence, i.e., suffocation from regurgitation of food, from a pillow and other causes, was markedly reduced from 42 in 1960 to 22. Deaths from congenital malformations continue to increase.

An aspect of child welfare which is coming to the notice of the staff and is somewhat disturbing is the fact that in certain families the nutrition of the toddler, particularly the child between 1-2 years, is not as good as it should be. The way in which people spend their money in these families leads to poorly balanced diets and such children lack sufficient protein and vitamins. A few cases of rickets in this age group have occurred and it would appear that there is still need for intensive education of parents on the basic physical needs of their young children.

WELFARE FOODS.

The Welfare price of National Dried Milk, increased from 10½d. to 2s. 7d. per tin from April, 1957, has led to a decrease in the uptake. Parents have shown an increasing preference to use milk tokens for liquid milk and to buy the more attractively packaged proprietary baby foods. Orange juice was restricted to children under two years of age from November, 1957. From 1st June, 1961, orange juice was again made available to all children under school age, and the following price increases came into effect :—

Orange Juice ...	...	1s. 6d. per bottle	previously 5d.
Cod Liver Oil	...	1s. per bottle ...	previously free
Vitamin Tablets	...	6d. per packet	previously free

Since that date there has been a decrease in the uptake of all three products, but a large increase in the free issues available by tokens issued by the National Assistance Board.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

There were more applications again in 1961, especially requests for Sunday and evening help, and despite the increase in staff the number is still inadequate to satisfy the demand. Of the 1,602 domestic helps employed, 428 are on a whole-time and 1,174 on a part-time basis.

During the year 8,069 cases were assisted, 237 being maternity, 5,583 general, etc., and 111 tuberculosis.

The maternity cases are given priority, and the number of families requiring part-time help is still increasing.

General cases make the heaviest demand, and a large proportion are cases of prolonged illness or incapacity who would otherwise have to go into hospital. In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the patient who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted for the general scheme. The special " E " scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of incapacity of such persons, and in some cases the incapacity has lasted for five or more years. Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of the disability a similar long term scheme of assistance is provided for cases of disseminated sclerosis. Help is also provided for 84 males living alone and for 57 elderly blind persons.

The Home Help Service was not designed to provide permanent assistance but to give the family concerned time to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There is therefore a specified limit of eight weeks for which the help is provided. The exceptions are the specially extended services already mentioned.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the Home Nursing Service staff paid some 328,063 visits. There was a further decrease in the number of visits to tuberculous patients and also a slight decrease in the total number of new cases on the register.

The number of home nursing staff decreased from 152 to 144. Recruitment of staff has been difficult because of the general shortage of trained nurses. Of these recruited, few wish to do domiciliary mid-wifery and during the winter months in particular the staffing situation was acute.

The shortened course of District Nurse Training commenced in January, 1961. This course was of three months' duration for nurses with S.C.M. and four months for those with R.G.N. only.

Under the scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board, 36 pupil midwives from Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, took extern training under the supervision of the senior midwives. In addition, 80 cases were taken by pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The immunisation centre for the West of Scotland against yellow fever and certain other diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country has continued in operation during the year, its fifteenth year of existence. Some 2,491 inoculations were given against yellow fever and 3,143 against enteric fever, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox. These figures include the crews of several ships, as it is usually more convenient for medical staff from the Department to visit the vessels in the port than to have a large crew attend at one time at the centre.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950. The number of primary vaccinations carried out during the year was more than in 1960, but the level of protection in the community gives little basis for satisfaction.

There were five cases of typhoid fever in the city, including one found on board ship, and 24 cases of paratyphoid fever, including an institutional case. Dr. Bloch, who has written this section of the report for some years, has prepared a detailed survey of chronic carriers of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, and makes certain recommendations for their supervision.

The number of notifications of dysentery reached 3,275, a considerable reduction over that found in the previous year. It is, in fact, the smallest number for any of the years of the current epidemic but higher than any figure in the pre-epidemic period 1919-53. Both Flexner and Sonne types were present in the city. Strict attention to hand-washing before preparing and eating food and after visiting the toilet is a most important preventive measure.

The number of cases of food poisoning notified to the Department decreased, although the number of incidents increased. The majority of

the cases were involved in outbreaks due to various types of *Salmonella* organism particularly *Salmonella typhimurium*, and to poisoning by *Staphylococcus* toxin and by *Clostridium welchii*.

There were 417 cases of scarlet fever notified, the lowest number ever recorded and a considerable reduction on 1960. For the fifth succeeding year there were no deaths from this disease. There was also a reduction in the incidence of erysipelas, and no deaths have been recorded from this disease since 1958.

For the fifth successive year no cases of diphtheria were recorded and no deaths have occurred in the past seven years. The number of children protected by immunisation, however, is not sufficient to ensure freedom from this infection should a severe form of the disease return, as has happened elsewhere.

There was an increase in the number of cases notified suffering from cerebrospinal fever from 52 to 68. The majority of the cases were under five years of age. There were seven deaths, giving a fatality rate of 10·3 per cent.

In 1961 measles in epidemic form returned to Glasgow, when there were 6,190 cases registered. There were six deaths, all in children under five years of age, which compared with seven deaths in the epidemic of 1959.

There were registered 931 cases of rubella (german measles), almost three times as many as were registered in 1961. This is the highest incidence since 1953. Rubella itself is a mild disease, but it is known that when contracted by expectant mothers during the first four months of pregnancy the disease can cause defect in the children.

In pre-war years it was customary to expect that measles and whooping cough would alternate, and such would seem to be the case in 1961 when there were only 824 cases of whooping cough registered compared with 3,745 in 1960. There were no deaths.

Prior to 1961 the virus of poliomyelitis had been practically absent from Glasgow since the autumn of 1958. The virus reappeared in the autumn, and a few cases of true poliomyelitis infection were admitted to hospital. One of the Glasgow cases had returned from Hull a week before he sickened and was probably infected there. The total number of virological proven cases in the year was 10, including two who had

attended the same nursery school. Specimens were taken from children in the nursery school and examined at the Virus Laboratory, when seven children were found to be contact carriers of polio virus Type 1. This dissemination of the virus around a case is known to occur. The presence of proved poliomyelitis infection so late in the year was a warning that an outbreak was probable in 1962.

A steady improvement has been maintained in poliomyelitis vaccination, and the following table shows the vaccination state at 31st December, 1961 :—

			Vaccinated with Two Injections		
Age Group			Number	Per cent. of Estimated Population	Third Injections given
—5	...	...	55,629	58.0	32,611
5-14	...	...	167,116	86.5	136,717
15-19	...	...	65,772	80.0	51,082
20-24	...	...	35,883	43.9	24,744
25-39	...	...	41,781	17.0	25,172
Others	...	...	12,952	—	7,407
			379,133		277,733

The percentage of children protected under five years of age was not high enough to ensure freedom from poliomyelitis in 1962 when there was an outbreak which largely affected children in the pre-school age group.

There were 3,762 cases of primary pneumonia notified during the year, 24.3 per cent. being over 65 years of age. There were 692 deaths, 40 per cent. occurring in the first three months of the year.

The number of deaths from bronchitis was 701, above the average, although less than the high figures ruling in 1958 and 1959 when there were exceptional periods of smog. Some 40 per cent. of the deaths in bronchitis occurred in the first quarter and 31 per cent. in the fourth quarter of the year.

Reference is made in the Report to the comparison of death-rates from pneumonia and bronchitis in Glasgow with those of other cities in Scotland and England. While the death-rate from bronchitis in Glasgow is higher than in any city in Scotland it falls considerably below the rates for some of the towns in the North of England.

TUBERCULOSIS.

While the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was again the lowest ever recorded, the fractional decrease in the course of the last three years emphasised that tuberculosis is by no means under control and that continuous and persistent efforts will be required by all means possible to reduce the incidence below the present level. The number of new cases notified was 1,021, which compares with 1,092 in 1960. The 1961 incidence is now 50·5 per cent. of the 1956 figure. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of children under 5 and in boys between 5 and 15 years notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. This increase was in the main due to a change in the basis for notification. In discussions with the chest physicians it was agreed that wherever patients were under treatment a formal notification would be submitted even although the disease was minimal in order that continuous contact tracing and protection by B.C.G. might be undertaken. Many of these children were contacts of active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with positive sputum, and their disease was detected as the result of contact examination.

The statistics for mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis have this year been shown on the basis computed by the Registrar-General, and an amendment has been made to the table in the report giving the comparative rates for Glasgow and other cities on this new standard. There were 192 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate per 100,000 of 18·2 compared with 19 for last year. Like the incidence from pulmonary tuberculosis the death rate in Glasgow has decreased only fractionally, and our present rate compares most unfavourably with the rate for other cities in Scotland and England.

The vaccination of school leavers with B.C.G. continues, and a further effort was made in 1961 to secure a high level of parental consent. Out of a possible 17,155 school children consent was obtained in 96·1 per cent., the highest ever recorded. The percentage of negative reactors was 80·5, almost the same as the rate for last year of 80·7 and 79·1 in 1959. These rates are still indicative of considerable infection among the community.

The campaign reflected the usual high standard of ability shown by the teams of health visitors, clerkesses and medical officers, and was again matched by the courtesy and co-operation of the Education Department and the teaching staffs which played a large part in the successful operation of the scheme.

The total number of vaccinations of new-born infants during the year was 11,263, the largest number of vaccinations in any one year. The seven obstetric units in the city are now in the scheme for vaccination, as is also the Ross (Paisley) Annexe of the Royal Maternity Hospital.

The total number of X-ray films taken in the X-ray Section was 15,500, a slight increase on 1960. The most important contribution of the Section was the detection of active pulmonary tuberculosis, of which 126 cases were discovered for the first time.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease further decreased from 1,592 in 1960 to 1,412 in 1961. This decrease was due to a fall in the number of cases of acute gonorrhoea in males and acute syphilis in both males and females. There was a slight rise in acute gonorrhoea in females. The incidence of acute syphilis in females returns to the level prevalent in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959. There were no cases of congenital syphilis under one year of age and only nine cases at all ages. This is a marked reduction in the increased number that occurred in 1960.

The number of new and transferred-in patients attending *ad hoc* clinics for the first time was 4,994 compared with 4,916 in 1960. The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high at 2,132, a slight increase over 1960.

MENTAL HEALTH.

All sections of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, came into force on 1st June, 1962. Proposals under Section 21 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, have been prepared for the provision of mental health services under Section 27 of that Act and Part II of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. These are awaiting the formal approval of the Secretary of State.

Among the proposals are schemes for the training and care of pre-school and school children and the ascertainment of mental deficiency in persons not of school age. A special day nursery for severely mentally handicapped children is being carried on in temporary accommodation. Children are transported to the centre daily, and even in the short time it has been running these children have shown benefit and advantage from the care they are receiving. The most pressing need

was for those children under five years of age who were demanding so much attention from their parents that the other normal children in the family were not receiving an adequate share of the parents' attention and the family life was seriously disrupted.

A similar nursery is to be provided on the Balvicar Street site which will accommodate also an assessment centre and the replacement of the existing child welfare clinic.. The assessment centre will provide facilities for the mental and physical assessment of children who are not developing normally. To this project which will cost £83,000 the Carnegie Trustees have granted £30,000.

A small assessment centre will also be provided in Glenfarg Street Clinic which was vacated when the maternity and child welfare service moved to the Cowcaddens Clinic at Callander Street.

In the Corporation's plans for the care of the mentally handicapped are diversionary centres for children who have failed to gain entrance to the Education Department's occupational centres. One of these units is being provided at Broomhill by the adaptation of a three-storey brick building which will also provide for a special day nursery for children under five.

The need was recognised for the adequate training of medical and nursing staff in the early detection of defects in children, the prevention of behavioural problems and the after-care of the mentally ill. Child Welfare and School Medical Officers have been sent for short courses of training in the assessment of the mental capacity of the very young and in the assessment of mental deficiency.

Reference has already been made in the 1960 Report to the six months' Course in Mental Health for health visitors which is provided with the help of the Director of the School of Social Study and the Professor of Psychological Medicine at the University. Selected health visitors who have completed the first course have been allocated part-time to Hawkhead, Gartnavel and Woodilee Mental Hospitals and to the mental units at Southern General and Duke Street Hospitals. At the hospitals and units these health visitors work closely with the clinical staff and with the psychiatric social workers. Their special duties are to provide an after-care service in the first place for those patients who are liable to relapse.

The work of the Mental Services Section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years. The total number of mental defectives at the end of the year was 1,235. There is still great difficulty

in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients, although 41 patients were admitted to institutional accommodation during the year.

At the request of the General Board of Control 356 special reports were made by the medical officers on the suitability of boarded-out patients for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharged from the Roll.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section is available within the city area on a 24-hour basis for the examination and, where necessary, the certification of patients referred by general practitioners as being persons of unsound mind. The total number of cases examined during the year was 593, of which 84 per cent. were found certifiable.

Under the new Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, the local authority's medical officers may sign only one of the two certificates required. Their duties in the field of certification will be replaced in part by their duties as "responsible medical officers" under the Act.

BLIND PERSONS.

At the Regional Certifying Clinic 720 persons were examined for the first time and 306 re-examined. Of the total of 1,026 some 400 were examined at home. Of those examined for the first time, 66 per cent. were certified blind and 26·2 per cent. partially sighted. Of the 306 persons re-examined there was no change in the classification in 188 (61·5 per cent.) of whom 35 were blind. Of the remainder 19 were found to be no longer blind and 98 previously not blind were now certified as blind.

With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind a follow-up scheme deals with those patients examined at the Clinic and considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. Home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and progress of these patients.

In the broad classification of causes of blindness into congenital and undetermined, infectious and toxic, traumatic and chemical, systemic diseases and other causes not otherwise classified, by far the greatest number fell into the first category, principally due to cataract, glaucoma and myopia.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 7,188 vessels, including 1,522 from overseas, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 7,262,273 entered the Port of Glasgow. There were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus in any of the vessels entering the area. There were present, however, cases of dysentery, infectious hepatitis, influenza, malaria, pneumonia and other infections.

The investigation into the condition of drinking water supplies to ships has been continued, and complaints made by members of the crew that the domestic water supply of a vessel was not suitable for drinking were investigated.

There was a decrease in the number of ships carrying alien passengers and in the number of aliens landed at the port. There were no rejections on medical grounds.

Inspection and re-inspection of vessels arriving in the port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. In most instances the majority of them were remedied before the vessels left the area, but in some instances it was necessary to communicate with the owners or the Port Health Authority at the next port of call in the United Kingdom.

The most prominent defects were the verminous condition of the crew accommodation and the accumulation of rubbish.

Special observations are taken on hygiene and sanitation of the dock area, including the condition of the sanitary conveniences.

The number of dockers' canteens has now been reduced to three, and the work of modernisation and repair is in progress.

The control of rat infestation in ships and on the dockside is an important duty of the Port Health Authority, and as usual specimens of rats were submitted to the Bacteriologist for the examination and detection of the bacillus of plague. For years the results have been consistently negative. The total number of international deratting and exemption certificates was 439. The number of deratting certificates showed a decrease, but the number of exemption certificates is on the increase. Of the total certificates issued 20 were in respect of new vessels and 49 of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Ardrossan, Bowling, Dunglass, Dumbarton, Finnart, Irvine and Troon.

During the year a total of 775,033 tons of foodstuffs were landed at the port, almost all of which were from vessels arriving from overseas ports. There has been an increase in the imports of grain due to the completion of the granary at Meadowside Quay. There has been a decrease in the volume of trade brought in by coastal vessels, no doubt due to new methods of handling cargo, particularly consignments which are loaded overseas in sealed containers which are not opened until the cargo is landed at its destination. All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were subjected to examination under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1937-48. Some 13,600 cwts. were declared unsound and unfit for human consumption. In many instances products were removed to the Cleansing Department incinerators for disposal in the presence of an inspector. It was possible in some cases to release the damaged foodstuffs for use as animal feeding on a written undertaking and with supervision. One of the heaviest condemnations was in respect of a shipment of 1,000 tons of bagged onions which were found to be wet damaged and in a state of decomposition. When the cargo was finally discharged almost 50 per cent. of the onions were condemned for human consumption and removed to a disused quarry where they were buried under supervision.

The importations of egg products and desiccated coconut still demand considerable sampling to ensure that they do not contain salmonella (food poisoning) organisms. Importation of fruit juice and fruit pulp are examined for the amount of preservative present, and in seven consignments the amount was far in excess of the standard laid down by the Regulations.

During the year three vessels entered the port with cargoes of bulk lard. Previously lard was imported in casks or drums but for the first time the lard was imported in tanks. The tanks were examined by a surveyor and declared suitable for lard carriage before being filled. Heating coils in the port and starboard tanks were switched on three days before arrival to provide a speedy discharge. The examination of the pumps and pipe lines revealed the presence of an accumulation of sediment and grease, and they were taken to the transport agent's premises for cleaning by rotary brushes followed by a detergent and steam and air turbulence before being reconnected. The tankers used in this operation were thoroughly cleansed with detergent and steam. The standard for both pipe lines and tanks was similar to that for the transport of milk. Some 500 tons of lard were imported in this fashion, and all the consignments were transported to Paisley for refining and packing.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The present report on the work of the Bacteriological Laboratory has been prepared by the Acting City Bacteriologist, Dr. Jean Young.

The Laboratory has been in existence for over sixty years as a Public Health Laboratory, serving in the main the Health and Welfare Department and the general practitioners and playing an important part in the work of control of infection. With the death of Dr. Carter in May, 1959, the question of a successor was considered, but the Corporation finally decided instead to open discussions with the Western Regional Hospital Board on the conditions for transfer of the Laboratory that would protect the position of the Health and Welfare Department. Satisfactory arrangements mutually agreeable were made, and the Laboratory has been transferred to the Board who have appointed a new Director who has taken up duty. The Director will provide for the Corporation as previously a monthly and annual report on the work of the Laboratory.

The total number of examinations completed during the year was 118,384, about 16,400 more than in 1960. The total increases were in food examinations, sensitivity tests, haemoglobin estimations, the introduction of the Reiter protein complement fixation test, and the cardiolipin Wassermann reaction. Haemoglobin estimations for expectant mothers attending the Corporation antenatal clinics accounted for 7,000 of the increase and the venereal disease tests for some 9,600.

The total number of nose and throat swabs examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was 946, only the second time that this number has fallen below 1,000. There were six positive specimens, one of the mitis type and five were atypical (type VI); all were found to be non-virulent. The epidemic virulent gravis type has now been absent for seven years and the intermedius type for six years.

Examinations of material for staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus) and antibiotic sensitivity tests were continued. The sensitivity test to various antibiotics allows the doctor to select the antibiotic to which the germ is specially sensitive and therefore the one which will have the greatest curative action.

The number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases fell to 1,665, the lowest figure recorded since 1951. Of this total 69 per cent. were *Sh. sonnei* and 31 per cent. *Sh. flexner*. A total of 17,666 specimens were examined, 10,909 from suspected cases and 6,757 from contacts and repeat specimens for clearance.

There were 3,879 samples of excreta received from persons either suspected of suffering from food poisoning or who were contacts of possible carriers. This is a considerable reduction in the numbers received the previous year. The principal food poisoning organism is *S. typhi-murium*, although *staphylococcus pyogenes* (aureus) and *Cl. welchii* were also involved.

This is the first full year in which the Whitechapel technique for the Wasserman test for syphilis has been employed and the Reiter protein complement fixation test used as an additional test. The cardiolipin Wassermann test was also being used. All sera sent to the Department for diagnostic purposes and from treated cases are subjected to these three tests. While the Laughlen precipitation test, which has been used as a screening test since 1947, has been discontinued it is planned to substitute the standard Wassermann test in its place. The Khan test has largely been dropped, although it is still performed if specifically requested. During the year altogether 31,607 of these tests were carried out.

Investigation into the city's milk supply involved the examination of 2,028 samples. Of this total 1,747 were investigated for compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk. Three were samples of bulk milk for processing in the city and 228 were milks from whirlcool dispensers. There were also 50 miscellaneous milk samples. The percentage of the two latter groups giving satisfactory results was only 38.2 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively whereas the percentages conforming to the appropriate standards in the designated grades ranged from 83.6 to 98. Reference has already been made to the unsatisfactory nature of milk from the whirlcool type of dispenser.

During 1960 the Secretary of State for Scotland set a provisional standard for ice cream of not more than 50,000 organisms per gram and no coliform bacilli in 1/100 gram. Of the 314 samples examined 83.1 per cent. conformed to this standard.

Samples of food received for examination as to their fitness for consumption were again much increased in number, mainly due to the large number of desiccated coconut samples examined. Of the 2,472 samples of desiccated coconut examined 78 were found to be contaminated with salmonellae, including six with *S. paratyphi* B. The remaining salmonella types included *typhi-murium* and newport, and a few samples were found to contain more than one type.

The bacteriological examination of imported egg products, started in 1955, continued. Only five out of the 771 samples submitted were found to contain salmonellae.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses provided by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association since the beginning of local government operations amounts to 119,675. The number constructed during the year was 3,049 compared with 3,327 in 1960 and 3,058 in 1959.

The clearance of slum dwellings continues by the representation of houses for closing and demolition and the promotion of slum clearance schemes. During 1961 1,845 individual houses were represented as unfit. To this should be added some 393 houses condemned by the Dean of Guild Court as dangerous.

During 1960, 189 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 180 families were rehoused.

The pressure on housing accommodation continues. While there is considerable movement of population out of and in to the city, the accommodation available still falls far short, both in number and character, of what is required. The building of new towns and overspill agreements with other local authorities will take some time to increase to a level where they will make a marked impression on Glasgow's housing needs. With the disappearance of almost all virgin ground within the city the Corporation has found it necessary to build more and more multi-storey dwellings. Redevelopment of the older parts of the city at a higher density than prevailing creates the necessity to build upwards and open green space, including even the green belt, may well be at a premium. A redevelopment of the older areas must of necessity mean that a proportion and sometimes a large proportion of the families must be rehoused elsewhere and the policy of the Corporation to rehouse a cross section of the population has meant that the proportion of the larger houses which will be available in redevelopment areas will be much less than in the housing schemes in the past.

No exact statistics are available of the overcrowding in the city but with the Census reports becoming available soon, there should be more detail on which to base accurately the housing needs of the city. In the 1935 Census of overcrowding Glasgow was one of the most overcrowded cities in Britain. It may continue to hold this unenviable position.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The new legislation coming into force during the year included the Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations restricting the amount of lead in specified foods and an amendment to the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, permitting the use of cold water and an efficient bactericidal agent.

Food sampling continued during the year with a total of 5,349 samples having been submitted for analysis. As in previous years, court proceedings against butchers outnumbered those taken against other traders.

There were 9,364 visits of inspection paid to markets, stores and wholesale and retail premises. Opportunity was taken to bring to the notice of owners and proprietors the need for cleansing and remedying defects and the improvement in food hygiene.

There are 23 registered milk producers in the city, two herds producing Certified milk and 21 Tuberculin Tested milk. The number of pasteurising establishments stands at 17, one fewer than last year. There are 1,722 dairies in the city, including 24 producers and 20 dairy-men holding supplementary licences. The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose to 87,639 gallons, an increase of 2,239 gallons. Formal and informal samples of milk totalled 3,246. The analyses compared very favourably with the results obtained from milk produced by show cattle during the Scottish Dairy Show in the Kelvin Hall.

Reference has been made in previous years to the unsatisfactory nature of milk samples drawn from milk dispensing machines. The fractional improvement that occurred during this year does nothing to recommend them as suitable machines. The milk dispensed from these machines, however, is a catering sale and therefore outwith the scope of the Milk (Special Designations) Act and Order.

Approximately twice as many samples, 262, as last year were obtained of baker's cream fillings, and a marked improvement in the standard of hygiene was reached compared with previous years.

Observations on the scrutiny of the wording on labels affixed to pre-packed articles of food, misleading statements and inaccurate claims were continued and proprietors advised of the correct wording to use.

The number of persons engaged in street trading continues to increase and now stands at 1,985. It was felt that the time had come to prohibit the sale of fish from hand-barrows, and anyone engaged in this trade was advised that the next time a vehicle was presented for inspection hand-barrows would not be acceptable.

AIR PURIFICATION.

In 1961 the Corporation made a Smoke Control Area Order for the Ward of Provan which consists in all of 19,768 dwellings and a further 897 in course of erection. The Order was approved by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962. The Order comes into force on separate dates for the two parts, for the westerly part 15th May, 1963, and for the remaining part 16th August, 1963. The usual steps were taken to make the householders aware of the terms of the Order and of the provision of grant for approved adaptations.

Owing to the delay in the approval of the Pollokshields and Pollokshields (No. 2) Smoke Control Area Orders by reason of appeals against the Orders the dates for coming into force had to be postponed, for the Pollokshields Area to 15th May, 1962, and for Pollokshields (No. 2) Area to 30th September, 1962. The work of adaptation of fireplaces in Pollokshields Area has proceeded, but there are still a proportion of the tenants who either did not wish to take advantage of grant available or have failed to take the necessary action. In the Pollokshields (No. 2) Area the work of alteration in the majority of Corporation houses has been undertaken by the Housing and Works Department, and good progress has been made.

It is regretted that bituminous fuel is still being sold in the Pollokshaws Area. Purchasers who use this fuel are visited and warned, and if they fail to comply with the terms of the Smoke Control Order they are prosecuted. It is clear that some legal powers are necessary to ensure that coal is not knowingly sold in a Smoke Control Area.

There was a notable increase in the number of prior approval applications submitted under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. In each instance an inspection was made of the site, so that the location and height of the chimney could be ascertained in relation to the surrounding properties. Full particulars of the type of plant, method of firing, fuel to be used, etc., are given in the questionnaire or drawings and if satisfactory a recommendation for approval is submitted to the appropriate Committee. This procedure ensures that with proper maintenance the plant will give no cause for complaint.

There have also been improvements and additions to power plants and process plants installed during the year. A large number of small hand-fired boilers have been replaced by modern fully automatic oil-fired units. In some cases mechanical stokers have been fitted to steam boilers and other furnaces with not only a reduction in the emission of smoke but much improved efficiency in full combustion.

There are certain escape clauses in the section of the Clean Air Act dealing with dark and black smoke. One of the defences refers to the condition of the plant, and it was to operate for seven years from the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Only a few months now remain of this exemption period, and it is advisable that owners of plant of this type who have not yet arranged for its replacement should do so without delay.

The shipping in the dock and harbour areas received the same supervision as the remainder of the city, and routine observations were carried out daily in these areas. It is worthy of note that the last steam tug-boat on the river burning solid fuel has been replaced by a new diesel engine vessel. All ships of this class now operating on the river are either fitted with oil-fired boilers or are diesel-engined. This change has contributed greatly to the mitigation of smoke pollution in the harbour, as these vessels were in the past responsible for heavy and prolonged smoke emissions mainly due to the erratic and unforeseen steam demands that were encountered in the harbour area.

During the year under review a number of complaints were received in respect of heavy smoke from railway steam locomotives. In most cases the complaints were confirmed and were from occupiers of houses in close proximity to the engine servicing depots. There are three main depots within the city boundaries from which complaints have been received. The Committee on Health and Welfare has recently discussed this problem with representatives of the British Railways Executive, and it is expected that some improvement will accrue from the electrification of some of the suburban lines with the release of diesel locomotives or train units for lines at present serviced by steam plant.

The classes in boilerhouse practice promoted by the Corporation of Glasgow and the Scottish Division of the National Society for Clean Air were carried on during the year, their 46th winter session. The adequate training of boilerhouse operatives is an essential part of the Clean Air programme as the emission of smoke is not infrequently due to technical defects as well as on occasion to incorrect fuel.

The estimation of atmospheric pollution by instruments has greatly increased within the last few years and has necessitated the services of a technical assistant who is responsible for instrument location, installation, supervision, analysis and recording of the information obtained.

In spite of the improvement in atmospheric conditions in the Central Smoke Control Area the amount of smoke being recorded on the instruments appears excessive. It has therefore been decided to carry out a survey with the co-operation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to endeavour to isolate the source of this smoke, and particularly the influence respectively of diesel or petrol road traffic or commercial, industrial or domestic chimneys and of steam locomotives working out of the three railway stations within the Central Area. The survey will cover a period of one week in each month throughout the year, and seven sites have been selected. Each site would be visited at a different time each day in order to have a whole day's sample, and the sampling would probably continue over the seven days of the week. It might be possible to reduce the period of each sample and the number of days in the week once sufficient experience of the results has been obtained.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1959, a considerable proportion of the staff has been employed in the inspection and supervision of food premises. By and large food traders have been co-operative, but some premises, particularly restaurants, have been found to be unsatisfactory. Dirty walls and floors, food being prepared on tables the surfaces of which are cracked, broken or absorbent and not capable of being cleansed, unsatisfactory ventilation, together with complete unawareness of the principles of food hygiene are all too commonly found. While the proprietors and managers of food premises have instructed their staffs on the necessity of frequent hand-washing it is open to question whether in many premises the additional fittings are used to advantage.

As in previous years choked drains still outnumbered any other type of nuisance. The issue of notices in terms of Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order Confirmation Act, 1960, has had the effect of having drains cleared expeditiously. In the vast majority of cases the work has been carried out by the owners' tradesmen.

Progress continues to be made in the clearance of unfit houses. This year also saw the commencement of a programme for the removal of the prefabricated houses which were built to alleviate the shortage in the immediate post-war years. These houses served a useful purpose, and it must be recorded that few complaints were received regarding defects.

Farmed-out houses are houses which because of the manner in which they are used require special supervision in the interests of public health and sanitation. They are sub-let to occupiers who are without the rights of ordinary tenants. While farmed-out houses have existed for many years a newer development has been the spread of sub-letting into areas previously of reasonably high amenity. These houses are in the main of large size with high assessed rent, and should the area become unattractive it is not infrequent that these houses are sold at a low price to house farmers who then proceed to let out the rooms to individual families. The unsatisfactory nature of the occupation and the nuisances developing tend to aggravate the position with the consequence that more of the neighbouring large houses fall empty. Powers to make Bye-laws under the Glasgow Corporation (Consolidation) General Powers Order Confirmation Act, 1960, will be used with a view to controlling this unsatisfactory development.

The East and South-West Divisions are now occupied with Smoke Control Orders covering the Provan and Pollokshields Wards. The work of conversion is in progress in the Pollokshields Ward, and the Order in respect of Provan Ward was approved by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962.

The control of rat infestation still requires the close attention of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors. An increased infestation has been noted in some of the new housing areas, and there is also persistent surface infestation in courts and wash-houses of tenement property. Heavy infestation is also likely in farms and piggeries. Action in all three groups has yielded results, but continued supervision is necessary.

With the coming into force of the Caravan Sites and the Control of Development Act, 1960, all sites within the Divisions are being inspected in order to ascertain whether they comply or are likely to be able to comply with the conditions envisaged under the new Act. The large caravan site at Vinegarhill will require considerable alteration to bring it into line, and constant and regular supervision would be maintained over the approved sites.

WELFARE.

The number of small homes for the accommodation of old people remains at 17, including Burnbank, the home for the frail ambulant, and the two specially designed homes, Merrylee and Windlaw. The extension to Woodburn in Cleveden Gardens has now been completed and the residents transferred back from the holiday home where they have been since November, 1961. The further home for 60 persons in the course of erection mentioned last year is now nearing completion and will be ready for occupation towards the autumn of 1962. The total residential accommodation available is 1,647, comprising 508 places in the small homes, 647 in Foresthall and 492 in Crookston. Foresthall is a joint-user institution, and thus facilitates the transfer between hospital and residential accommodation and *vice versa*. During the year 203 residents were transferred to the hospital wards from residential accommodation and 153 from the hospital wards to the residential accommodation.

The National Assistance Board has now its own reception centre for men at Bishopbriggs, but the Department continues to provide reception centre accommodation for women at Foresthall on behalf of the Board, and during the year 214 were so accommodated, less than one per night.

Crookston follows the same pattern of community life as in previous years. The frail ambulant group comprises the greater proportion of admissions, and of the total admitted to the main home 42 per cent. were transferred direct from the hospital. The cottages continue to provide for those not fit enough to manage their own homes who need the minimum of care.

The 17 small homes in the city have been used to capacity during the year. The rate of turnover in these homes has not varied much from the previous year, and the number of new admissions in 1961 was 293, only five fewer than during 1960.

The special arrangements with the Consultant in the geriatric unit at Stobhill General Hospital, whereby a monthly visit is paid to Burnbank, continues to form an excellent link between the hospital services and this Department. The Consultant and his team of medical officers have always been most co-operative and helpful in dealing with any emergency.

Frognaal, the Department's holiday home near Troon, was in full occupation during the year. In addition to residents from all the Glasgow

homes being accommodated there for a fortnight handicapped persons were also accommodated for fortnightly periods at a time. Local organisations are most helpful in providing entertainment for the guests at Frognal.

The problem of homeless families has again created no great difficulty. There were, however, five incidents of tenants being warned to leave their homes as a result of storm damage, fire or collapsing property. In each case the welfare officers visited the site to offer the services of the Department, and arrangements were made where necessary to store the tenants' furniture pending alternative accommodation being found. During the year temporary accommodation was provided at Foresthall for 100 adults and 22 children who had been rendered homeless.

The Department maintains a register of handicapped persons which has now over 2,000 names. Close liaison is maintained with the City Factor's Department in efforts to rehouse certain handicapped persons in ground floor houses, especially where a mechanically propelled vehicle has been supplied by the Ministry of Pensions.

The Department also provides hand-rails at steps both inside and outside houses, ramp crossings for invalid vehicles, toilet aids, bath rails and various gadgets specially designed to meet the individual requirements of the handicapped. Contact is also maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour, and the Department has been represented at resettlement clinics and case conferences, resulting in the placement of a number of handicapped persons in suitable employment.

The Department's social clubs for adult handicapped persons continue to function. At Laurieston House the most severely handicapped are catered for, and special transport is provided by the Department for those unable to travel.

The roll of the senior occupational training centres is substantially the same as at the end of 1960. The basic crafts of canework, woodwork, lamp shade making, knitting, sewing and rug making continue, and there have been developments in each section with the introduction of new lighter crafts, particularly in Killearn Street Centre.

The case load of the domiciliary occupational therapists has continued to increase throughout the year, there being 145 home-bound

handicapped persons on their register. Their visits ensure that the patients are deriving the best possible use from the aids which have been supplied. They supervise their craftwork and provide any further training or help necessary. The number of cases handled could be increased if additional staff was available.

The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at the end of the year was 2,084, including 191 Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Over 1,600 transport passes were issued by the Corporation Transport Department to blind persons in the city, and 1,357 of these were issued on behalf of the Transport Department to the holders through the home teachers attached to this Department. In addition, 1,259 transport privilege tickets were issued on behalf of the S.M.T. Company.

Co-operation with the Mission to the Outdoor Blind is excellent, and there is close liaison between the Blind Welfare Section and Placement Officer for the Blind at the Ministry of Labour. All persons eligible for employment are notified to him following each Regional Blind Clinic, as are partially sighted persons who come within the appropriate category.

Many changes have taken place since the After-care Scheme began 12 years ago. In that time approximately 7,000 leavers from junior occupational centres and schools for the handicapped have been interviewed and visited. Some of the physically handicapped chair-bound cases who have known the disappointment and frustration of unemployment are now finding the satisfaction of doing a job and earning a wage. One big problem still remains, the lonely handicapped youngster who finds it difficult to mix and make friends. The four evening clubs with the many activities run by Further Education for leavers of junior occupational centres are very popular.

Laurieston House continues as a welfare services centre for handicapped persons, and has been increasingly used during the year. The Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children still have accommodation for a day centre for the severely handicapped children which is staffed by voluntary workers of the Society. Transport is provided by this Department and meals by the Education School Meals Service. The Scottish Epilepsy Association has club facilities four evenings a week. The Muscular Dystrophy Group meets regularly and the Invalid Tricycle Association continues to have weekly meetings.

Other general welfare services include grants in money and kind to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee, to the Women's

Voluntary Services, and to clubs for old people in the city. The Meals on Wheels Service continues to operate, the food being served by the Women's Voluntary Services and prepared by the Catering Officer at Foresthall. The Department's clothing store supplies the needs of residents in the homes, boarded-out mental defectives and patients, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board, as well as meeting the requirements of the Children's Department.

The Welfare Section carried out a large number of investigations during the year on behalf of the Domestic Help and Clean Air Sections of the Department, the Education Department and the City Chamberlain's Department in connection with their ability to meet commitments.

The first training course for Welfare Officers following the Report of the Working Party on Social Workers, known as the Younghusband Report, commenced at the Scottish College of Commerce in Glasgow in October, 1961, and four of the staff from the Welfare Section have been seconded for this two-year course.

The illness and subsequent death of two senior Medical Officers was a serious handicap to the Department. Dr. James S. Gemmill, Principal Medical Officer, was off duty for a considerable part of 1961 but was able to complete the B.C.G. Campaign for school children at the end of the year. He took ill again early in 1962 and died on 21st May. Dr. Gemmill was responsible for the Department's duties in the control of tuberculosis and was instrumental in developing B.C.G. vaccination and preparing the necessary administrative machinery. Dr. Hugh D. Wallace, Medical Officer of the Eastern Division, also was off duty due to illness in the latter part of the year, and died suddenly on 20th January, 1962. He had been a member of the staff for some twenty years and was specially interested in the control of infectious disease.

The sudden death of Dr. William Mallinson on 31st May, 1962, was a further serious loss to the Department. Dr. Mallinson was Assistant Principal Medical Officer in the School Health Service, and undertook psychiatric duties, working closely in contact with the child guidance clinics of the Education Department. This is the first occasion on which note has been made of the loss of three Senior Medical Officers within a short period of time.

It gives me great pleasure to thank the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their generous support and encouragement during 1961. In the preparation of this report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department and in particular of Miss Knox, the Department's Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for her work in collating and arranging the material. I also wish to express my thanks and warm appreciation to all members of the Health and Welfare Department for their able and loyal assistance.

WM. A. HORNE.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

SECTION	PAGE
I. POPULATION, ETC.—	
City Estimate	39
Ward and Institutional Population	39
Acreage, Density, Inhabited Houses, etc.	42
Meteorology	46
II. VITAL STATISTICS—	
Summary	51
Births, Marriages	51
Deaths—Age and Sex Distribution	54
do. Causes	57
do. Cancer	63
do. Violent Causes	69
III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—	
Review of Year's Work	72
Maternal Deaths	73
Infant and Neonatal Mortality	74
Illegitimate Mortality	80
Stillbirths	80
Perinatal Mortality	83
Mortality among Toddlers	83
Home Accidents	85
Child Welfare Scheme	89
Timetable of Clinics	89
Infant Consultations	93
Ante-Natal Consultations	94
Post-Natal and Consultative Clinics	95
Courses in Mothercraft	95
Mother and Child Booklet	96
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics	96
Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers	96
Day Nurseries	97
Training of Nursery Students	98
Special Day Nursery, Moffat Street	98
Residential Homes and Short-Stay Nurseries	98
Children's Department Homes	99
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations	100

SECTION	PAGE
III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE— <i>Continued</i>	
Infant Visitation	100
Health Visiting Service	101
Prevention of Break-up of Families	102
Student Health Visitor's Training Course	103
Domiciliary Midwifery Service	104
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	108
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	109
Welfare Foods	109
IV. HOME HELP SERVICE	111
V. HOME NURSING SERVICE	116
Nurses' Agencies	119
Nursing Home Regulations... ..	120
VI. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—	
General Review	121
Infections Disease case rates 1941-1961	122
Immunisation Centre	123
Smallpox and Vaccination	123
Leprosy	124
Malaria	125
Enterica Infections	125
,, Carriers	127
Dysentery Prevalence and Fatality	135
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	138
Food Poisoning	139
Scarlet Fever	142
Erysipelas	143
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	143
Diphtheria and Immunisation	143
Cerebrospinal Fever	145
Poliomyelitis	146
Encephalitis	150
Measles and Rubella	151
Whooping Cough	153
Chickenpox	153
Pemphigus Neonatorum	154
Rabies	154
Trachoma	155
Weil's Disease	155
Anthrax	156

SECTION	PAGE
VI. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES— <i>Continued</i>	
Scabies	156
<i>Respiratory Diseases other than Tuberculosis—</i>	
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	156
Influenza, 1961	162
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Incidence	164
Incidence and Mortality in other large Towns in Scotland and England	166
Incidence and Mortality in City Wards	169
B.C.G. Vaccination	170
X-ray Department	173
<i>Venereal Disease—</i>	
Incidence, 1957-1961	175
Congenital Syphilis, etc.	175
Venereal Disease in Seamen, etc.	177
Defaulters	177
VII. MENTAL SERVICES—	
Ascertainment of Mental Defect	179
Balvicar Street Unit for Mentally Handicapped	180
Boarded-out Patients	182
Lunacy Certification	184
Certification of Old People	185
VIII. BLIND PERSONS—	
Age and Sex Incidence	187
Causes of Blindness	189
Age at Certification—Pre-war and Present	191
IX. WORK OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—	
Inspection of Ships	194
Infectious Disease	197
Examination of Drinking Water	198
Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations	201
Rodent Control and Fumigation of Ships	204
Food Inspection and Imported Food Regulations	206
Egg Products from America, Australia and Ireland	207
Desiccated Coconut	208
Report by the Veterinary Surgeon	217
X. HOUSING—	
House Building since 1957	218
Rent Act, 1957	218

SECTION	PAGE
X. HOUSING— <i>Continued.</i>	
Rehousing of Tuberculous Families	219
Deterioration of Property	220
Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing Schemes	220
Work of Disinfestation Unit, etc.	223
XI. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY—	
Transfer to Western Regional Hospital Board	226
Epidemiological Investigations :—	
Diphtheria	228
Staphylococcal Infections	229
Dysentery	231
Food Poisoning, etc.	232
Venereal Disease, etc.	234
Ante-natal—Rh Tests	236
Milk Supply	237
Ice Cream, etc.	238
Water Examinations	239
Foodstuffs	239
Anthrax, Plague, Yellow Fever, etc.	240
Haematology	241
Morbid Histology	241
XII. FOOD—	
New Legislation, 1961	245
Sampling of Food	246
Preservatives in Food	248
Contamination of Food	253
Inspection of Food Premises	253
Milk (Special Designations) Orders, etc.	254
Scottish Dairy Show	257
Milk Dispensing Machines	258
Food Standards (Cream) Order	258
Cleansing of Milk Bottles and Cans	259
Ice Cream Regulations	259
Imitation Cream	261
Egg Products	261
Cleansing of Beer, etc., Bottles	261
Labelling of Food	262
Food Additives	263
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, etc.	264

SECTION	PAGE
XII. FOOD— <i>Continued</i>	
Street Traders	265
Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959-61 ...	265
XIII. AIR PURIFICATION—	
Smoke Control Areas	268
Plant Improvements... ..	272
Shipping and River Craft	275
Railway Servicing Depots	276
Classes on Boilerhouse Practice and Smoke Abatement ...	276
Atmospheric Pollution Measurement, etc.	277
XIV. GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—	
Area, Population, Density and Number of Houses in each of the Five Administrative Divisions of the City ...	281
<i>Reports by Divisional Sanitary Inspectors—</i>	
Central Division	282
Northern Division	290
Eastern Division	304
South Eastern Division	312
South Western Division	324
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	334
Rag Flock Act	336
Disinfection	336
Factories and Workshops Return	338
XV. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH—	
Work done by Occupational Health Unit	340
XVI. WELFARE SERVICES—	
Residential Accommodation	344
Age Distribution of Residents in Homes	350
Welfare Services for the Handicapped	352
General Welfare Services	361
XVII. LEGISLATION	363

APPENDIX TABLES.

I. Estimated Population in Municipal Wards, Acreage, etc.	367
II. Inhabited and Unoccupied Houses in Municipal Wards	368
III. Linings Granted by Dean of Guild Court	369
IV. Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Glasgow ...	369
V. Birth and Birth Rates and Illegitimate Births in Wards	370
VI. Deaths and Death-rates in Wards	371
VII. Outward and Inward Transfer Deaths	372
VIII. Deaths and Death-rates from different Diseases ...	373
IXA. Sex and Age Distribution of Deaths (Males)	374
IXB. Do. Do. (Females)	375
X. Still Births and Infant Mortality—In Wards	376
XI. Infant Deaths at Given Ages and from certain causes	377
XII. Abstract of Notifications under Notification of Births Act, 1907, and results of Visits	378
XIII. Births Notified—Medically and not Medically attended	378
XIV. Cases of Infectious Disease Registered and Number Treated in Hospital	379
XV. Cases of Infectious Disease Registered in Months ...	380
XVI. Operations of Sanitary Sections	381
XVII. Population; Births and Deaths; Birth-rates and Death-rates per 1,000; also Deaths under 1 year, and Death-rates per 1,000 Births since 1901 ...	389

APPENDIX B.

Dismissals and Deaths, according to Age and Sex, of cases of Infectious Diseases treated in the Four Fever Hospitals, for the year 1961	390
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ILLUSTRATIONS

(a) Tuberculosis—Death-rates per million for Glasgow and Scotland since 1910 (Chart)	168
(b) Royston Road in 1957 and 1961 (photograph) <i>facing page</i>	299

SECTION I

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the City's population as at 31st December, 1961, is 1,053,100—a decrease of 11,600 from the previous year. The Natural Increase, some 10,000 in 1960, was reduced to 9,474 in 1961, but as shown in the following table is still at a higher level than in any other previous year.

NATURAL INCREASE.

1953	...	7,405	1957	...	9,236
1954	...	8,227	1958	...	9,306
1955	...	7,748	1959	...	9,062
1956	...	8,691	1960	...	10,055
1961 ... 9,474					

This natural increase of 9,474 if added to the estimated population, in 1960, of 1,064,700 would have given in 1961 a population of 1,074,174. According to this estimate therefore there has been an actual loss of 21,074 persons. From information supplied by the Registrar General this loss can be accounted for, partly by emigration abroad and, to a much greater extent than formerly, by migration outwith the City, some to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom but chiefly to the adjacent counties. In 1961 the estimated net migration loss "was in the region of 19,000, of which over 50 per cent. was within Scotland, particularly to the urban areas in the neighbouring counties (Lanark, Renfrew and Dunbarton). About 40 per cent. of the migrants moved to parts of the United Kingdom other than Scotland, while the remaining 10 per cent. emigrated to countries overseas."

In 1960, 21,800 persons left the City, 2,000 for destinations abroad and 19,800 to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom.

This considerable loss of population is confirmed by the sharp reduction in the number of persons on the Voters' Roll between October, 1960, and February, 1961, a decrease of 13,772. On the ratio of population to voters based on the latest Census this represents a population loss of some 21,000 persons.

The Registrar General's estimate therefore of 1,053,100 has been used for the calculation of the respective rates throughout this Report.

The populations estimated for each of the intercensal years have been adjusted and the rates for these years, where they appear in any comparative tables or are referred to in the text, have been similarly revised.

Ward Population.—Details of the population in each ward of the City are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population

in the five administrative divisions of the city is shown in Section XIV—General Sanitary Administration, page 281. Ward populations are based on the Census ratio of population to local government electors as changes in the electoral register provide as accurate an index as any of the movement of population between wards.

"The Ward ratios used in this Report are those based on the 1951 Census as the information obtained in 1961 has not yet been published."

The transfer of population from the old congested wards to the new housing schemes on the outskirts of the city is still in progress. Further housing development in the Easterhouse area resulted in an increase of 5,037 in the population of Provan Ward. The only other increase of any size was 2,293 in Pollokshaws Ward where there is now a new housing scheme at South Nitshill.

The following table compares the population of each Division as at the 1951 Census with the estimated 1961 population. The relative proportion of the city's population in both years is also shown.

				As at Census 1951		1961	
Division				Population	Percentage of Total	Population	Percentage of Total
East	...	...	...	222,431	20.4	234,762	22.3
North	...	...	...	250,088	22.9	220,889	21.0
Central	...	...	...	217,940	20.0	206,595	19.6
South-East	...	...	...	203,601	18.7	217,959	20.7
South-West	...	...	...	195,707	18.0	172,895	16.4
				<u>1,089,767</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,053,100</u>	<u>100.0</u>
North of River				...	690,459	63.4	662,246
South of River				...	399,308	36.6	390,854

The wards which now have the greatest proportion of the city's population are as follows, with their 1951 Census population shown for comparison :—

Ward				Percentage of Total for the City		1951
				1961		
Provan	...	...	...	65,344	6.2	24,235
Pollokshaws	...	...	...	54,098	5.1	39,717
Cathcart	...	...	...	50,495	4.8	21,787
Ruchill	...	...	...	46,889	4.5	45,929
Shettleston and Tollcross	...	...	...	44,158	4.2	42,609
Knightswood	...	...	...	44,033	4.2	17,530
Pollokshields	...	...	...	42,162	4.0	39,956

Exchange Ward has the smallest population of all the wards, 13,911 in 1961 or 1.3 per cent. of the city population. Other wards with relatively small populations are Parkhead (17,916), Park (17,124), and Parkhead (17,916).

Institutional Population.—On the 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals and institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors and in 1961 this population totalled

24,659, a decrease of 504. Squatters are included in this return but their numbers are steadily diminishing. In 1961 there were only 17.

The largest institutional population (3,069) was in Exchange Ward where most of the City's hotels are located. Of the 2,349 persons in Pollokshields Ward more than half were resident in Hawkhead Mental Hospital, 487 in Crookston Home and the remainder distributed throughout the many nursing homes and residential homes (for children and for aged persons) which are a feature of this area. Robroyston and Stobhill Hospitals together account for most of the 2,098 persons in Springburn Ward. Kelvinside Ward (2,088) has, in addition to the three hospitals, several hotels in this area and a growing number of residential homes for aged persons. Provan Ward where Barlinnie Prison and Gartloch Hospital are located, had an institutional population of 2,029.

The main Glasgow hospitals are distributed throughout the City as shown in the following table :—

LOCATION IN WARDS OF THE VARIOUS GLASGOW HOSPITALS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT THEREIN AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1961.

Ward	Hospital	Persons Resident
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	Lightburn	28
2. Parkhead	Belvidere	335
7. Provan	Gartloch	899
9. Springburn	Stobhill	1,350
	Robroyston	728
10. Townhead	Royal Infirmary	989
	Eastern District	284
11. Exchange	Royal Maternity	372
12. Anderston	Ear, Nose and Throat	95
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children	416
13. Park	Eye Infirmary	98
	Royal Beatson Memorial	115
14. Cowcaddens	Baird Street Auxiliary	30
15. Woodside	Oakbank	263
16. Ruchill	Ruchill	400
18. Maryhill	Eastpark Home	33
19. Kelvinside	Gartnavel	961
	Homoeopathic	28
	Redlands	121
20. Partick East	Western Infirmary	814
23. Yoker	Knightswood	201
	Blawarthill	65
24. Knightswood	R.H.S.C., Drumchapel	98
30. Fairfield	Shieldhall	142
	Elder Cottage	30
	Southern General	975
	David Elder	81
32. Pollokshields	Hawkhead	1,218
34. Pollokshaws	Darnley	62
35. Govanhill	Samaritan	178
36. Langside	Victoria Infirmary	661
		<hr/>
		12,070

The major increase was in Kelvinside Ward (347) following the inclusion for the first time of certain nursing homes and homes for aged persons. An increase of 106 in Provan was largely due to the prison population, and 103 in Springburn to a greater number of hospital patients, particularly in Stobhill Hospital. Fluctuations in the hotel population reduced the total for Park Ward by 114 and, in addition to the closure of a sailors home, by 381 in Exchange. The closure of a common lodging house and some reductions in the hotel and hostel population reduced the total for Calton by 245.

The institutional population as at 30th June, 1961, was accommodated as follows :—

	1961	1960
General Hospitals	3,014	2,885
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	936	1,001
Mental Hospitals	3,078	3,075
Sanatoria and Other	5,127	5,364
Nursing Homes	711	687
Children's Homes	245	266
Hotels and Guest Houses	3,887	4,429
Hostels	1,020	1,016
Homes for Aged Persons	1,815	1,515
Common Lodging Houses	1,824	2,227
Special Institutions	2,985	2,674
Squatters	17	24
Total	<u>24,659</u>	<u>25,163</u>

Acreeage.—The area of the City remains unaltered at 39,725 acres. The following table shows the progress of the City's expansion since the beginning of the century :—

	Acres
1901	12,681
1911	12,975
1921	19,183
1931	29,511
1951	39,725

The 37 wards of the city vary considerably in size, from the smallest, Woodside, with 170 acres to Provan with 4,846 acres. Cowcaddens, Woodside and Gorbals are the only three wards which have remained unchanged in area throughout the various extensions to the City and alterations in ward boundaries which have taken place since the wards were first "recast" in 1920.

Density.—The average density of the City was reduced slightly to 26 persons per acre. Three of the oldest wards of the city, Townhead, Gorbals and Woodside, are still the most densely populated with

densities well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive reduction in the density of these wards over the past forty years is shown as follows :—

			Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921	...	...	222	207	171
1931	...	...	195	186	156
1951	...	...	158	145	116
1956	...	...	137	121	105
1957	...	...	133	114	102
1958	...	...	128	107	98
1959	...	...	124	106	95
1960	...	...	119	100	93
1961	...	...	115	96	88

There was some reduction in density in 20 wards during the year. In 14 wards density remained unchanged and in only two was there any increase in density during 1961. One was Provan Ward where the influx of population to the extensive Easterhouse Scheme has increased the ward density from 12 in 1960 to 13 in 1961. The other was Pollokshaws Ward where the density has risen from 16 in 1960 to 17 in 1961.

Occupied Houses.—A return of occupied and unoccupied houses (including inhabitant occupiers) as at Whitsunday of each year is compiled by the City Assessor and the following analysis is based on the information given in this return.

The decrease in the number of occupied houses which occurred in 1960, the first recorded since 1941, was not repeated in 1961 and the total for this year, 326,614, represents an increase of 668 on the 1960 figure.

This increase was shared by sixteen wards, the most substantial 2,115 in Provan Ward where further extensions to the Easterhouse scheme are in progress. Housing development in South Nitshill was responsible for most of the increase of 643 in Pollokshaws Ward. Other increases were 328 in Yoker, 319 in Cathcart and 317 in Knightswood. In two wards there was practically no change, Govanhill having only three more houses, and Whiteinch only one more house than in 1960.

Increases in these sixteen wards totalled 4,079, but this was offset by the decrease in 22 wards of 3,411.

The major decrease was again in Hutchesontown Ward (464) where a redevelopment scheme is now in progress. Other wards with fairly substantial decreases, mainly due to closure and/or demolition of unfit houses, were Exchange (416), Cowcaddens (373), Gorbals (345), Dalmarnock (220), Anderston (211) and Govan (202).

The number of occupied houses in the City according to size is as follows :—

	1961	Compared with 1960
One apartment	27,912	Decrease ... 881
Two apartments	97,202	Decrease ... 2,582
Three apartments	112,160	Increase ... 3,191
Four apartments	63,760	Increase ... 928
Five apartments and over	25,580	Increase ... 12
	<u>326,614</u>	<u>Increase ... 668</u>

The considerable decrease in the number of (occupied) one-apartment houses is of course the *net* total for the City, but there were two major *increases*, 143 in Cathcart and 108 in Provan as a result of provision made for single and aged persons in the new housing schemes in this area. This illustrates how, with the advent of the flats for single and aged persons which are now a feature of the more recent housing schemes, the category of "one-apartment house" is assuming a new significance. At one time synonymous with a "single end" it may now refer to a service flat or accommodation for the aged or single person, as well as to a single apartment in a tenement property.

The increase of 39 in Kelvinside and 31 in Park are probably "multiple occupancies."

The decrease in occupancy of the older type of one-apartment house was 1,209 in all (this figure takes no account of the increase of 54 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 27,912 occupied one apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 19 in Yoker to 3,018 in Dalmarnock with the greatest concentration in the older parts of the City. Nine wards have over 1,000 of this type of house.

The following table shows the total number (occupied and empty) of one-apartment houses in these nine wards with the relative proportion of house of all sizes in each of the following :—

	Number	As percentages of Houses of all sizes
Dalmarnock	3,130	27·8
Hutchesontown	2,152	29·7
Mile End	2,122	20·6
Woodside	1,377	19·4
North Kelvin	1,258	15·0
Cowlairs	1,189	15·7
Calton	1,148	17·7
Shettleston and Tollcross ...	1,122	8·5
Cowcaddens	1,046	16·6
Govan	1,028	12·3

Unoccupied Houses.—At Whitsunday, 1961, there were 4,335 houses unoccupied compared with 4,356 in 1960 a decrease of 21. In 1958 there was the first observed decrease since 1947 when there were only 308 empty houses in the city. This figure had doubled by 1950 (652), trebled in 1951 (1,044) and then increased by some 400 each year until 1955. This rate of increase abated somewhat in 1955-56 only to be followed by another sharp rise, between 1956 and 1957, of 594. This reduction in 1958, however, was no more than a temporary check as in 1959 the number of empty houses rose again by 536 and in 1960 by 389.

The reduction in 1961 affected all sizes of house except the one-apartments which were 54 more than in 1960.

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
One apartment	1,111	1,057	947	776	892	705	520
Two apartments	1,427	1,445	1,258	1,102	1,145	825	768
Three apartments	628	642	564	480	571	541	510
Four apartments	492	507	486	394	402	362	329
Five apartments and over ...	677	705	712	679	537	520	506
	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,356</u>	<u>3,967</u>	<u>3,431</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>2,633</u>

Of this total of 4,335, 15·6 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 16·2 per cent. in 1960. This year Woodside had the greatest number of empty houses, 242 compared with 201 in 1960 but of these only 25 (10·3 per cent.) were of five or more apartments. Wards in which over 30 per cent. of the empty houses were of five apartments and over are shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	Total	Five Apartments and over	Percentage
Park	224	92	41·1
Kelvinside	213	73	34·3
Partick East	212	92	43·4
Pollokshields	110	52	47·3
Langside	84	30	35·7

Dean of Guild Linings.—During the year ended 31st August, 1961, 2,612 linings were granted compared with 4,185 in 1960. Details of the number and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figures for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 1,965 were for three-apartment, 137 for four-apartment and 26 for five-apartments. Accommodation for single and aged persons is to be provided by 292 single and 192 two-apartment houses, situated in the following districts : Hutchesontown/Gorbals Area B, Yoker, Mount Florida, Riddrie, Townhead, Craigton and Pollok.

METEOROLOGY, 1961.

Weather conditions in 1961 were generally unfavourable, with a cool summer, lack of sunshine and much rain. The most notable feature was the prevalence of fog in the last two months and the prolonged cold spell in the latter part of December. Rainfall was heavier than in 1960, September being exceptionally wet. There was less sunshine than usual and even the sunniest month, May, was duller than in 1960 or 1959. Wintry conditions were experienced early in November and the weather became increasingly severe throughout December with fog, frost and snow. Dense fog was experienced in January and again in November and December, persisting from the 19th to the 22nd of this last month.

Temperature.—Mean temperature for the year, 47.4°F. , was similar to that of 1960 (47.7°F.) and the average for the ten years 1950-59 of 47.3°F. Only February, March, September and October had higher temperatures than in 1960. February with a mean temperature of 42.6°F. (36.4°F. in 1960) was the mildest since records began in 1920 ; in only other three years, 1920, 1924 and 1943, has mean temperature in this month exceeded 40°F. Minimum temperatures below freezing point, however, were recorded in the first week and snow was lying on two mornings. January was unsettled and cold with mean temperature of 36.2°F. , almost 1° lower than in 1960, and maximum temperatures ranging from 33°F. (on 15th) to 49°F. (on 27th). There were two cold spells in the second and third weeks when minimum temperatures were well below freezing point. Snow fell on the 3rd and lay for two days. Mean temperature in March was 45.9°F. (41.9°F. in 1960), 4° above average. Since 1920 this figure has only once been exceeded (46.7°F. in 1938) and in only two other years (1945 and 1957) has it been equalled. The highest day temperatures were 59°F. (on the 16th) and 56°F. on both the 5th and 15th. For Scotland as a whole it was, with the exception of 1938, the warmest March for at least 106 years. There was a short cold spell with frost in the first week of April, but the rest of the month was mild with maximum temperatures mostly in the upper fifties in mid-month. Mean temperature for the month was 46.7°F. , two degrees lower than in 1960. May was cool with a slightly below average mean temperature of 50.9°F. compared with 54.0°F. in 1960. June, too, was colder, the mean temperature being 54.9°F. (59.4°F. in 1960). The highest day temperature was 73°F. on the last day of the month, other maximum temperatures ranging from 56°F. to 68°F. July was the coolest since 1954 (54.7°F.) with a mean temperature of 56.1°F. compared with 57.5°F. in 1960, about two degrees lower than the 1950-59 average. Maximum temperature range was from 55°F. to 70°F. , the

latter being attained on only one occasion (19th). Mean temperature in August, 56.6° F., was also lower than average and one degree less than in 1960. The highest day temperature of the year, 76° F., was recorded on the 29th of this month and temperatures of 70° and 71° on only other three occasions. The other readings were mainly in the lower sixties. A maximum temperature of 72° F. was recorded on 1st September, which was a little warmer than in 1960, the respective mean temperatures being 55.7° F. and 53.1° F. Maximum temperatures throughout the month were mostly in the upper fifties and lower sixties. October, too, had a mean temperature one degree above average, 49.3° F. as against 48.7° F. in 1960. Maximum temperatures of 63° F. were recorded on the first two days of the month and thereafter fell steadily to 48° F. on the 31st. Minimum readings of 36° , 38° and 37° were recorded in the last five days. Wintry conditions began to be experienced in November, mean temperature for which was 40.7° F., the lowest since 1952 (36.9° F.). The 1960 figure was 41.3° F. and the average for the ten years 1950-59, 42.3° F. The highest day temperature was 54° F. on the 1st of the month with a slow decline thereafter to 38° F. on the 30th. Minimum temperatures fell below freezing point from the 9th to the 12th inclusive, and Glasgow on the 10th was the coldest spot in Scotland. Similar low temperatures were recorded on the 27th and 28th of the month. December with a mean temperature of 33.5° F. (36.1° F. in 1960) was the coldest since 1950 (32.5° F.), and with that one exception, the coldest since records began in 1920. The highest day temperature was 52° F. on the 13th, maximum temperatures towards the end of the second and the beginning of the third week being in the upper forties, gradually falling to 27° F. and 28° F. on the 29th and 30th of the month. Minimum temperatures of 21° F. were recorded on the 4th, 7th, and 8th, rising to the upper thirties in the second and third weeks. From the 18th onward temperatures fell steadily, 16° F. frost being recorded on Christmas morning, the coldest in Glasgow for 40 years. On the last day of the year minimum temperature was 15° F. Two to three inches of snow fell in a five-hour snowstorm on the 4th and in some parts of the city lay till the 9th. Further falls on 26th and 27th lay till 5th January.

Rainfall.—Rainfall was unusually heavy in 1961, 46.3 inches (in 223 days) compared with 41.32 inches (in 230 days) in 1960. Since 1920 this total has been exceeded in only five years, as follows:—

1927	...	...	49.1ins.	1948	...	...	53.3ins.
1928	...	...	49.4ins.	1954	...	...	56.3ins.
1938	...	...	49.8ins.				

The average for the previous ten-year period 1950-59 was 40.3 inches (in 215 days). Rainfall in the first half of the year was slightly less than in 1960, 16.9 inches as against 17.6 inches, although the first quarter was wetter, with 10.2 inches compared with 8.9 inches in 1960. There were 29.4 inches rain in the second half of the year, of which 15.4 inches were in the third quarter. The respective figures for 1960 were 23.7 and 10.6.

Only January, May, June and July had less than their average rainfall, May being unusually dry, no measurable rain being recorded for 16 consecutive days in mid-month. Total rainfall for this month was 1.61 inches (in 12 days), exactly half the 1960 figure. Since 1950 there have been only other two years when May had less rain, 1959 (1.22 inches) and 1950 (1.28 inches). June with 1.76 inches (2.61 inches in 1960) was the driest since 1949 (1.19 inches) but a similar amount (1.75 inches) was recorded in 1942. July with only 2.99 inches rain was the driest since 1955 (1.23 inches). Rain was recorded on 13 days compared with 26 in 1960, but almost half the total, 1.15 inches, fell on the 13th. The average for the ten-year period 1950-59 was 4.37 inches (in 18 days). The variation in the rainfall since 1920 in this, Glasgow's Fair Holiday month, is shown as follows :—

RAINFALL IN THE MONTH OF JULY.

	Amount in inches		Amount in inches
1920-29 (average) ...	3.57	1956	5.88
1930-39 " ...	3.92	1957	3.51
1940-49 " ...	3.25	1958	5.82
1950-54 " ...	4.40	1959	5.23
1955	1.23	1960	4.07
	1961	2.99	

The wettest month was September with 6.67 inches in 20 days, well above the average and the heaviest rainfall in this month since 1950 (9.33 inches). No less than 1.55 inches of this fell in course of a violent thunderstorm late in the evening of the 2nd and the early hours of the 3rd. Since 1920 there have been only other three wetter Septembers (1946 – 6.77 inches ; 1948 – 6.60 inches ; and 1950 – 9.33 inches). August, too, was unusually wet with 5.74 inches (in 20 days) compared with 1960 (4.17 inches in 21 days). The heaviest rainfall on any August day for 12 years occurred on the 8th when about 3½ inches rain fell in 24 hours in hilly districts to the west and south-west of the city, no less than 1.96 inches being recorded at Springburn Park. Since 1950 rainfall has been very variable in this month, ranging from 0.68

inches in 1959 to 6.49 inches in 1958. October with 5.45 inches in 21 days had 2.4 inches more rain than in 1960 and was the wettest since 1954 (9.69 inches). Both November (4.35 inches) and December (4.20 inches) had an above average rainfall, the total for November being only a little less than in 1960 (4.82 inches). This was the driest December since 1952 (3.52 inches). In 1960 there were 5.22 inches rain in this month. January and April had the same amount of rain, 3.31 inches, an amount less than the average for January but above average for April, which was the wettest since 1949 (3.76 inches). In 1960 the rainfall for each of these months was 3.49 inches and 2.83 inches respectively. February, the wettest month in the first quarter, had 4.46 inches compared with 3.20 inches in 1960, a total similar to that of 1950 (4.45 inches) and the heaviest since 1943 (4.63 inches). March had a near average rainfall of 2.41 inches and one not very different from that of 1960 (2.25 inches). In the past ten years rainfall in this month has been as low as 0.96 inches in 1953 and as high as 4.58 inches in 1957.

Sunshine—There was less than the average amount of sunshine this year, 1,087 hours compared with 1,260 in 1960. Most of the deficit was in the six months February to July, September alone of all the other months having a below average amount. January was sunny with 41 hours' sunshine as against 28 in 1960, and the 1950-59 average of 39 hours. February's total (50 hours) was 33 less than in 1960, but sunshine, in March (77 hours) was less by only one hour. April, which had the same amount of sunshine as March, was the dullest since 1937 (66 hours) with little more than half the 1960 total (141 hours). May had 165 hours, only four hours less than in 1960, and was the dullest May since 1954 (147 hours). June was the dullest since 1958 with only 141 hours compared with 226 in 1960 and an average for the period 1950-59 of 174 hours. Although July with 136 hours was sunnier than in 1960 (119 hours) it was the dullest since 1957 (129 hours). The total for August of 137 hours was a noticeable improvement on the 1950-59 average of 121 hours but less in amount than in the two previous years. September had a near average sunshine total of 100 hours, the same as in 1958 but less than in 1960 (129 hours). With the exception of 1959 (103 hours) October was the sunniest since 1951 (89 hours) with an above average total of 88 hours compared with 56 in 1960. There was four hours' less sunshine this year in November (52 hours) although still above the 1950-59 average of 39 hours. A smoke haze or mist was observed in some parts of the city in the evening of the 19th. December had its average amount of sunshine, 23 hours, only two hours less than the 1960 figure. Since 1950 sunshine readings for this month have ranged from five hours in 1956 to 35 in 1955.

Fog was reported on 17 days, two in January, one in October, six in November and eight in December. It was dense enough on the 15th January to disrupt road traffic and bring shipping on the river to a standstill, and on the 10th November, with temperatures 5° below freezing point, visibility in some parts of the city was reduced to less than 30 yards. The worst December fog was that which came down on the evening of the 19th, reducing visibility to 10 yards and was still thick enough on the 21st to reduce bus traffic to a slow crawl. It finally cleared on the 22nd.

There was a good deal of frost in January, November and December. During the summer thunder was reported on five days, three of them with lightning. The months from June to September were windy at times, strong winds occurring in mid-September with a gale on the 16th.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal vital statistics of the city :—

SUMMARY

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population	1,053,100	1,058,398†	1,061,884†	1,065,369†	1,068,855†
Acreage	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre	26	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	326,614	325,946	326,777	326,267	324,350
Deaths—Number registered	14,029	13,691	14,135	14,020	13,883
Deaths—After correction for Transfers	13,368	13,037	13,536	13,454	13,177
Births—Number registered	22,703	22,768	22,443	22,922	22,581
Births—After correction	22,842	23,092	22,598	22,760	22,423
Death rate per 1,000 living —All causes	12·7	12·3*	12·7*	12·6*	12·3*
Birth rate per 1,000 living	21·7	21·8*	21·3*	21·4*	21·0*
Deaths under One Year— After correction	703	743	799	800	774
Deaths under One Year Per 1,000 births	31	32	35	35	35
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births	20·6	21·4	23·9	23·2	23·0
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	23	24	26	25·5	26

* revised rates.

† revised intercensal populations.

Particulars of the causes of mortality together with the rates are given in Table VIII in the Appendix, and the age and sex distribution in Table IX.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1961 was 22,842, a decrease of 259 from the record total of 23,092 in 1960. The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-39 (Average) ...	22,238
1940-49 (Average) ...	21,941
1950-54 (Average) ...	20,334
1955-59 (Average) ...	22,136
1960	23,092
1961	22,842

The rate per 1,000 of the population was 21·7 compared with 21·8 in 1960. The rate for Scotland as a whole was 19·5 per 1,000, 0·1 below the 1960 rate.

The proportion of male births was slightly larger, 51·2 per cent. as against 51·1 in 1960. In 1959 the proportion was 51·6. Since 1950 this proportion has varied from 51·1 in 1956 to 51·7 in the two years 1954 and 1955.

Since 1957 births in Provan ward have increased by about 2,000 each year, a result of the influx of population to the new housing schemes in this area. There was another but smaller increase of 80 in 1961 and the total, 1,287, is by far the highest recorded for any ward since 1947. Dalmarnock, which had the third highest total in 1960, took second place this year with 1,120. Cathcart ward, which had the greatest number of births in 1958 and 1959 and was second in 1960, took third place in 1961 with 1,045. The only other ward contributing more than 1,000 births was Mile-End with 1,011.

Hutchesontown ward again had the highest birth-rate of all the wards, 39·7 (37·4 in 1960), a distinction it has held unchallenged since 1956. Other wards with high rates were Woodside (36·1), Dalmarnock (34·2), Townhead (32·9), Kingston (32·9), Mile-End (32·0) Gorbals (31·4) and North Kelvin (30·9). In 1960 only nine wards had rates of over 30 per 1,000. Nineteen wards had rates above the city average.

Craigton, for the eighth successive year, had the lowest birth-rate (10·1). Other low rates were those of Yoker (11·6), Pollokshields (12·8), Langside (14·5), Knightswood (15·3), Pollokshaws (15·4) and Kelvininside (16·0).

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to one result of low birth-rates in five of the wards—an excess of deaths over births. With the exceptions indicated in the table below, Kelvininside, Camphill and Langside have consistently shown this unfavourable balance since 1949 and Yoker and Craigton since 1955.

		1961		Decrease (except where indicated by *)						
		Births	Deaths	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Kelvininside	...	280	296	16*	22*	26*	3	2*	30	28
Camphill	...	335	330	5*	1*	43	31	73	121	93
Langside	...	357	392	35	44	10	34	19	70	109
Yoker	...	310	349	39	11	32	29	2	—	4
Craigton	...	374	492	118	97	126	41	25	9*	14

Kelvininside, which had a small favourable balance in 1959 and 1960, had an excess of 16 deaths in 1961. Although Camphill had fewer births than in 1960, these were in excess of the deaths and the net result was a small favourable balance of 5. Despite an increase in births in

Langside ward, the excess of deaths was not much less than in 1961. In Yoker, with fewer births and little more than the same number of deaths as in 1960, the deficit increased to 39. An increase in the deaths in Craigton resulted in a still greater disparity in this ward in 1961.

Illegitimate Births.—During 1961, 1,236 births were registered compared with 1,232 in 1960. This is equivalent to 5·4 per cent. of the total births, as against 5·3 in the previous year. The following table shows the trend in the rate since 1935.

1935	...	...	5·9	1957	...	...	4·7
1945	...	...	8·3	1958	...	...	4·9
1955	...	...	4·7	1959	...	...	4·9
1956	...	...	4·8	1960	...	...	5·3
			1961	...	...	...	5·4

The highest ward rates were those of Gorbals (10·8), Park (10·7), Exchange (9·3), Calton (8·7) and Woodside (7·5). The lowest rate was that of Camphill (2·1). Other low rates were those of Langside (2·8) and Partick West (2·9).

A more accurate comparison of the legitimate and illegitimate birth rates is obtained when the calculation is based on the number of women of child-bearing ages; the former on married women of 16 to 44 years of age, and the latter on the unmarried women and widows of the same ages. This is given in the following table (the latest available figure being that of 1960):—

GLASGOW—BIRTH RATES DISTINGUISHING LEGITIMATE AND
ILLEGITIMATE IN CERTAIN YEARS FROM 1881.
(Based on Figures of the Registrar-General.)

Year	Number of Legitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Married Women 16-44 Years	Number of Illegitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women and Widows
				16-44 Years
1881	...	293	1,501	22
1891	...	283	1,553	21
1901	...	260	1,530	14
1911	...	229	1,603	14
1921	...	238	1,922	13
1931	...	176	1,427	10
1951	...	134	1,062	9·6
1952	...	137	961	8·9
1953	...	136·5	1,021	9·7
1954	...	141·9	1,023	9·9
1955	...	142·2	987	9·9
1956	...	147·4	1,051	10·9
1957	...	151·0	1,048	11·3
1958	...	153·2	1,117	12·3
1959	...	152·6	1,101	12·5
1960	...	156·5	1,232	14·5

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1960 the comparable legitimate birth rate for Scotland was 144·2 and the illegitimate 11·5.

MARRIAGES.

There was a decrease in the number of marriages in 1961, 9,447 compared with 9,607 in 1960. This represents a rate of 8·9 per thousand of the population as against 9·0 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1881 :—

MARRIAGE PER THOUSAND PERSONS LIVING.

1881-1890	9·3	1946-1950	9·8
1891-1900	9·4	1951-1955	9·6
1901-1910	8·8	1956	10·2
1911-1920	9·7	1957	9·6
1921-1930	8·9	1958	9·2
1931-1940	9·7	1959	8·9
1941-1945	11·0	1960	9·0
1961		8·9	

This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 7·8 in 1961 compared with 7·7 in 1960 and an average for the years 1951-1955 of 8·1.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in 1961 was 14,029, a considerable increase on the 1960 figure of 13,691. After correction for transfers of 1,822 outward and 1,161 inward, this total was reduced to 13,368, some 300 more than in 1960. In 1961 Glasgow, with 20·3 per cent. of the population of Scotland, accounted for 20·9 per cent. of the deaths, 0·2 per cent. less than in 1960. The death-rate per thousand of the population was 12·7 compared with 12·3 in 1960.

The highest death-rate of all the 37 wards was again that of Camphill, 17·1. With the exception of Kelvinside in 1954 and Park in 1958, this ward has had the highest rate since 1950. Other wards with high rates were Kelvinside (16·9), Park (16·3), Langside (15·9) and Calton (15·2).

Twenty-four wards showed some increase on the 1960 rate and only eighteen had lower rates than that for the city. The lowest rate was that of Pollokshaws (7·9). With only one exception since 1950 (in 1960) this ward has had the lowest death-rate in the city. Other low rates, were those of Springburn (9·5), Provan (10·0) and Pollokshields (10·0).

Age and Sex Distribution.—The increase was shared by both sexes. Male deaths totalled 7,016 compared with 6,870 in 1960, and female deaths 6,352 as against 6,167. The proportion of male deaths was 52·5 per cent. of all the deaths, 0·2 per cent. lower than in 1960. This proportion varies little from year to year. Details of the sex and age distribution of deaths according to the International Classification of Causes of Death (Short List) are given in Appendix Table IX.

The age distribution of deaths as a rate per 1,000 deaths at all ages is shown from 1951 onwards in the table below. In 1951 8·5 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 73 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1961 the relative proportions were 6 and 79 per cent. The increase in the female deaths was almost all at ages over 45 years, particularly between 65 and 75 years. There were fewer deaths than in 1960 at ages 15 to 45. In males most of the increase was at ages 35 and over, especially between 55 and 65 years. There were fewer deaths at all ages under 15 years and between 25 and 35.

RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

	—1	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	Total
1951 ...	64	12	9	16	25	45	98	180	551	1,000
1953 ...	57	9	9	13	23	43	102	175	569	1,000
1955 ...	58	7	7	10	18	37	100	179	584	1,000
1957 ...	59	7	7	9	19	37	98	185	579	1,000
1959 ...	59	9	5	8	14	33	94	189	590	1,000
1960 ...	57	8	6	7	16	33	88	189	596	1,000
1961 ...	52	7	6	7	13	33	88	192	602	1,000

Male deaths over 55 years of age totalled 5,371 in 1961 compared with 5,221 in 1960, while the number of female deaths was 5,241, an increase of 216. This is equivalent to 76·6 per cent. of the male deaths at all ages (76·0 in 1960) and 82·5 per cent. of all the female deaths (81·5 in 1960).

Relative Frequency of Causes of Death.—A comparison is made in the following table of the commonest causes, or groups of causes, of

death which were together responsible for 82 per cent. and over of all deaths in 1961 and 1960 :—

				1961		1960	
				Number	Per cent. of all Causes	Number	Per cent. of all Causes
Heart Disease*	...	...	...	3,909	29·24	3,788	29·05
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	2,337	17·48	2,365	18·14
Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	1,937	14·49	1,902	14·59
Bronchitis	...	...	...	701	5·24	658	5·05
Pneumonia	...	...	...	692	5·18	533	4·09
Violence	...	...	...	573	4·29	652	5·00
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy				564	4·22	532	4·08
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...			192‡	1·44	297‡	2·28
				<u>10,905</u>	<u>81·58</u>	<u>10,727</u>	<u>82·28</u>

* Excluding Hypertension.

‡ M.O.H. figure.

With the exception of Violence and Pneumonia, the relative frequency of the eight main causes remains unchanged from 1960. As a result of the increase in deaths from Pneumonia in 1961 and a decrease in the deaths from Violent Causes, Pneumonia now takes precedence of the latter in the above table.

An analysis of the provisional figures of the causes of death for the whole of Scotland shows the first three causes as above but followed by Violent Causes, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that order. Together these eight causes account for 82·0 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the city figure of 81·6. Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a much higher proportion of the city deaths, 5·24 and 5·18 respectively as against 3·94 and 3·87 for the country as a whole. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was not among the first eight causes of death in Scotland in 1961 but it is included here for comparison with the City figure : it accounted for only 0·68 of all the Scottish deaths compared with 1·44 for Glasgow (M.O.H. figure). If the Registrar General's figure of Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths in Glasgow is used this proportion is reduced to 1·36. In the two major groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions, the proportions were lower for the City ; for Scotland the respective figures were 32·71 and 15·39. Deaths from Malignant Causes formed a somewhat smaller proportion of the City deaths, 17·48 as against 17·55 for Scotland. Deaths from Violent Causes were also proportionately lower, 4·29 per cent. of all the City deaths compared with the Scottish figure of 4·55. Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy accounted for 3·36 per cent. of all Scottish deaths compared with 4·22 of the City total.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death:—Certain changes in the procedure for classifying a death came into operation as from 1st January, 1961.

Violent causes and infectious disease (including pulmonary tuberculosis) which, since 1950, had been given preference over all other causes, ceased to do so, and influenza became the only cause to which preference is now given. In all other instances the first major cause is taken.

The immediate effect on the 1961 figures has been to reduce the deaths from violent causes and from pulmonary tuberculosis. Deaths which would formerly have been allotted to one or other of these groups have now been absorbed elsewhere, as for instance, in various forms of heart disease and pneumonia which are frequently concurrent with violent causes and pulmonary tuberculosis. The increase in these two groups therefore must also be considered as in part attributable to this change in procedure.

The following table is a summary of the causes of death as shown in Appendix Table VIII arranged in the principal groups according to the International Classification adopted in 1950.

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES PER MILLION FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

	1961	1960*	1959*
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious	37	50	60
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory	182	281	269
(2) Non-Respiratory	12	17	25
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.)	2,219	2,234	2,202
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders)	2,101	2,048	2,076
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,378	4,181	4,146
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza)	1,535	1,256	1,720
Diseases of Digestive System	355	369	338
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy	536	503	562
Violence	544	616	618
All Other Causes	795	673	731
	<hr/> 12,694	<hr/> 12,318	<hr/> 12,747

* Revised rates.

Infectious Disease.—There was another reduction in the mortality from infectious disease in 1961 when there were only 38 deaths compared with 53 in 1960 and 63 in 1959. The major cause in this group is still diarrhoea under 2 years of age, which in 1961 was responsible for 20 deaths as against 23 in 1960. There was a corresponding reduction in the death-rate from 22 per million in 1960 to 19. Deaths from dysentery were fewer, 2 compared with 11 in 1960. One was a child of 10 years, the other a 78-year-old woman.

Meningococcal infections accounted for 5 male and 2 female deaths, two of them infants of 3 months and 8 months respectively. The other five were children aged 1 year (3), 2 years and 5 years. An elderly woman died from virus encephalitis and a 10-month-old female infant from chickenpox. There were six deaths from measles, two infants of 7 and 9 months, 3 children aged 1 year, and one of 4 years. There were no deaths from scarlet fever but a 67 year-old woman died from a streptococcal sore throat.

Tuberculosis.—The Registrar General in classifying a death generally accepts the first mentioned cause in preference to tuberculosis where this and certain other diseases appear together on the death certificate. In an endeavour to obtain as exact an estimate as possible of the extent of the tuberculosis prevalence in the city it has been the practice of this department to classify as a tuberculosis death, most instances where this disease appears on the death certificate, whether or not associated with another cause to which the Registrar General would accord priority. From 1950 to 1960 the only exceptions to this rule were in favour of violent causes and infectious diseases.

From 1st January 1961 however these two causes have no longer been accorded priority. The effect of this change is most noticeable in the sharp reduction in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Up till 1949 there was little material difference between the two sets of figures but this discrepancy became more pronounced from 1950 onwards. The following table shows the trend during this period and the close approximation to the Registrar General's figure in 1961 following the change of procedure.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN GLASGOW,
1950 TO 1959. COMPARISON WITH REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General
1950	87	84	12	11
1951	64	60	9	9
1952	52	49	7	6
1953	43	40	4	3
1954	39	34	3	3
1955	34	28	3	3
1956	34	25	2	2
1957	33	24	2	2
1958	35	26	2	1
1959	27	20	2.5	2
1960	28	19	1.7	2
1961	18	17	1.2	2

The death rates are given in preference to the actual number of deaths in order that this table may be compared with that given in the Tuberculosis Section of this Report where the Glasgow death rates are compared with those of other towns.

Deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis in 1961 were 192 in all, in comparison with the 297 allotted to this cause in 1960. The rate, which as recently as 1948 was as high as 1,142 per million, tended to stabilise around 340 between 1955 and 1958. In 1959 it fell again to 269 but rose slightly in 1960 to 281. In 1961 it has reached its lowest recorded figure yet of 182 per million.

Male deaths still predominate, 137 (71 per cent.) compared with 55 among females. This preponderance in 1961 becomes apparent at ages over 35 years and is especially noticeable at ages 65 and over.

There was only one death under 25 years, a young woman of 24 years.

The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (stated as a percentage of the total).

MALES—	—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
1961 ...	—	—	—	3.7	13.1	21.9	22.6	38.7	100.0
1960 ...	0.5	—	0.5	3.7	7.3	16.5	35.3	36.2	100.0
1959 ...	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.6	10.3	17.4	32.3	33.9	100.0
1958 ...	—	—	0.4	5.6	8.3	25.1	29.1	31.5	100.0
1957 ...	0.4	—	1.6	7.7	11.4	22.0	26.4	30.5	100.0
1956 ...	0.8	0.8	1.7	7.1	10.0	21.2	32.1	26.3	100.0
1951 ...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0

FEMALES—		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
1961	...	—	—	1.8	20.0	23.6	20.0	16.4	18.2	100.0
1960	...	3.8	1.3	1.3	19.0	20.2	15.2	17.7	21.5	100.0
1959	...	—	—	3.3	15.4	20.9	23.1	14.3	23.0	100.0
1958	...	—	1.6	1.6	21.4	33.3	12.7	12.7	16.7	100.0
1957	...	1.7	—	1.7	17.4	28.7	17.4	7.8	25.3	100.0
1956	...	0.8	1.6	4.7	31.2	20.3	12.5	6.3	22.6	100.0
1951	...	5.7	9.0	18.1	23.0	18.5	9.1	8.7	7.9	100.0

This sex difference in the age distribution of mortality from the pulmonary form of the disease should be compared with the following table in which the rates for each sex and age group are based on the respective Census populations :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
MALES—										
1930-32	...	0.17	0.95	1.35	1.22	1.54	1.59	1.21	0.76	0.96
1950-52	...	0.10	0.24	0.73	0.74	0.95	1.36	2.02	1.49	0.82
FEMALES—										
1930-32	...	0.26	1.47	1.41	1.11	0.79	0.62	0.60	0.23	0.75
1950-52	...	0.12	0.67	1.40	1.08	0.66	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.55

There were fewer deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1961, 12 as against 18 in 1960 and 26 in 1959. This is a new record low figure for the City. The death rate also fell from 17 per million in 1960 to 12 in 1961.

Two deaths (a year old boy and a man of 43) were due to tubercular meningitis. There were three deaths from abdominal tuberculosis, a 27 year old woman and two men, aged 52 and 81 years respectively.

Other forms of tuberculosis accounted for 7 deaths compared with 13 in 1960. One of these was a male infant of less than six months of age who died from miliary tuberculosis.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—The reduction in deaths from this group of causes in 1960 was not maintained in 1961 when there were 2,214 deaths, 46 more than in 1960. The rate, which was 2,048 per million in that year, rose to 2,101 in 1961.

Vascular lesions, which rank third on the list of major causes of death, accounted for 1,937, 87 per cent. of all deaths in this group, one per cent. less than in 1960. Thirteen deaths were allotted to non-meningococcal meningitis, the same number as in 1960, and of these

two of the seven male and four of the six female deaths were under one year of age. There was another increase in the number of deaths attributable to certain mental disorders in the group, 92 as against 53 in 1960. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 172, a decrease of 28.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—This, the major group of causes of death, accounted in 1961 for 4,611 deaths in all, 34·5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, a proportion 0·6 per cent. more than in 1960. Since 1952 this figure has varied little between 32 and 33 per cent. but is now showing a tendency to increase. In 1960 deaths in this group totalled 4,425. Of these, 4,611 deaths, 76·0 per cent., were due to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease which in 1961 accounted for 3,503 deaths, 80 more than in 1960. The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis was 65 per cent. in 1961 as against 62 per cent. in 1960 and 59 per cent. in 1959. The increase in deaths from this cause, apparent since 1953, still continues.

Mortality from this form of heart disease is consistently higher in men than in women as the following table shows:—

		Males	Females	Total
1954	...	958	555	1,513
1955	...	1,062	609	1,671
1956	...	1,102	637	1,739
1957	...	1,151	717	1,868
1958	...	1,235	690	1,925
1959	...	1,238	723	1,961
1960	...	1,313	803	2,116
1961	...	1,392	883	2,275

The age distribution of these deaths shows a marked disparity between the sexes in each age group up to 75 years.

		—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
Males	...	6	47	221	455	393	270	1,392
Females	...	—	5	51	185	339	303	883
		<u>6</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>2,275</u>

Deaths at ages under 55 formed a larger proportion of the male deaths from this cause in 1961, 19·7 per cent. as against 19·4 in 1960. In females this proportion was smaller in 1961, 6·3 per cent. compared with 7·2. There were, in addition, seven deaths in males from angina pectoris, two under 65 years, one under 75 and four over 75. Deaths

from chronic rheumatic heart disease were more numerous, 200 compared with 176 in 1960. Deaths among females greatly outnumber those of males from this cause, 131 and 69 respectively in 1961. There were no deaths under 15 years but 17 over 75 years. The heaviest mortality was at ages between 45 and 65. Deaths from hypertension numbered 332 as against 307 in 1960, and "Other Diseases of the Heart" accounted for 206 deaths, 17 more than in the previous year. Three-hundred and seventy deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders shown in the Short List as "Other Diseases of the Circulatory System" compared with 330 in 1960 and 306 in 1959.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Mortality from respiratory disease was higher in 1961 due, no doubt, to the unfavourable weather conditions in the first quarter of the year and the prevalence of fog in the last two months. Deaths in this group were 1,616 as against 1,328 in 1960. The rate rose from 1,256 in that year to 1,535 in 1961. Most of the increase was in pneumonia, which accounted for 692 deaths as against 533 in 1960 and 700 in 1959. The rate was 657 per million as against 504 in 1960 and 659 in 1959. There were 701 deaths from bronchitis as against 658 in 1960 and 911 in 1959. The 1961 total is equivalent to 43.3 per cent. of all the deaths in this group, a lower proportion than in 1960 (49.5 per cent.). A detailed review of age, sex and seasonal distribution of the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia will be found in the Infectious Disease Section at page 158 of this Report.

Influenza was again present in the city in the spring of 1961, the 115 deaths from this cause being 72 more than were registered in 1960, and almost the same total as in 1959 (117).

There were more deaths from "Other Respiratory Diseases", 108 as against 94 in 1960 and 99 in 1959.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—Deaths in this group were fewer in 1961, 375 compared with 390 in 1960 and 358 in 1959. The rate which had risen from 338 in 1959 to 369 in 1960 fell again in 1961 to 355 per million. The major cause in this group continues to be ulcer of the stomach and duodenum which in 1961 accounted for 90 deaths, five less than in 1960. The rate was 85 as against 90 in 1960. There were more deaths from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 82 as against 79 in 1960. Cirrhosis of the liver accounted for 61 deaths, ten more than in 1960, and the rate rose from 48 in 1960 to 58 in 1961. Deaths from enteritis and colitis (over two years of age) were fewer, 32 compared with 47 in 1960, and the rate, 44 in 1960, was reduced to 30. Appendicitis

accounted for 12 deaths as against 9 in 1960 and 21 in 1959. The rate was 11 per million as against 9 in 1960. A variety of causes grouped under "Other Digestive Diseases" was responsible for 95 deaths, 9 less than in the previous year.

Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy.—With the exception of the deaths from congenital malformations, all the deaths attributed to this group occur at ages under 1 year and these are discussed in the appropriate section of Maternity and Child Welfare. A large proportion of the deaths from congenital malformation also occur before 1 year of age (in 1961, 146 of the 192 deaths were in this age group) but the mortality is not confined to this age group and the deaths, though relatively small in number, are widely distributed throughout all the age groups, the over 65's not excepted. The physical handicap of a congenital defect does not apparently curtail the normal lifespan—a fact of some importance in the provision of welfare services for those severely incapacitated by a congenital defect.

The distribution of the deaths from congenital malformations in 1961 is compared with the average for 1950-54 and subsequent years as follows :—

Males—	—1	—15	—45	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1950-54 (average)	61	6	5	3	1	—	77
1955-59 (average)	63	8	6	4	1	—	82
1960	51	9	2	4	—	—	66
1961	73	14	4	5	1	1	98
Females							
1950-54 (average)	54	7	4	3	1	—	70
1955-59 (average)	64	8	5	3	—	—	80
1960	60	8	3	2	2	—	75
1961	73	14	3	4	—	—	94

Cancer.—The group Malignant Neoplasms ranks second on the list of major causes of death, accounting in 1961, for 17·5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 18·1 per cent. in 1960. Deaths in this group totalled 2,337 in 1961, 28 fewer than in 1960, but still above the average for the period 1950 to 1955. The trend of the rate during that period was as follows :—

RATE PER MILLION.					
1950	...	2,006	1956	...	2,174
1951	...	2,002	1957	...	2,208
1952*	...	2,056	1958	...	2,196
1953	...	2,058	1959	...	2,202
1954	...	2,074	1960	...	2,234
1955	...	2,157	1961	...	2,219

* The rates from 1952 to 1960 have been revised.

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each group, shows the higher proportion of deaths from cancer among males and the tendency of the proportion to increase, while that for females has till now remained fairly stable around 16 per cent.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AS A PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
FOR EACH SEX AND IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
MALES—									
1930/32 ...	0.17	1.83	2.78	6.80	12.79	17.95	15.38	8.12	8.73
1950/52 ...	1.38	6.93	12.76	16.76	22.07	22.24	18.34	11.96	16.10
1953/54 ...	2.15	11.36	12.71	20.44	25.63	24.19	21.27	12.96	16.35
1955 ...	1.27	10.97	8.13	18.14	24.82	26.04	19.31	13.05	17.92
1956 ...	1.17	16.66	11.11	20.52	25.29	25.82	19.91	14.45	18.75
1957 ...	2.80	15.71	10.49	18.86	25.62	24.90	20.15	13.92	18.41
1958 ...	2.54	10.77	20.00	18.25	25.00	25.78	20.42	13.48	18.80
1959 ...	1.53	8.06	9.43	20.25	23.38	26.19	20.04	12.35	17.91
1960 ...	1.35	9.80	12.71	19.83	25.97	27.44	21.67	14.12	19.59
1961 ...	2.51	7.25	19.00	19.32	23.87	26.83	20.43	13.02	18.87
FEMALES—									
1930/32 ...	0.12	0.65	3.91	11.76	21.41	21.69	15.31	8.19	10.24
1950/52 ...	0.98	3.43	8.94	22.76	27.05	25.02	17.36	9.24	15.11
1953/54 ...	1.96	6.16	13.28	25.85	31.37	26.05	17.90	9.72	16.44
1955 ...	1.45	11.53	15.96	32.71	33.26	26.55	17.97	10.44	16.98
1956 ...	1.60	8.47	9.43	33.86	34.36	24.81	19.02	9.33	16.45
1957 ...	2.80	5.77	17.14	49.09	31.04	19.30	10.74	17.34	00.00
1959 ...	1.49	12.50	14.15	24.89	32.72	25.41	17.98	9.20	15.80
1959 ...	1.99	9.76	12.04	34.15	35.29	24.75	19.21	9.27	16.56
1960 ...	1.48	2.56	24.72	26.63	38.11	25.42	17.69	10.66	16.52
1961 ...	2.30	10.71	20.29	26.86	37.58	24.62	16.80	9.82	15.95

The following table shows the sex ratio of the deaths from cancer from 1931 onwards. In 1961 there was a decrease of 22 in the number of male deaths from cancer and a decrease of 6 in the females, the ratio in consequence became 131 compared with 132 in 1960.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	97	1955	...	120
1941	...	103	1956	...	128
1951	...	113	1957	...	121
1952	...	121	1958	...	134
1953	...	129	1959	...	121
1954	...	126	1960	...	132
	1961	...	...	131	

In 1961 this male preponderance obtained at all ages under 75 years and was most pronounced in the age group 55 to 65 at which ages one third of the male deaths from cancer occurred.

MALE DEATHS AS A RATIO OF 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

		—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75	All Ages
1930-32	...	114	271	60	66	76	102	111	68	92
1950-52	...	180	150	120	83	126	123	118	106	116
1953-54	...	160	222	112	87	130	142	136	109	128
1955	...	117	150	53	70	133	151	118	103	120
1956	...	100	180	140	86	117	167	117	120	128
1957	...	145	367	83	77	139	141	116	105	121
1958	...	118	140	167	83	138	163	135	113	134
1959	...	113	125	100	69	110	170	15	101	121
1960	...	117	500	68	98	115	192	139	96	132
1961	...	133	166	136	109	104	192	131	96	131

In the age period 45-55 there occurs in both sexes a sharp rise in the number of cancer deaths. As will be seen from the table on page 68, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75 with some reduction in the over 75's. In 1961 61·6 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 18·6 at over 75. In 1960 the respective ratios were 61·3 and 19·2. In females there was an increase in the younger age group, 51·0 compared with 49·9. The proportion of deaths at ages over 75 was 25·2 per cent. compared with 26·6 in 1960.

The following table shows the age distribution as a percentage of the total cancer deaths in each sex :—

	1961	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
Males	...	0·9	0·4	1·4	3·8	13·2	33·2	28·5	18·6	100·0
Females	...	0·9	0·3	1·4	4·6	16·6	22·6	28·4	25·2	100·0

Apart from a slight recession in 1954, 1957 and 1959 male mortality from cancer had increased steadily since 1951. In 1961 however the male deaths numbered 1,324 as against 1,346 in 1960 and 1,278 in 1959. Female deaths numbered 1,013 compared with 1,019 in 1960 and 1,060 in 1959. Since 1953 the female mortality from cancer has shown a tendency to increase.

Of the total male deaths from cancer 581 (43.9 per cent.) were due to cancer of the respiratory organs, the corresponding percentage among females being only 11.9 per cent. The trend of this form of cancer is clearly shown in the following table which compares the male and female deaths from cancer of the respiratory and of the digestive organs over a period of some years :—

		Average 1932/41	Average 1942/51	Average 1952/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
MALES—									
Respiratory Organs	...	96	244	478	514	560	532	599	581
Digestive Organs	...	491	554	500	499	491	457	468	421
FEMALES—									
Respiratory Organs	...	38	69	91	105	98	107	113	121
Digestive Organs	...	429	473	464	468	426	452	441	419

In 174 of the 421 male and 143 of the 419 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the diseases was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is a decrease of 27 from the 1960 figure of 195 male and 149 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site from 1957 onwards are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the two preceding ten year periods :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE.

			Average 1932/41	Average 1942/51	Average 1952/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Males	...	...	190	219	185	197	211	202	195	174
Females	...	...	161	179	180	201	156	192	149	143

There were fewer deaths from cancer of the rectum, 86 compared 110 with in 1960. The male deaths numbered 51 as against 35 female deaths. There were more deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages 53 as against 38 in 1960 and of these 36 were females. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the pancreas, 98 in 1961 as against 95 in 1960 and of these 44 were males and 54 females. The sub-group " Other Digestive Organs " accounted for 226 deaths, 30 fewer than in 1960. In 1961 cancer of the Large Intestine, usually included in " Other Digestive Organs " was responsible for practically all the deaths in this group.

Deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx, were only one more than in 1960 (41). The male deaths were 4 fewer than last

year, while the female deaths were five more. Male deaths from cancer of this site have shown a marked decline since the 1930's in comparison with the female mortality, which as in the years 1933 to 1943, is again showing a tendency to increase.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX

				Average 1932/41	Average 1942/51	Average 1952/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Males	...	...	...	70	57	43	36	26	38	24	20
Females	...	...	...	11	13	15	8	15	14	16	21

Deaths from cancer of the breast, which after cancer of the stomach is the most common form of death from cancer in the female, were more numerous, accounting for 178 deaths in 1961. (167 in 1960). Of this number 85 occurred in the age group 45 to 65, and 72 at ages over 65. In addition there was one death from cancer of the breast in males.

There were more deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues in 1961, 117 as against 107 in 1960. There were 70 male deaths and 47 females. Of this total of 117 only eight were under 15 years of age.

Most of the deaths in this group are due to leukaemia, a form of cancer which has attracted some attention in recent years owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the cases than in other kinds of malignant disease occur in children. Since 1951 deaths from leukaemia have varied between 34 and 40 a year. In 1961 there were 44 deaths compared with 51 in 1960. Of these 44 deaths (26 male and 18 female), six were under five years of age. In 1960 there were two deaths in this age group. The distribution throughout the age groups is shown as follows for 1961 and the five previous years :—

		-1	-2	-5	-20	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
1956	...	—	—	1	4	6	5	4	9	5	34
1957	...	1	1	5	2	4	6	7	15	9	50
1958	...	—	1	5	2	11	8	11	11	10	59
1959	...	—	—	2	2	3	8	17	9	7	48
1960	...	—	—	2	6	10	7	10	9	7	51
1961	...	—	1	5	3	4	1	13	8	9	44

Details of the age and sex distribution of cancer with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the next page. The totals of both sexes for certain earlier years are shown for comparison.

GLASGOW, 1961—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										BOTH SEXES		Both Sexes			
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	1961	1960	1950	1940				
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	1	—	2	3	5	9	20	—	—	—	1	3	5	9	3	21	41	40	62	83				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	7	26	—	—	—	—	4	3	12	7	26	52	62	72	67				
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	34	48	45	143	317	344	437	394				
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	—	1	3	25	65	40	41	174	—	—	—	1	6	9	10	9	35	86	110	97	125				
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	3	5	15	14	13	51	—	—	—	1	2	8	15	10	36	53	38	54	80				
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	1	—	—	—	5	4	2	5	17	—	—	—	1	7	8	20	15	54	98	95	67	46				
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	1	6	17	12	8	44	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	1	4	8	4	8	9				
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	—	2	5	9	17	29	42	105	—	1	5	3	12	22	24	54	121	226	256	281	265				
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	1	18	91	239	178	54	581	—	—	4	5	27	36	28	21	121	702	712	449	167				
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	25	26	13	89	89	86	81	118				
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	13	13	7	48	48	43	51	32				
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	16	45	40	35	37	177	178	167	165	148				
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	—	3	—	1	14	19	33	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	81	82	54				
Skin ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	3	9	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	8	17	23	23	23				
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	3	3	4	3	11	18	18	10	70	5	2	—	3	3	14	14	6	47	117	107	258	159				
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	8	1	7	15	17	36	49	19	152	4	—	1	2	12	10	31	23	83	235	197	258	159				
Totals ...	12	5	19	51	175	439	377	426	1,324	9	3	14	47	168	229	288	255	1,013	2,387	2,365	2,187	1,770				

Deaths from Violence.—In 1961 this group, with 573 deaths, took sixth place as a major cause of death in Glasgow. This is 79 less than in 1960 and equivalent to 20 per cent. of all the Scottish deaths from Violent Causes, a smaller proportion than in the previous year. This decrease however is in part due to the change of procedure in the classification of prior cause already referred to on page 57. The death rate was 544 per million. There were 193 female deaths in this group in 1961, compared with 246 in 1960, while the male deaths were 380 and 406 respectively. Male deaths outnumbered the female deaths at all ages.

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the deaths from Violence since 1945 :—

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total
1945-49 Ave. 39		45	89	92	87	352	25	13	27	40	92	197
1950-54 Ave. 41		31	88	95	102	357	28	11	26	40	116	221
1955 ...	47	25	101	105	107	385	26	9	33	37	141	246
1956 ...	39	29	97	114	95	374	25	13	26	42	117	223
1957 ...	37	26	111	110	117	401	32	6	25	45	106	214
1958 ...	31	20	125	125	134	435	29	8	42	49	156	284
1959 ...	45	29	108	117	122	421	19	6	30	56	124	235
1960 ...	43	22	125	127	89	406	27	7	44	35	133	246
1961 ...	26	26	123	120	85	380	20	9	19	38	107	193

The age and sex distribution of these 573 deaths according to the type of accident is shown on page 71.

Under one year of age Inhalation and Ingestion of food accounts for more than half the deaths from Violent Causes (68 per cent. in 1961) and accidental mechanical suffocation (i.e. by blankets, pillow, over-laying) 27 per cent. In the age group 1-5 years accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for nine of the 24 deaths in this age group. Details are given elsewhere in this Report (in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section) of the deaths of infants under one year and of toddlers (1-5 years) as a result of accidents in the home.

There is a striking disproportion between the male and female deaths in the 5-10 age group, 16 males as against 5 females. Of these 16 male deaths, 6 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 5 to drowning.

At ages over 56 years female deaths preponderate. In 1961 107, or 55 per cent., of the female deaths were in this age group compared with 85 males (22 per cent.). The respective figures for 1960 were 54 per cent. and 22 per cent.

An analysis of the deaths at ages 65 years and over shows the following distribution of the major causes of deaths from violence compared with those of 89 male and 133 female deaths in 1960 :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES
AT AGES OVER 65 YEARS.

	Males		Females	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
Falls	40.0	47.2	56.1	66.1
Road Accidents	22.3	16.8	14.0	8.3
Poisoning (Gas and Drugs)	16.5	7.9	19.6	12.8
Drowning	7.1	7.9	0.9	—
Burns	4.7	5.6	9.4	6.8
Suicide	1.2	3.4	—	—
Other Violence (including Homicide) ...	8.2	11.2	—	6.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exact information as to the circumstances in which the accident occurred, or the cause is, in a very large number of deaths not recorded and any figures regarding the number of accidents occurring at home should therefore be regarded as an approximation only. In 1961 the information available suggests that some 41 per cent. of the male deaths from violence in this age group and 72 per cent. of the female deaths occurred at home.

Falls are the most common accident in this age group, especially among women (in 1961, 56 per cent. as against 40 per cent. in males), something like a quarter of these male deaths and three-quarters of the female occurring at home. Another common home accident, gas poisoning, accounted for 32 deaths (13 male and 17 female), 31 per cent. of the deaths at all ages from this type of accident. There was the same number of deaths from burns in 1961 as in 1960, 14 (4 males and 10 females). A common accident is that of an old person falling against an electric radiator, gas fire or an open coal fire, and there were four such accidents in 1961. Women are more liable to have their clothing set alight and three of the female deaths were due to this. An elderly man who was smoking in bed was fatally burned when the bedclothes caught fire and an 88-year-old woman was suffocated by smoke in a fire in her home. An 84-year-old man was severely scalded when taking a bath, and two women of 76 and 84 years died from burns received from hot water bottles. In the two remaining deaths, no information was available as to the nature of the burning accident.

Road accidents were a major cause of accidents outwith the home, accounting in 1961 for 17 per cent. of all deaths from Violent Causes in this age group. In males road accidents rank second as a major cause of accidental death, 22·4 per cent. of all male deaths in this group in 1961 as against 14·0 per cent. of the female deaths.

The sex and age distribution of the deaths from Violent Causes are shown on the following table according to the International Classification, with the totals for 1960 and 1959 for comparison :—

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES,
1961, COMPARED WITH THE TOTALS FOR 1959 AND 1960.

Long Code No.			Ages						Total	All	Ages
			—1	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	1961	1960	1959
802	Railway and other Train accident ...	M	—	—	—	1	5	—	6	6	9
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
825	Motor Vehicle Accident ...	M	—	5	11	27	21	19	83	80	72
		F	—	4	4	2	7	14	31	30	31
841	Other Street Accident ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
845		F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
858	Water and Other Transport (incl. Air) Accident ...	M	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	3	—
866		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
888	Accidental Poisoning—by Drugs ...	M	—	—	—	7	1	1	9	9	18
		F	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	11	11
890	Accidental Poisoning—by Gases and Vapours ...	M	—	—	—	21	33	13	67	47	37
895		F	—	—	1	8	9	19	37	37	27
904	Accidental Falls ...	M	—	2	1	7	13	28	51	42	76
		F	—	—	—	2	7	46	55	68	59
910/914	Other Accidents (falling objects, cutting or piercing instruments, machinery, electric current).	M	—	—	1	9	1	—	11	10	6
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
916/917	Burns and Scalds ...	M	—	1	1	2	—	4	8	35	20
		F	—	3	1	1	2	10	17	16	20
921/923	Inhalation and Ingestion of Food, etc. ...	M	9	1	—	2	2	2	16	19	26
		F	6	1	—	—	1	—	8	11	11
924/925	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ...	M	4	—	—	1	1	—	6	4	9
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3
926	Lack of Care of Infants under 1 year ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
929	Accidental Drowning ...	M	—	2	7	12	8	6	35	31	42
		F	—	1	2	1	3	1	8	3	9
933	Hunger, Thirst and Exposure	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
930/2/4/8	Other and unspecified accidents	M	—	1	5	19	20	9	54	86	56
		F	—	2	—	1	5	14	22	48	40
950/8	Therapeutic Misadventure ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
956/962/965	Late complications of surgical operation and late effect of other accidental and war injuries.	M	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	3	2
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
970/979	Suicide ...	M	—	—	—	9	9	1	19	13	17
		F	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	11	10
980/985	Homicide ...	M	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	10	3
		F	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	7
Total 1961 ...			M	14	12	26	123	120	380	406	421
			F	8	12	9	19	38	193	246	235
Grand Total 1961 ...				22	24	35	142	158	573	—	—
1960 ...				42	28	29	169	162	—	652	—
1959 ...				40	24	35	138	173	246	—	656

SECTION III

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

It is gratifying to report that there was a further reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate to 31 compared with 32 in 1960. The rate is still, however, far from satisfactory, and reflects many adverse factors, social and medical, which still operate in the city. The nutrition of the expectant mother is not in very many instances as good as it should be. The results of haemoglobin estimation in women attending the Corporation antenatal clinics illustrate this important problem in maternal care. The incidence of anaemia in expectant mothers is giving rise to some considerable disquiet and special attention is being given to the treatment of these cases. Many of these expectant mothers would benefit from admission to hospital before the commencement of labour, but this is not possible because of the insufficiency of maternity bed accommodation. The deficiencies have not as yet been met and the position is in urgent need of remedy.

An analysis of the infant deaths shows, however, that progress has been made in reduction of preventable deaths. Deaths from both respiratory and digestive diseases were less in number. The number of deaths from violence, i.e., suffocation from regurgitation of food, from a pillow and other causes, was markedly reduced from 42 in 1960 to 22. Deaths from congenital malformations increased slightly.

An aspect of child welfare which is coming to the notice of the staff and is somewhat disturbing is the fact that in certain families the nutrition of the toddler, particularly the child between 1-2 years, is not as good as it should be. The way in which people spend their money in these families leads to poorly balanced diets and such children lack sufficient protein and vitamins. A few cases of rickets in this age group have occurred and it would appear that there is still need for intensive education of parents on the basic physical needs of their young children.

Behavioural difficulties and maladjustment in children appear to be occurring more frequently, as are problems of mental instability

and breakdown in the population generally, and the child welfare section has been studying these problems intensively, and advising parents about these difficulties to a greater degree than ever before. The careful assessment and care of mentally handicapped children are matters of great importance and special sessions for the examination of these babies and young children are now held at many of the child welfare centres. It is essential that this special supervision of such children should begin at as early an age as possible. Many tragic and difficult family situations have been found, and to help these children and their parents a day nursery was opened in November, 1961, to which mentally handicapped small children are transported each day. The results obtained in the short time the nursery has been in operation are most encouraging. All the children have improved to some extent, and many quite remarkably. The parents have appreciated greatly the help they have received and family tensions have been relieved. A special assessment centre staffed by an experienced child welfare medical officer and health visitor, and at which appropriate consultants will also attend, is being opened in 1962.

A large number and variety of meetings were attended by members of the maternity and child welfare staff—both medical and nursing—for discussions on a variety of health and social topics. Each year there is an increasing interest in health education.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 5,682 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1961. Among these one death occurred, giving a death rate of 0.14 per thousand births compared with 0.66 in 1960. The cause of death in this case was as follows :—

Asphyxia during an Epileptiform Convulsion	1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

As this death had little association with the puerperal state, the maternal death rate of mothers attending the clinics was nil, compared with 0.34 for the city as a whole.

The following table, based on figures supplied by the Registrar General, compares the rates from each cause for the *whole city* with those of previous years.

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS
IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1960-1961.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Accidents of Pregnancy	3	4	2	1	3	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.13
Puerperal Haemorrhage	1	1	2	4	—	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.17	—
Puerperal Septicaemia, in- cluding Post-abortive Sepsis	6	5	1	1	3	0.26	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.13
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Albuminuria, Convulsions	1	1	1	2	1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04
Other Puerperal Diseases	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	0.09	—	0.04
Totals— Glasgow ...	11	11	8	8	8	0.47	0.47	0.35	0.34	0.34
Scotland ...	46	52	36	34	37	0.05	0.5	0.4	0.33	0.36

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were fewer births in 1961, and a corresponding decrease in deaths of children under one year of age; 703 compared with 743 in 1960. This is the lowest number yet recorded in the city. The rate which had remained stationary at 35 per 1,000 births during the three years 1957 to 1959 fell to 32 in 1960 and 31 in 1961, a record low figure.

This decrease was greater among the female infants, 315 deaths as against 337 in 1960 and the rate fell from 29.8 in 1960 to 28.3 in 1961. The 388 deaths of male infants were 18 fewer than in 1960 and the rate 33.2 as against 34.4.

The trend of infant mortality in Glasgow in the past thirty-two years has been as follows :—

1930-34	102	1950-54	37
1935-39	93	1955-59	35
1940-44	95	1960	32
1945-49	64	1961	31

Infant Mortality in Wards.—Despite the lower infant mortality for the city as a whole, 14 wards had higher rates than in 1960 and only one, Townhead, had the same rate as in the previous year. Thirteen wards had rates higher than that for the city and only three, Calton, Partick West and Knightswood, equalled the city rate.

The highest ward rate, 51 per 1,000 births, was in Kingston Ward (39 in 1960). Other high rates were Kinning Park (50), Partick East (40), Hutchesontown (40), Provan (38) and Pollokshields (37). The rate for Townhead ward (37) remained unchanged from 1960.

Two wards, Kelvinside and Langside, had the lowest rate (14). The 1960 rates for these two wards were respectively 27 and 18. Other low rates were Springburn (16), Dennistoun (17), Govanhill (18), Parkhead (21) and Exchange (21).

Cause of Death.—Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI. The following table compares the rates for each sex and group of causes for each of the previous five years. :—

MALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births				
<i>Causes of Death</i>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
I. Congenital Malformations	5.6	6.7	4.2	6.2	4.3	6.2
II. Diseases of Early Infancy	19.5	21.7	21.1	22.3	18.8	18.4
III. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	4.7	4.8	5.7	4.5	4.7	3.9
IV. Diseases of digestive System ...	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3
V. Diseases of Nervous System ...	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
VI. Tuberculosis ...	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1
VII. Infectious Diseases ...	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
VIII. to XI. All other causes	4.9	4.3	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.2
All causes ...	37.6	39.3	36.5	40.1	34.4	33.2

FEMALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births				
<i>Causes of Death</i>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
I. Congenital Malformations	5.2	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.3	6.6
II. Diseases of Early Infancy	13.9	15.0	16.3	15.3	15.0	14.1
III. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	4.0	3.1	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
IV. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.2
V. Diseases of Nervous System ...	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
VI. Tuberculosis ...	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	—
VII. Infectious Diseases ...	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
VIII. to XI. All other causes	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.0
All causes ...	27.9	29.6	33.7	30.3	29.8	28.3
Ratio—Males to 100 Females	135	133	108	132	115	117

There were fewer deaths from respiratory diseases in 1961, 89 deaths compared with 99 in 1960, and the rates 3.90 and 4.29 respectively. Most of the decrease was among the male infants, 46 deaths in 1961 as against 55 in 1960. The respective rates were 3.9 and 4.7 per 1,000 births. There were 43 female deaths, only one less than in 1960, and the rate remained unchanged at 3.9. Of these 89 deaths, 30 male and 31 female were due to pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn), 3 male and 6 female to bronchitis, and 4 male and 1 female to influenza. Nine male and 5 female deaths were attributable to one or other of the

various forms of respiratory disease grouped under the heading " Other Respiratory Diseases "

Deaths from digestive disease were fewer again in 1961, 15 males and 13 females, compared with 18 and 15 respectively in 1960. Of these 28 deaths, 19 were due to diarrhoea (excluding diarrhoea of the newborn), one less than in 1960.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 13 deaths (8 male and 5 female), one less than in 1960.

There were five deaths from infectious disease, four less than in 1960. Two male infants of seven and nine months died from measles, a 10-month-old female from chickenpox and two males of 3 and 8 months from cerebrospinal fever.

There was one death from tuberculosis, a male infant under 6 months, from miliary tuberculosis.

Violence is a major cause of death in children under one year of age. In 1961, however, there was a noticeable reduction in the number of deaths in this group, 22 as against 42 in 1960. This is the lowest number recorded since 1948 when there were 36 deaths. The total has been as high as 58 (in 1953), and in the past five years the range has been from 40 (in 1959) to 48 (in 1957). Of these 22 deaths, 14 were male and 8 female, all but one male and two females being less than six months old.

With one exception the deaths were due to accidental asphyxia, 15 of them resulting from the inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. The death of one infant may have been to overlaying and one was suffocated by bedclothes. In one instance the asphyxia was due to compression of face by chair arm when asleep. In the remaining three the manner or cause of the accidental suffocation was not established. The other death was that of a new-born infant, a foundling, who had been subjected to violence.

Deaths from Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy together comprise the largest group of causes of death in children under one year of age, and in 1961, 518 (74 per cent. of all infant deaths) were so attributable. This is 16 more than in 1960. Almost the whole of this increase was among the males, their total rising from 273 in 1960 to 287 in 1961, most of it due to Congenital Malformations (72 as against 51). Deaths from Premature Birth were seven more than in 1960 (49 as

against 42), but those from Birth Injury, however, were fewer, 40 as against 58 in 1960. The net total of female deaths in this group remained at about the same as for the previous year, 231 as against 229. There was an increase of 13 in deaths from Congenital Malformations (73 as against 60) but deaths from Atelectasis were six fewer (47 as against 53).

The death rates from Congenital Malformations were 6.2 for males and 6.6 for females compared with 4.3 and 5.3 respectively in the previous year. For the Diseases of Early Infancy group as a whole, the rate was 18.4 for males and 14.1 for females (18.8 and 15.0 respectively in 1960).

Neonatal Mortality.—There was a reduction of 24 in the neonatal deaths in 1961 (from 494 in 1960 to 470), and the rate fell from 21.39 to 20.57 per 1,000 births. The rate for males was 23.00 per 1,000 births (22.54 in 1960) and the female rate 18.04 (20.20 in 1960). The rate for Scotland was 17.9 per 1,000 compared with 18.2 in 1960.

The rate per 1,000 births for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1956 onwards, are as follows :—

			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Premature Birth	...	M.	4.29	6.10	5.40	3.94	3.56	4.19
		F.	2.80	3.38	5.14	3.11	3.45	3.41
Atelectasis	...	M.	6.80	6.62	7.28	8.13	6.86	7.00
		F.	5.42	4.66	5.77	5.86	4.70	4.22
Injury at Birth	...	M.	4.47	5.31	4.54	5.56	4.83	3.33
		F.	2.80	3.02	2.80	3.57	3.46	3.41
Congenital Malformations		M.	4.20	4.61	2.65	4.45	2.80	3.93
		F.	2.99	3.38	4.51	3.57	3.81	3.77

These infant deaths were analysed in more detail and the results for 1961 were as follows :—

ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS, 1961.

The total number of deaths of Glasgow children was 703, but in 14 instances no information was available, leaving 689 cases to be analysed.

			% of total
Number of males ...	...	306	44.4
Number of females	...	383	55.6
		<u>689</u>	

The age at the time of death was as follows :—

1 week	...	...	...	412
2 weeks	...	...	...	35
3 "	...	...	...	12
4 "	...	...	...	3
1 month	...	...	...	47
2 months	...	...	...	58
3 "	...	...	...	34
4 "	...	...	...	29
5 "	...	...	...	15
6 "	...	...	...	9
7 "	...	...	...	13
8 "	...	...	...	7
9 "	...	...	...	6
10 "	...	...	...	5
11 "	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				689
				<hr/>

The position in the family was as follows :—

1st.	...	...	...	167
2nd.	...	...	...	147
3rd.	...	...	...	137
4th.	...	...	...	80
5th.	...	...	...	54
6th.	...	...	...	38
7th.	...	...	...	23
8th.	...	...	...	22
9th.	...	...	...	9
10th	...	...	...	7
11th.	...	...	...	3
12th.	...	...	...	1
13th.	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				689
				<hr/>

The ages of the mothers were :—

15 years	...	...	...	—
16 "	...	...	...	3
17 "	...	...	...	14
18 "	...	...	...	13
19 "	...	...	...	38
20-24	...	...	...	211
25-29	...	...	...	177
30-34	...	...	...	133
35-39	...	...	...	76
40-44	...	...	...	20
45 "	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				689
				<hr/>

The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

Prematurity, associated with other condition	68
Prematurity, unqualified	90
Congenital abnormality	144
Pneumonia	78
Cerebral haemorrhage	35
Asphyxia neonatorum	98
Accidental asphyxia	21
Respiratory disease (other than pneumonia)	29
Convulsions	13
Atelectasis	40
Gastro-enteritis	22
Rh. factor	13
Meningitis	7

Of the 21 deaths from accidental asphyxia, 15 were due to inhalation of vomited material.

A detailed analysis was made of the 412 deaths occurring in the first week of life.

1 day	321
2 days	38
3 „	21
4 „	12
5 „	8
6 „	9
7 „	3
	<hr/>
	412
	<hr/>

Antenatal care

General Practitioner	195
Corporation Antenatal Clinic	70
Hospital Antenatal Clinic	132
No Antenatal Care	15
	<hr/>
	412
	<hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Institution	390
Domiciliary	22
	<hr/>
	412
	<hr/>

Cause of Death.

	Institution	Domiciliary	Total
Prematurity associated with other condition ...	55	1	56
Prematurity unqualified	88	3	91
Congenital abnormality	56	4	60
Asphyxia	94	2	96
Cerebral haemorrhage	33	4	37
Atelectasis	34	2	36
Rh. factor	11	—	11
Suprarenal haemorrhage	1	—	1
Pneumonia	6	1	7
Torsion of cord	—	1	1
Anoxia	1	2	3
Pulmonary haemorrhage	3	—	3
Intussusception	—	1	1
Septicaemia	2	—	2
Meningitis	1	—	1
Anaemia	1	—	1
Toxoplasmosis	1	—	1
Ascites	1	—	1
Meconium ileus	1	—	1
Hypothermia	1	—	1
Sclerema	—	1	1
	<u>390</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>412</u>

Illegitimate Mortality.—Deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 49 in 1961, four less than in 1960. There were 1,236 illegitimate births during the year, an increase of four, and the illegitimate mortality rate therefore was 39·64 per 1,000 births in 1961 compared with 43·02 in 1960.

Among the 21,606 legitimate births there were 653 deaths and the rate was 30·22. In 1960 this figure was 31·52.

In addition there was one death in respect of which information was not available.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered in the city in 1961 was 588, a decrease of 32 from the 1960 figure. There were 66 outward and 24 inward transfers, so that the total for the city was 546 compared with 573 in 1960, and 613 in 1959. The rate was 25·1 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as against 24·2 in 1960.

Stillbirths in Wards.—Seventeen wards had higher rates than that of the city as a whole and only two, Ruchill and Hutchesontown, had the same rate as the city.

Cowcaddens with a rate of 37 per 1,000 total births had the highest ward rate. Other high rates were North Kelvin (33), Calton (32), Camphill (32) and Gorbals (31).

Two wards, Govanhill and Whiteinch had the lowest rate (10). Other low rates were Woodside (13), Kinning Park (15) Park (16), Mile End (16), Anderston (18) and Partick West (18).

From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act it appears that 11 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were stillbirths and of those attended in Institutions and Nursing Homes 30 per 1,000. The respective figures for 1960 were 13 and 34.

A special analysis was made of these stillbirths and the results were as follows :—

STILLBIRTHS 1961.

The number of stillbirths was 546, compared with 573 in 1960. No information was available in 17 cases and was incomplete in 2, so that the number which was fully analysed was 527.

Male	...	...	251	=	47·6%
Female	...	...	275	=	52·2%
Not stated	...	...	1	=	0·2%
			<u>527</u>		

ANTENATAL SUPERVISION.

General Practitioner	...	...	262
Corporation Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	98
Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	158
No Ante-Natal care	...	...	7
Not stated	...	...	2
			<u>527</u>

POSITION IN FAMILY.

1st	...	...	151
2nd	...	...	97
3rd	...	...	70
4th	...	...	65
5th	...	...	50
6th	...	...	32
7th	...	...	18
8th	...	...	13
9th	...	...	8
10th	...	...	9
11th	...	...	6
12th	...	...	2
13th	...	...	—
14th	...	...	2
15th	...	...	—
16th	...	...	2
17th	...	...	1
Not stated	...	...	1
Total			<u>527</u>

AGE OF MOTHERS.

16 years	...	...	2
17	"	...	4
18	"	...	10
19	"	...	12
20-24	"	...	128
25-29	"	...	144
30-34	"	...	113
35-39	"	...	82
40-44	"	...	29
45+	"	...	1
Not stated	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			527
			<hr/>

ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.

Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	430	
Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	13	
						<hr/>	443
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	28	
General Practitioner and Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	40	
General Practitioner and Queen's Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Hospital Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Nobody in Attendance	...	...	...	...	...	1	
						<hr/>	84
						<hr/>	527
						<hr/>	

<i>Cause of Death</i>	Institution	Domiciliary	Total
Congenital abnormality	112	14	126
Antepartum haemorrhage	87	3	90
Asphyxia	37	17	54
Conditions associated with placenta	33	7	40
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	35	1	36
Conditions associated with cord	25	5	30
Prematurity allied with other conditions	9	2	11
Maceration	16	6	22
Rh. factor	26	1	27
Prematurity unqualified	15	5	20
Cause unknown	11	5	16
Cerebral haemorrhage	8	—	8
Illness in mother	8	3	11
Difficult labour	6	8	14
Post-maturity	6	1	7
Atelactasis	5	1	6
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Adrenal haemorrhage	1	—	1
Inhalation of liquor	1	—	1
Anoxia	6	—	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		448	527
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the trend in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates in the past twelve years and indicates the relative importance of the perinatal rate with the rate in later infancy :—

	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Still- Births Rate per 1,000 total Births	Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births		Mortality 1-12 Months Rate per 1,000 live Births
				(A)	(B)	
1950 ...	44	28.9	24.6	49.1	52.8	19.2
1951 ...	46	28.1	25.9	47.9	53.3	20.0
1952 ...	41	27.4	24.1	45.8	50.8	16.7
1953 ...	36	26.5	22.2	44.3	48.1	13.5
1954 ...	35	29.4	21.5	47.1	50.2	13.6
1955 ...	36	26.8	22.7	45.6	48.9	13.6
1956 ...	33	25.6	20.8	43.0	45.9	12.1
1957 ...	34.5	26.1	23.0	44.0	48.5	11.5
1958 ...	35.1	25.5	23.2	45.0	48.1	12.0
1959 ...	35.4	26.4	23.9	45.5	49.6	11.5
1960 ...	32.2	24.2	21.4	41.8	45.1	10.8
1961 ...	30.8	23.3	20.6	41.0	43.4	10.2

Neonatal mortality refers here to deaths under 1 month.

Perinatal mortality (A) Still-births+deaths in first week of life.

(B) Still-births+deaths under 1 month.

The Glasgow birthrate, infant mortality and stillbirth rate, etc., are compared in the following table with those of Scotland, England and Wales and certain Scottish and English cities in 1961.

	(1) Birthrate per 1,000 of Population	(2) Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	(3) Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	(4) Perinatal Mortality* Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	(5) Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	(6) Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
Scotland ...	19.5	21	18	36	38	26
Glasgow ...	21.7	23	21	41	43	31
Edinburgh ...	17.7	19	17	34	35	23
Aberdeen ...	17.6	15	15	27	30	22
Dundee ...	20.1	21	16	35	37	24
England and Wales	17.4	19	15.5	32	34	21
Birmingham ...	19.5	20	17	34	36	24
Manchester ...	19.7	22	21	40	42	30
Liverpool ...	22.1	22	19	38	—	28
Leeds ...	17.4	19	15	32	33	23

* Perinatal mortality rate (Col. 4)—the number of stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(Col. 5)—the number of stillbirths plus deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Mortality among Toddlers.—There were 91 deaths in 1961 of children in the age group 1 to 5 years, 12 fewer than in 1960. These were almost equally divided between the sexes, 47 males and 44 females. Thirty-four were under two years of age and 57 aged between 2 and 5 years.

The most common cause of death in this age group continues to be accidents and violence, but the 24 deaths in 1961 were 4 less than in 1960. This is equivalent to 26.4 per cent. of all the deaths at these ages, a smaller proportion than in 1960 (27.2 per cent.). These 24 deaths (5 under 2 years and 19 under 5 years) were equally divided between the sexes. There was almost the same number of deaths from road accidents as in 1960, 9 in all (5 male 4 female). A 4-year-old girl was drowned, as were also two boys aged 2 and 3 years of age, one in the Auldhouse Burn and the other in the Lavern Water. Four deaths resulted from severe burns and scalds—a 4 year-old boy in a fire at his home, a girl of the same age whose clothing was ignited by a coal fire and two little girls of 1 and 2 years of age who were severely scalded (the 2-year-old having toppled into a basin of hot water). A year old boy and a 4-year-old girl died from asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit and 2 boys of 3 years of age died from injuries received in falls. A boy of 2 years and two girls of 3, succumbed to injuries received in accidents, the nature of which was not specified. The remaining death, that of a 4-year-old girl, was one of homicide.

Respiratory disease is another major cause of death among toddlers, but the 14 deaths in this group in 1961 were little more than half the number in 1960 (25). Pneumonia accounted for 6 male and 4 female deaths and bronchitis for 2 male. There were two deaths, one of each sex, in the sub-group "Other respiratory disease". There was one death from tuberculosis compared with two in 1960, a 1-year-old boy who died from tubercular meningitis.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms rose sharply in 1961 with 12 deaths compared with 4 in 1960 and 8 in 1959. Only 3 of these were under 2 years of age and of the 9 deaths over 2 years, 7 were female. The deaths allotted to this group in the year 1951 to date are shown as follows :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

1951	...	...	6	1956	...	...	2
1952	...	...	6	1957	...	...	15
1953	...	...	6	1958	...	...	16
1954	...	...	12	1959	...	...	8
1955	...	...	3	1960	...	...	4
			1961	...	...		12

Six of these 12 deaths were due to leukaemia (2 male and 4 female). This is 4 more than in 1960 and 1959.

There were 4 deaths from measles in this age group, a 1-year-old boy and 3 girls (two of 1 year and one of 4 years). Five deaths (3 male and 2 female) were attributed to "meningococcal infections"

Deaths from congenital malformations were more numerous this year, 16 (8 male and 8 female) as against 9 in 1960. Seven of these were under 2 years of age.

The following table compares the infant mortality rate with that of toddlers and shows the progressive reduction in both since 1900 :—

Year			Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths 1-5 Years : Actual Number	Rate per 1,000 Population at Ages 1-5 Years
1900	...	...	153	2,754	39.2
1911	...	...	139	1,862	26.7
1921	...	...	106	1,494	19.2
1931	...	...	105	1,341	17.2
1941	...	...	111	635	8.3
1951	...	...	46	171	2.1
1952	...	...	41	140	1.8
1953	...	...	36	118	1.5
1954	...	...	35	92	1.2
1955	...	...	36	99	1.3
1956	...	...	33	85	1.1
1957	...	...	34.5	100	1.2
1958	...	...	35.1	86	1.03
1959	...	...	35.4	117	1.38
1960	...	...	32.2	103	1.19
1961	...	...	30.8	91	1.04

HOME ACCIDENTS.

The general hospitals in Glasgow, with one exception, have returned detailed information of all accidents occurring at home during 1961.

Accidents involving burns and scalds in children under 15 years are not included. These are the subject of a separate investigation carried out by the Health Visitors. (see page 86)

The total number of accidents reported was 4,895, of which 477 were from areas outwith Glasgow. The number for analysis was therefore 4,418, a slight decrease from the figure for 1960.

(1) *According to sex—*

Males	2,038
Females	2,380
	<hr/>
	4,418
	<hr/>

(2) *According to age and sex—*

	Males	Females	Total
— 1 year	67	52	119
1 year	235	168	403
2 years	185	118	303
3 „	108	75	183
4 „	73	65	138
5 „	54	30	84
6 „	42	23	65
7 „	39	17	56
8 „	24	18	42
9 „	21	15	36
10-14 „	109	98	207
15-24 „	213	281	494
25-34 „	253	223	476
35-44 „	202	255	457
45-54 „	157	261	418
55-64 „	107	269	376
65 „	7	28	35
66 „	8	20	28
67 „	12	16	28
68 „	6	18	24
69 „	8	16	24
70 „	5	28	33
71 „	7	17	24
72 „	7	23	30
73 „	8	19	27
74 „	4	19	23
75 „	4	13	17
76 and over	40	187	227
Not stated	33	8	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,038	2,380	4,418
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(3) *According to nature of accident—*

	Males	Females	Total
Falls	965	1,198	2,163
Suffocation	—	2	2
Gas Poisoning	19	29	48
Poisons	86	68	154
Burns/Scalds over 15 years	102	138	240
Others	866	945	1,811
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,038	2,380	4,418
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Burns and Scalds.—During the past few years hospitals have notified the Health and Welfare Department of any burning and scalding accidents occurring in children up to the age of 15 years. These have all been followed up by the Health Visitors with a view to ascertaining the cause of the accident and giving advice as to its prevention in future.

An analysis has been made of these, with the following results :—

Total number notified ...	1,352
No Information available	109
	<u>1,243</u>

A total of 1,243, therefore, could be reviewed :—

Scalds	...	...	...	646
Burns	...	...	...	597
				<u>1,243</u>

Burns—

Ages		Males	Females	Persons
— 1 year	...	31	22	53
1 year	...	93	55	148
2 years	...	68	36	104
3 "	...	14	23	47
4 "	...	18	20	38
5 "	...	20	10	30
6 "	...	23	11	34
7 "	...	10	7	17
8 "	...	16	7	23
9 "	...	12	2	14
10 "	...	12	5	17
11 "	...	12	9	21
12 "	...	12	3	15
13 "	...	9	9	18
14 "	...	7	6	13
15 "	...	3	—	3
Not Stated	...	1	1	2
		<u>371</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>597</u>

Scalds—

Ages		Males	Females	Persons
— 1 year	...	35	23	58
1 year	...	158	97	255
2 years	...	60	54	114
3 "	...	22	27	49
4 "	...	16	22	38
5 "	...	8	10	18
6 "	...	6	9	15
7 "	...	4	11	15
8 "	...	6	7	13
9 "	...	6	8	14
10 "	...	7	5	12
11 "	...	3	3	6
12 "	...	8	4	12
13 "	...	2	3	5
14 "	...	3	12	15
15 "	...	2	2	4
Not stated	...	2	1	3
		<u>348</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>646</u>

The various causes of burning accidents were as follows :—

Child fell on fire or fireplace	...	137	} 192
No guard at time of accident	...	55	
Ineffective guard	... ..	62	
Contact with hot metal	... ..	62	
Contact with hot iron	... ..	45	
Fireworks	... ..	7	
Bonfires	... ..	7	
Faulty electrical equipment	... ..	21	
Playing with lighted paper	... ..	9	
Chemical burns	... ..	28	
Fell against electric or oil heater	... ..	5	
Playing with matches	... ..	1	
Playing with candle	... ..	4	
Playing with burning stick	... ..	55	
Burn from hot fat	... ..	12	
Contact with hot cinders	... ..	10	
Spark from fire	... ..	5	
Gas oven blew out	... ..	17	
Burn from hot food	... ..	6	
Burn from hot toffee	... ..	5	
Petrol burn	... ..	1	
Contact with burning linoleum	... ..	3	
Contact with burning rubber	... ..	4	
Contact with burning plastic	... ..	1	
Burn from celluloid toy	... ..	2	
Hot water bottle	... ..	1	
Poultice	... ..	1	
Cigarette	... ..	31	
No information obtainable	... ..	
		<u>597</u>	

The majority of the group where no information was obtainable had removed and could not be traced.

Again in 1961, the biggest group of burning accidents was due to absence of or ineffective type of fireguard.

Contact with hot metal (62) was usually contact with part of cooker or cooking utensil. The number of burns due to contact with iron (usually cooling on the floor) shows no tendency to decrease.

The end results of burning accidents are as follows :—

No residual effect	...	538
Scars	... ..	36
Deformity	... ..	13
Deaths	... ..	5
		<u>592</u>

Of the 5 deaths, one child died of illness following a burn. Two children fell into an unguarded fire, one had clothing set alight from fire, and one was pushed into a fire in the back yard of his home.

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Child Welfare Centres.—There are now 55 ante-natal, 29 post-natal, 16 consultative, 100 child welfare, and 2 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions each week. In addition, three child welfare clinics continue to be held at the Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

The time table of the clinics as now organised is as follows :—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
20 COCHRANE STREET—		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
33 RICHARD STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Wednesday 1.30 p.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—
12 SANDY ROAD—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
18 PLEAN STREET—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
BLACKWOOD STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Friday 1.30 p.m.	—	—
190 KINFAUNS DRIVE—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	Thursday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday 9 a.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
15 GLENBARR STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—

* Now replaced by the Stuart Laidlaw Clinic.

† Consultative Clinics

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

	Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
194 FERNBANK STREET—			
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
101 DENMARK STREET—			
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 9 a.m.	
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
120 LIDDESDALE ROAD—			
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	
3 CALLANDER STREET—			
Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.	
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—			
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	†Monday, 1.30 p.m.	
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
106 ORR STREET—			
—	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	
—	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	
—	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	
—	Friday, 9 a.m.	—	
10 REDAN STREET—			
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—			
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	†Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	
MOBILE UNIT, CARNTYNE—			
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—	
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—	

† Consultative Clinics.

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
5 CRAIGLOCKHART STREET—		
—	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
74 WELLHOUSE CRESCENT—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Thursday 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
2 LOCHDOCHART ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday 9 a.m.	Wednesday 9 a.m.
Friday 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday 1.30 p.m.	—	—
26 FLORENCE STREET—		
—	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
12 FAULDHOUSE STREET—		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
39 BENGAL STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
46 BALVICAR STREET—		
—	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
183 PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
BARLIA DRIVE—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—

† Consultative Clinics.

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post natal Mothers
NETHERPLACE ROAD, POLLOK—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
132 WEIR STREET—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
401 GOVAN ROAD—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	†Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—
20 ARKLET ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	†Thursday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD—		
Tuesday 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
CRAIGMUIR ROAD, PENILEE—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
MATERNITY HOSPITAL—		
*Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—
*Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
*Friday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.	—

† Consultative Clinics.

* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 40 in the number of sessions, 5,013 in 1961 compared with 4,973 in 1960.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 16,387 and subsequent attendances 156,484 compared with the corresponding figures of 16,508 and 146,469 in 1960. Primary attendances of children under one year of age were higher, 12,839 against 12,765 in 1960, an increase of 0.6 per cent. Subsequent attendances, 130,583 were higher by 5,809, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1961, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1961.

			No. of Con- sulta- tions held	Children —1 year No. of Attendances		Children +1 year No. of Attendances		Total No. of Attendances		1960—Total No. of Attendances	
				Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
<i>Central—</i>											
Cochrane Street	...		52	49	364	14	219	63	583	102	587
Richard Street			201	389	3,545	281	1,171	670	4,716	739	4,630
Partick	...	...	150	541	5,191	223	488	764	5,679	708	5,059
Blawarthill	...		154	449	4,861	208	1,256	657	6,117	652	6,296
Royal Hospital for Sick Children	...		101	145	1,959	38	625	183	2,584	225	2,532
Netherton	...	...	101	190	2,190	138	645	328	2,835	317	2,880
Drumchapel	...		202	350	4,941	49	1,330	399	6,271	634	6,175
<i>North—</i>											
Provan	...	...	206	635	7,340	84	1,514	719	8,854	706	5,611
Springburn	...		149	547	4,995	39	440	586	5,435	549	4,688
Denmark Street	...		148	267	1,994	67	186	334	2,180	348	2,866
Milton	...	...	103	128	1,605	15	241	143	1,846	152	1,665
Cowcaddens	...		253	654	5,516	51	670	705	6,186	705	6,738
Maryhill	...	...	154	561	4,216	134	346	695	4,562	705	4,607
<i>East—</i>											
Redan Street	...		354	1,299	9,770	144	1,270	1,443	11,040	1,447	11,196
Shettleston	...		302	693	6,527	93	1,896	786	8,423	840	9,144
Mobile—Carntyne			152	327	2,966	34	734	361	3,700	386	3,958
Rogerfield	...	...	161	359	5,599	112	1,259	471	6,858	435	4,380
Garthamlock	...		52	129	1,218	60	304	189	1,522	188	1,422
Easterhouse	...		155	306	4,278	126	1,169	432	5,447	373	4,435
<i>South-East—</i>											
Gorbals	...	...	199	653	4,915	218	1,022	871	5,937	909	6,169
Pollokshaws	...		103	193	2,142	95	454	288	2,596	261	2,665
Balvicar Street	...		198	513	5,424	258	1,141	771	6,565	724	6,089
Oatlands	...	...	52	165	1,570	44	248	209	1,818	177	1,703
Mount Florida	...		201	517	5,548	257	1,069	774	6,617	740	6,288
Arnprior Quadrant			149	289	3,916	163	472	452	4,388	360	4,766
Barlia Drive	...		99	248	2,888	48	467	296	3,355	357	3,585
<i>South-West—</i>											
Pollok	...	...	200	492	5,112	52	1,605	544	6,717	492	5,794
Weir Street	...		103	249	2,746	81	580	330	3,326	298	2,558
Govan	...	...	154	501	4,128	179	805	680	4,933	636	4,463
Elderpark	...	...	200	599	7,875	149	1,018	748	8,893	763	7,667
Penilee	...	...	101	205	2,528	26	838	231	3,366	310	3,018
Berryknowes	...		104	197	2,716	68	419	265	3,135	270	2,835

5,013 12,839 130,583 3,548 25,901 16,387 156,484 16,508 146,469

143,422

29,449

172,871

162,977

Infant Consultations are also held at the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1961 numbered 2,248 compared with 2,591 in 1960.

Ante-Natal Consultations.—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,776 compared with 2,687 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 49,510 compared with 50,567 in 1960. Primary attendances were 5,723 or 248 less than the previous year (1960), and subsequent attendances numbered 43,787, a decrease of 809. Consultations and attendances at each of the centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1961.

		No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances			Hospital Cases
			Primary	Subsequent	Total	
Richard Street	...	97	175	1,191	1,366	6
Partick	...	98	214	1,535	1,749	—
Blawarthill	...	98	174	1,314	1,488	5
Netherton	...	52	66	584	650	4
Drumchapel	...	86	109	814	923	1
Provan	...	99	108	827	935	2
Springburn	...	98	148	1,550	1,698	55
Denmark Street	...	52	103	786	889	7
Milton	...	46	44	275	319	2
Cowcaddens	...	102	171	1,705	1,876	77
Maryhill	...	103	270	2,201	2,471	44
Orr Street	...	239	467	3,667	4,134	2
Shettleston	...	149	177	1,234	1,411	—
Mobile—Carntyne	...	51	38	251	289	—
Garthamlock	...	46	29	169	198	—
Easterhouse	...	51	73	482	555	—
Rogerfield	...	52	119	826	945	1
Gorbals	...	200	639	3,501	4,140	1
Pollokshaws	...	51	105	715	820	—
Balvicar Street	...	101	193	1,251	1,444	—
Oatlands	...	52	124	825	949	—
Mount Florida	...	103	189	1,762	1,951	2
Arnprior Quadrant	...	52	107	786	893	1
Barlia Drive	...	51	62	538	600	2
Pollok	...	150	339	2,884	3,223	10
Govan	...	200	656	4,893	5,549	28
Elderpark	...	151	595	5,330	5,925	11
Penilee	...	98	124	1,014	1,138	—
Berryknowes	...	48	105	877	982	6
		2,776	5,723	43,787	49,510	267

ATTENDANCES AT POST NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1961.

	No. of Consultations		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative
Richard Street ...	46	21	57	46	37	13	94	59
Partick ...	46	51	87	285	7	40	94	325
Blawarthill ...	52	30	67	68	14	31	81	99
Netherton ...	52	—	39	—	4	—	43	—
Drumchapel ...	47	—	41	—	—	—	41	—
Provan ...	48	45	59	91	9	19	68	110
Springburn ...	46	19	33	31	2	17	35	48
Denmark Street ...	52	50	8	70	—	139	8	209
Milton ...	46	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Cowcaddens ...	51	47	64	171	29	78	93	249
Maryhill ...	49	45	107	100	19	230	126	330
Orr Street ...	46	42	112	170	151	87	263	257
Shettleston ...	52	36	70	113	32	47	102	160
Mobile—Carntyne	51	—	25	—	7	—	32	—
Garthamlock ...	46	—	7	—	1	—	8	—
Easterhouse ...	51	—	19	—	5	—	24	—
Rogerfield ...	52	—	30	—	5	—	35	—
Gorbals ...	46	49	93	356	19	324	112	680
Pollokshaws ...	51	—	29	—	1	—	30	—
Balvicar Street ...	49	45	76	133	27	78	103	211
Oatlands ...	52	—	30	—	23	—	53	—
Mount Florida ...	51	49	105	262	22	83	127	345
Arnprior Quadrant	52	—	52	—	16	—	68	—
Barlia Drive ...	51	—	17	—	1	—	18	—
Pollok ...	39	51	148	354	108	474	256	828
Govan ...	50	46	125	510	65	321	190	831
Elderpark ...	51	51	124	629	128	171	252	800
Penilee ...	45	—	57	—	16	—	73	—
Berryknowes ...	40	—	29	—	4	—	33	—
	1,410	677	1,721	3,399	752	2,142	2,473	5,541

COURSES IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Courses in mothercraft are given in 26 of the centres, either during ante-natal sessions or at a class held specially for this subject. The course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour ; preparation for confinement ; making of layette ; preparation for breast and artificial feeding ; general care of the new-born infant, including bathing. Simple instruction on basic breathing is given by health visitors. Classes are open to any expectant mother in the city. She need not be attending the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic for supervision. Efforts have been made to encourage general practitioners to refer expectant mothers to the centres for this teaching and the response has been a little better during the past year. The importance of this educational work cannot be over-emphasised, and the mothers who attend appreciate very much this side of the work. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive and at these classes she learns a great deal about child welfare which helps her to be an intelligent mother.

"Health of Mother and Child".—A new edition of this publication price 1s. 6d., was issued in 1957. The booklet is sold at Child Welfare Clinics and city hospital ante-natal clinics, and to other Local Authorities in Scotland and England. Requests for copies are received from all parts of the world. In 1961 the total number of copies issued was 5,693, of which 2,945 were sold at the Child Welfare Clinics (compared with 2,155 in 1960 and 2,356 in 1959).

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

It is necessary and desirable to continue the arrangements for light treatment of certain children. The housing of the city is such that large numbers of families are still living in a bad environment, and ultra-violet light treatment is most beneficial in the prevention or early treatment of rickets and malnutrition.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS DURING 1961.

	Number of Clinics held	Children — 1 year Number of Attendances		Children + 1 year Number of Attendances		Mothers Number of Attendances		Total Number of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan ...	99	1	3	97	1,722	—	—	98	1,725
Govan*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	99	1	3	97	1,722	—	—	98	1,725

* Discontinued as from 31st August, 1960.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

In accordance with the terms of Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, dental treatment was again made available to expectant and nursing mothers on application and free of cost to the patient.

A summary of the work during 1961 is given in the table below along with comparative statistics for each of the previous years back to 1956.

New cases were slightly reduced and total attendances were smaller than for some years.

Extractions under general anaesthetic were more numerous due to an increase in the number of "Gas" sessions during the period. Fillings were slightly reduced but the number of dentures completed was the greatest since 1956.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
First Attendances ...	514	539	529	489	635	744
Total Attendances ...	2,354	2,891	2,980	3,082	3,244	2684
<i>Extractions—</i>						
Local Anaesthetic ...	1,571	2,514	2,804	3,334	3,326	3,256
General Anaesthetic ...	1,280	1,093	201	—	—	—
Fillings	303	307	249	334	291	288
Dentures completed ...	632	557	586	604	552	672

Scalings totalled 117 and other operations amounted to 1,008.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT
END OF 1961.

	Approved for training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
		yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
"Bedford Street," 42 Bedford Street, C.5	—	10	30	10	30	8	25	36	28
"Bridgeton," 106 Orr Street, S.E.	Yes	14	36	14	36	12	31	36	45
"Broompark," 7 Broompark Circus, E.1	Yes	30	30	30	30	18	28	16	11
"Clutha Street," 36 Clutha Street, S.W.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	14	23	43	116
"Cowcaddens," 91 Dunblane Street, C.4	Yes	18	27	18	27	15	24	63	80
"Craigielea," 2 Craigpark, E.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	15	26	19	27
"Crail Street," 60 Crail Street, E.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	11	24	13	34
"Elderpark," Arklet Road, S.W.1	—	10	30	10	30	8	25	26	32
"Hamiltonhill," 101 Ellesmere Street, N.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	17	23	16	14
"Holmlea," 77 Holmlea Road, S.4	Yes	20	30	20	30	15	24	32	26
"Kingston," 132 Weir Street, C.5	—	8	32	8	32	8	30	6	28
"Onslow Drive," 6 Onslow Drive, E.1	Yes	20	40	20	40	12	32	10	6
"Pollokshaws," 11 Greenbank Street, S.3	—	10	30	10	30	9	28	4	11
"Quarrybrae," Pharonhill Street, E.1	Yes	21	—	21	—	20	—	29	—
22 Sandy Road, W.1	Yes	15	25	15	25	7	21	19	36
1 Sandyford Place, C.3	Yes	30	20	20	20	27	18	23	20
*1107 Gt. Western Road, W.2	Yes	15	25	15	25	12	21	42	59
339 Moffat Street, C.5	No	—	15	—	8	—	8	—	8
(Special Day Nursery)†									
Total		301	490	301	483	228	411	433	581

* Weekly nursery.

† Opened 6/11/61.

DAY NURSERIES.

Total attendances numbered 155,645 compared with 150,324 attendances in 1960.

Each nursery is visited routinely every fortnight by a medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff and any emergency visits are dealt with by medical staff from the Central Office.

TRAINING OF NURSERY STUDENTS.

The scheme of training undertaken by the Health and Welfare Department (in conjunction with Nursery Schools and Further Education Departments) for suitable applicants between 15 and 21 years of age, continues to be very popular. Many girls living in outlying districts apply for residential vacancies, but only a limited number can be accommodated as the Nursery Nurses' Hostel, which accommodates 12 girls, is always full to capacity.

During 1961 there were approximately 131 girls in various stages of the two years training course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate. Sixty-three students sat the examination and 61 were successful — 6 with merit.

SPECIAL DAY NURSERY, 339 MOFFAT STREET, C.5.

A Special Day Nursery was opened in a vacant hut of Moffat House Reception Centre, 339 Moffat Street, C.5 on 6th November, 1961. This unit provides accommodation for up to 15 severely handicapped children between the ages of two and five years, the object being to relieve the burden of parents with normal children where family life is seriously disrupted by the attention a handicapped child requires. Also, to endeavour to toilet train the child for admission to an Educational Occupational Centre when he reaches the age of five. The children are transported from their homes to the nursery each morning by minibus and returned in the early evening. Up to date, this small unit has more than justified itself. The children have benefited enormously and shown much improvement, mentally and physically.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES AND NURSERIES.

SHORT STAY NURSERIES.

There are two such nurseries, one at Glenrosa, 47 Maxwell Drive and one at 9 Winton Drive. They provide accommodation for children under the age of five years whose mothers are in hospital for a short

period. During 1961 the two nurseries were again very busy. Glenrosa admitted 530 children and 409 children were admitted to 9 Winton Drive.

CARNBOOTH HOUSE.

The total number of admissions to this Home during 1961 was 266, 16 of which were admitted for B.C.G. vaccination. Most of the remaining 250 children were admitted for a period of general care in good surroundings and were recommended by the medical staff of the Child Welfare Clinics. A small number came from hospital for convalescence. Carnbooth stands in a pleasant countryside and is well situated to fulfil its purpose as a preventorium and holiday home. The children show marked benefit from their stay there and the improvement in their health is maintained long after their return home.

MILLBRAE HOME.

During 1961 the number of children admitted to this home was 93. Of these, 51 were infants admitted direct from hospital maternity units for segregation following B.C.G. vaccination. Of the other 42 children, 39 were tuberculosis contacts admitted for segregation before and after B.C.G. vaccination. The 3 remaining children were admitted for convalescence and were recommended by the medical officers of the Child Welfare Clinics.

In addition to gaining protection from tuberculosis during their stay in Millbrae, all the children derive benefit from the high standard of care provided.

SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

There were 170 children admitted to this Home during 1961. Of this number, 20 were babies under six months and ten were aged between six months and one year. Most of the children were recommended by the medical staffs of the Child Welfare Clinics but a few were referred for convalescence by hospitals.

Although Scotstoun House does not have the advantage of rural surroundings, the children benefit considerably from the regular routine, nourishing diet and the skilled care provided. The marked improvement in the children's health is so much appreciated that the waiting list for admission is always long.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

During 1961 the medical officers of the Child Welfare Staff have again undertaken the medical care of the children in Eglinton, Lochgarry,

Eversley and Castlemilk. A regular visit has also been paid to Blairvadach Home for administrative purposes. The medical officers examine the children prior to admission. In addition, a general practitioner service is provided for the children and the environmental hygiene of the homes is supervised with particular reference to the prevention and control of infection.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act which came into operation in August, 1948, provides for the regulation of certain nurseries and of persons who, for reward, receive and look after children in their homes.

At the end of 1960, eleven nurseries were on the Register. During 1961 three of these were cancelled for the following reasons :—The first, owing to change of premises, the second, a change of owner, and the third was closed down.

Three new applications were received during the year. The premises were inspected, approved and added to the Register. The number of nurseries at December, 1961, remains at eleven and provides accommodation for 240 children under school age.

Each nursery was inspected during the year and conformed to the required standards.

INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of infant visitation every birth is visited and the following table shows the record of those visited, together with certain information obtained :—

	1961	1960	1959
Inquiry cards returned ...	23,551	23,754	23,781
Full information obtained ...	23,275	23,509	23,540
Others	287	245	241
<i>Of those for whom full information was obtained—</i>			
Legitimate	22,507	22,806	22,443
Illegitimate	748	772	683
Born at full term	21,642	21,933	21,484
Premature births	1,613	1,645	1,642
<i>Nature of feeding at First Visit—</i>			
Breast	4,674	5,629	5,800
Artificial	17,145	16,412	15,646
Breast and Artificial ...	457	542	591
Still-born	545	567	610
Dead at First Visit ...	440	434	483

Altogether the health visitors made 406,623 home visits during the year, compared with 382,040 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective number for infants under one year of age were 148,864 and 149,646. First visits numbered 23,492. In addition 163,711 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers.

Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

	1961	1960
Infants under one year—Primary visits ...	23,492	23,597
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits ...	125,372	126,049
	<hr/> 148,864	<hr/> 149,646
Children one to five years ...	163,711	143,609
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	46	75
Puerperal Fever ...	471	446
Maternal Deaths Enquiries ...	10	24
Infant Deaths ...	378	326
Ante-natal Visits ...	3,772	3,243
Venereal Diseases ...	—	—
Light Treatment ...	8	9
B.C.G. ...	81	142
Pneumonia ...	—	—
Other Visits ...	3,578	5,211
Houses Shut ...	66,700	61,221
Final Visits ...	19,004	18,088
	<hr/> <hr/> 406,623	<hr/> <hr/> 382,040

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The number of health visitors on the staff at the end of the year including administrative staff, was 227. Of this number 136 are Child Welfare Health Visitors, 33 Tuberculosis Health Visitors, 2 Venereal Disease Health Visitors who also do some Child Welfare work, and 56 Housing Inspectresses.

The members of the health visiting staff have had a very heavy year of work. There are still many difficult problems in child welfare to which the health visitors must give special attention, and the work of the tuberculosis health visitor is no less responsible and onerous, particularly the amount of time she has to spend on the follow-up of contacts and their examination at appropriate clinics.

During the year the child welfare health visitors have been asked to co-operate in several special surveys. They are always very willing

to do this but the work is time consuming and to carry it out necessitates very careful planning of their day's visits. One enquiry concerned the results of pregnancies in cases of artificial rupture of membranes and another the health of the mother after blood transfusion during or after labour. Co-operation in a particularly detailed survey was also requested by the consultant staff at Ruchill Hospital. The blood of thousands of expectant mothers had been examined for virus infections of many types and the health visitors were asked to give a detailed report on the physical and mental condition of the babies born to mothers who were found to have certain infections.

Seven of the health visitors who had attended the special full-time course in mental health began after-care work on certain of the mental hospitals—Hawkhead, Southern General, the Royal Mental, Eastern District and Woodilee. The health visitors carry out this work on a part-time basis, giving five sessions per week to the particular mental hospital. All 15 health visitors who took this special mental health course found it most beneficial and particularly helpful, not only in the knowledge they gained to enable them to carry out after-care work, but they feel much better equipped to deal with the preventive aspects of mental health and the counselling of parents and their families.

The health visitors of the child welfare section are still busily engaged in following up children who have been burned or scalded. The position in the City is far from satisfactory and quite a number of children have had repeated accidents of this nature. The use of a fireguard is far too infrequent and an increasing number of accidents took place during the early months of the year when owing to the severe weather fires in homes were unusually large and dangerous.

Six part-time nurses have been employed at certain of the ante-natal clinics to relieve the health visitors of routine nursing duties and to enable them to carry out mothercraft teaching on a larger scale. The scheme is working very well.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

There is an ever increasing number of families in difficulties over the management and conduct of their domestic affairs.

During the year, 74 families had special attention and intensive visitation.

Debt is still the chief factor in causing unhappiness and threatening break-up in family life.

Much of the debt starts as hire purchase which in time becomes so considerable that the weekly liabilities are out of all proportion to income.

It is the rent, however, which causes the greatest concern. Many families were rehoused from buildings where the rent was a few shillings per month, and now it is outwith their capacity to get together the sum required for the increased monthly payment. Consequently, almost from the beginning, those tenants are in arrears which continue to mount and, with the many other commitments, they are quite unable to manage. Many get eviction notices and only then do they seek advice.

Factors are most helpful in accepting terms to suit and with supervision families have been guided into making regular payments.

Due to non-payment, a number of homes had been without gas or electricity, or both, over considerable periods. On contact with the departments concerned plans were made for the acceptance of small weekly sums and eventually the re-establishing of those very necessary services.

Much emotional distress was caused by parents lacking interest in their own homes, and in each other. Such parents were advised and counselled and warned regarding their responsibilities.

Anxiety and frustration, almost to breaking point, were prevalent where there was great financial crisis. Those families were referred to various social agencies and in almost all cases generous help was given.

We are most indebted to those services for their liberal support and co-operation.

HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING CENTRE.

The 1960-61 Course of training commenced on Monday, 5th September, 1960, with a complement of 38 students, 26 of whom were given monetary assistance while undergoing training and remained under contract to the Department for one year after completion of training. The remaining 12 students received financial assistance in other ways, either by educational grants or by secondment from other local authorities.

The course terminated on Friday, 2nd June, 1961, and all but one of the candidates were successful in gaining the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association for Scotland.

This year a change was made in the assessment of the students for the Lady Helen Graham and other awards. The special examination held formerly was discontinued and in its place a comprehensive assessment was made of each student's performance throughout the Course and this together with the result of the examination for the Health Visitor's Certificate determined the winners of the awards. It was agreed that this should be the procedure on which these awards should in future be made.

For the first time a Departmental Certificate was introduced and each successful candidate received one at the presentation of prizes.

The ceremony of presentation was carried out in the City Chambers and the prizes and certificates were presented by Mrs. J. Davis, wife of John Davis, Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee, and the function was presided over by Lady Weir.

The Health Visitor Refresher Course took place in March, 1961. A variety of subjects of current interest provided an interesting and stimulating two days of study.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1961 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 160. Of these 99 were full-time domiciliary midwives in the service of the Corporation and 19 part time ; included in this number is the Chief Supervisor and nine Assistant Supervisors. The introduction of part-time midwives has been most successful. The 19 now employed are fully trained and qualified and have carried out their duties in an excellent manner. Of the remainder 21 were Queen's Nurses engaged in full-time midwifery. Forty midwives were variously employed, 28 in association with maternity homes and 2 in private practice. Ten other midwives in the outdoor maternity service of the Royal Maternity Hospital attended cases confined at home.

The Corporation midwifery service has, since its inception in 1940, been very popular with Glasgow mothers and many of them, having experienced the advantages of this service during their first confinement, now readily book a Corporation midwife for their second and subsequent pregnancies. Far too many women, however, delay booking a midwife for the approaching confinement until well into the seventh or eighth month. In 1961, of the 7,598 booked applications, 1,788 were not made till the seventh and 1,354 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less

than 355 applications were made as late as the ninth month. This militates against the mother receiving adequate ante-natal care and sufficient mothercraft teaching from the midwives.

During the year the municipal midwives attended 5,634 cases, paying 52,464 ante-natal visits and 72,890 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,472 cases, to whom they paid 36,607 visits.

A supervisor is always on duty, day and night, to deal with emergency calls and/or arrange for admission to hospital, etc. The close co-operation which exists between the hospitals and district staff is invaluable in an emergency and is very much appreciated. In addition, a considerable part of the work of the supervisors is the general supervision of midwives under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, and the inspection of the patients' homes with regard to their suitability for a confinement. All midwives are encouraged to report cases where the house is only a single apartment or overcrowded, so that arrangements may be made for the confinement to take place in hospital instead. Where necessary the aid of the Department's Disinfecting staff is invoked to have the houses sprayed or disinfected and washing done prior to the confinement taking place—a much appreciated service.

Maternity outfits are available on application for women who are to have a home confinement and 8,723 of these costing 14s. 5d. each were issued free of charge in 1961.

The introduction of these sterilised dressings has been of the greatest benefit to both patient and midwife, not least as a practical demonstration of the value of personal hygiene.

Gas and Air Analgesia and Trilene can now be administered by midwives to those patients certified by their doctors as requiring this. Only midwives duly certified by the Central Midwives Board as being properly qualified to administer such analgesics are permitted to do so. During 1961, gas was administered in 4,949 cases and Trilene was administered by midwives in 516 cases.

The domiciliary staff also undertake the training of pupil midwives from the maternity units of the following hospitals :—Stobhill, Southern General, Western District, Eastern District, Robroyston and Lennox Castle. In September 1961 this Department took over the training of the pupil nurses from the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital. This has

increased considerably the number of pupils now taking cases on the district, sometimes as many as 70. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife at each confinement. For this training 60 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives' Board. During the year 350 pupils from the above hospitals attended 3,461 confinements 37,431 Puerperium visits and 13,697 ante-natal visits. Training of pupil midwives is also carried out by the District Nursing Association and reference to this will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this report.

Post-graduate courses for midwives are held each year in one or other of the larger cities and four midwives are authorised to attend.

The following table shows the work carried out by the midwives during 1961.

(i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during the year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—

Live Births 23,005. Still Births 546. Total 23,551.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 16,209.

(iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 7,342.

(iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of
the National Health Service (Scotland)
Act, 1947.

Other domiciliary cases.

	Doctor present at actual confinement	Doctor present at any time during Labour	Doctor not present at any time	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and midwife engaged)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	2,802	961	1,638	233	—	—	—	5,634
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations ...	764	646	62	—	—	—	—	1,472
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management ...	11	53	105	—	—	—	—	169
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	67
(e) Total	3,577	1,660	1,805	233	67	—	—	7,342

(v) *Medical Aid.*

(a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 41

(b) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed 86

(c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service, i.e. cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority Not applicable

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

(a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but <i>excluding</i> pupil midwives undergoing training on the district—						Gas and Air	Trilene
(1) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	...	188	181
(2) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year						9	12
(c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1961—							
(1) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	...	...	...	...	...	34	12
(2) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(e) Number of cases in which <i>gas and air</i> was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)						4,949	516
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	63
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	2,483	284
(3) When doctor was present during labour	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	148
(4) Midwife alone	...	...	...	...	...	144	21
(f) Number of cases in which <i>pethidine</i> was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)						2,847	
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	424	
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	
(3) When doctor was present during labour	...	...	...	...	...	808	
(4) Midwife alone	...	...	...	...	...	62	
(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1960						—	

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £125 1s. 6d.

CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
Average 1939-45	33	45
Average 1946-50	25	33
Average 1951-55	5	5
Average 1956-60	2	2

There have been no deaths since 1956.
1961 — —

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year 1961 was 25, again showing a reduction from the previous year.

The cases were classified as follows :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	18
Purulent Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	5
Simple Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 25 <hr/>

The cases were classified according to age at onset :—

—12 hours	...	...	...	...	...	—
—4 days	...	...	...	...	...	10
—8 days	...	...	...	...	...	10
+8 days	...	...	...	...	...	5

The attendance at births was as follows :—

General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	7
Institutions	...	...	...	...	16
Institution Nurses	...	...	...	...	—
Midwives	...	...	...	...	2

Bacteriological examination was carried out in 23 of the 25 cases with the following results :—

No Organisms Found	...	...	...	...	11
Gram pos. diplococci	...	...	...	...	2
Staph. aureus	...	...	...	...	4
Staph. albus	...	...	...	...	1
Gonococci	...	...	...	...	4
Gram. neg. cocci (not g.c.)	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 23 <hr/>

Sixteen city cases and one from beyond the city boundary were admitted to Baird Street Hospital for treatment. Two cases were later readmitted for further treatment following relapse.

All cases responded well to treatment, and there was no residual impairment of vision. Wassermann test in all hospital cases was negative.

The ophthalmia ward in Baird Street Hospital was closed at the end of October. Admission now is to Ruchill and Belvidere Hospitals.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 171 cases of puerperal fever and 135 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 123 and 147 respectively for the preceding year. All but one case of puerperal fever and 8 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

There was one death among these cases of puerperal fever.

WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods was taken over from the Ministry of Food on 28th June, 1954.

Under the Ministry of Food there were 25 distribution centres in Glasgow. There are now 35 centres. The additional centres are necessary to cover the outlying housing schemes.

The documents of entitlement to welfare foods are issued to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on application.

The following is the average weekly issue of each food at the Centres during the year 1961 compared with the issues in the three previous years :—

	National Dried Milk (tins)		Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	“ A ” and “ D ” Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
	Full Cream	Half Cream			
1961	6,482	157	1,008	478	4,257
1960	8,452	206	1,394	730	7,248
1959	10,095	241	1,474	718	7,397
1958	11,931	276	1,310	705	7,020

During the year the uptake of the potential was as follows :—

Orange Juice	... ..	9.5 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	5.7 per cent.
“ A ” and “ D ” Tablets		11.6 per cent.

No reasonably accurate figure of uptake in relation to potential can be given in regard to National Dried Milk because tokens can be used for either liquid milk or dried milk.

The Welfare price of National Dried Milk increased from 10½d. to 2/6d. per tin from April, 1957, and since that date there has been a continuing drop in demand. Parents are showing an increasing preference

to use milk tokens for liquid milk and to buy the more attractively packaged proprietary baby foods. National Dried Milk may be purchased at a price of 4s. per tin if no valid token is available. The average weekly issue of such milk in 1961 was 101 as compared with 99 in 1960 and 123 in 1959.

With the decrease in the age from five to two years of entitlement to orange juice from 1st November, 1957, there has been a decrease in the number of bottles bought weekly. The issue of cod liver oil has also fallen, as parents of children over two years of age are not troubling to call at the centres for cod liver oil which was a free issue at that time. From 1st June, 1961, orange juice was again made available to all children under school age, and the following price increases came into effect :—

Orange Juice	...	1/6d. per bottle, previously 5d.
Cod Liver Oil	...	1/- per bottle, previously free.
Vitamin Tablets	...	6d. per packet, previously free.

Tokens are no longer required for vitamin products (other than tokens issued by the National Assistance Board for free issues), and no proof of identity is required of beneficiaries. This last increase has brought about a further very considerable reduction in the demand for vitamin products throughout the country, and the decrease in Glasgow is on a par with the rest of Britain. One noticeable side effect is the large increase in the free issues of vitamin products.

SECTION IV.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

An account of the early development of the Home Help service was given in the Annual Report for 1955, and it will suffice here to point out that this scheme was already well established in Glasgow when the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, came into force in July 1948. This service, which was originally intended to provide help in the home during a mother's confinement, now affords assistance in a variety of circumstances and without it a family may have to separate or an old or infirm person be removed to hospital for an indefinite period. Under Section 28 of this Act "a local health authority may make such arrangements as the Secretary of State may approve for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, or a child not over school age, within the meaning of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946."

This service has been greatly appreciated by those who have had the benefit of it and in consequence is now widely known and in great demand. There were more applications again in 1961 (especially requests of Sunday and evening help) and despite the increase in staff (from 368 in 1948 to 1,602 in 1961) their number is still inadequate to satisfy the demand.

Of the 1,602 domestic helps employed, 428 are on whole-time and 1,174 on a part-time basis. Towards the end of the year 160 were off sick and to cope with this situation it was necessary to reduce still further the number of hours given to each case so that at that period over 800 households were only receiving two hours' help daily. In many cases, this short period of assistance was not enough and the Department was under constant pressure to extend it. During 1961 some 60 per cent. of the full-time helps were attending three cases and 35 per cent. two cases each day.

During Glasgow Fair fortnight some 700 helps were on holiday leaving more than 1,000 cases for relief help. For the first time those helps with more than ten years' service were granted three extra days' holiday and so many took their holiday at this time that the Department was overwhelmed trying to arrange relief help for those going on holiday at the beginning of August while so many of the Fair holidaymakers were not yet back on duty.

The following table shows the category and number of case assisted in the past five years :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Maternity ...	2,305	2,176	2,230	2,413	2,375
General, etc.	4,554	4,916	5,078	5,025	5,583
Tuberculosis	185	204	177	141	111
	<u>7,044</u>	<u>7,296</u>	<u>7,485</u>	<u>7,579</u>	<u>8,069</u>

Maternity cases are given priority and the number of these requiring part-time help is still increasing ; the great urgency of certain cases is still present. The number assisted averages some 2,400 a year, but many finish at the end of a week. There is therefore a specified limit (eight weeks) to the period for which the home help is provided. Applications for help in maternity cases totalled 2,785 in 1961 compared with 2,601 in 1960. Of these 2,147 were completed, 330 cancelled and 308 continued in to 1962. Of the cases still outstanding from 1960, 228 were completed in 1961 and 117 cancelled.

General cases make the heaviest demand on this service, a large proportion of these being cases of prolonged illness or incapacity (see table on page 115) who would otherwise have to go into hospital. The service was not designed to provide permanent assistance but to give the family concerned time to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There was another increase in 1961 in the applications for help under the General Scheme, 3,861 compared with 3,445 in 1960. Of these 543 were cancelled leaving 3,318 cases to be dealt with as against 2,921 in 1960. Seventy-six per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age.

In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted by the General Scheme. A special " E " Scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of incapacity of such persons. The number of new applications registered under this scheme in 1961 was 801, none of which were cancelled. During the year 2,187 cases were dealt with including one continued from 1948, four from 1949, one from 1950, ten from 1951, 14 from 1952, 37 from 1953, 47 from 1954, 54 from 1955, 86 from 1956, 142 from 1957, 186 from 1958, 322 from 1959 and 482 from 1960. Of these cases 1,875 or 85·7 per cent. were over 60 years of age, almost the same proportion as in 1960. One hundred and fifty-five were over 80 years, 28 were over 90, two were in their 102nd year and one in her 105th.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability a similar long-term scheme of assistance is provided for certain cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1961 there were 78 cases in this group, 10 under 40 years of age, 57 between 40 and 60, and 11 over 60 years.

Forty-three home helps are engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients. During 1961, 72 cases applied for help, 62 were assisted and ten applications were cancelled. Of the 49 cases continued from previous years one has been continued from 1952, one from 1954, 2 from 1956, 7 from 1957 (two of whom are still receiving help free of charge following the Mass X-ray campaign in that year) 8 from 1958, 11 from 1959, and 19 from 1960. Of the 111 cases attended during the year 35 were under 40 years of age, 36 were between 40 and 60, and 40 were over 60 years.

Help is also provided for 84 males living alone and 57 elderly blind persons. In 1957 a beginning was made to supply a long felt want among these and other old folk living alone—a Sunday, evening, and night service. A two-hourly Sunday service for helpless old people living alone (250 in 1961) was recently introduced and 64 helps are engaged in this type of work. A night service for the seriously ill, unfit to be left alone, is also in operation with 5 helps as night sitters. There were fewer applications for this service in 1961 and 11 such cases were attended. In addition a domestic help visits some cases for one hour in the evening to give a cup of tea and see the old person safely to bed. Thirty-four women are employed as evening helps and attended 122 cases in 1961.

This problem of old folks living alone is one only too familiar to Health Visitor, Sanitary Inspector and Welfare Officer. The majority of these are old age pensioners with no relatives to provide assistance.

The dispersal of population from the close-knit communities of the older parts of the city to the new housing schemes has brought the problem of the old folk into its present prominence. The various members of a family may now live at a considerable distance from each other and helpful neighbours have gone to live elsewhere. Another factor is the growing number of married women now out at work all day and no longer available to give a helping hand. There is every indication that these social changes will persist for some time yet and will inevitably lead to a further increased demand on this service but extended assistance cannot be afforded to aged persons having close relatives within the city.

The following is only a selection of some of the cases attended and illustrates the pitiable existence and difficult circumstances to which only too many old persons are now reduced :—

(a) *Blind Persons living alone :*

Mrs. A. (70). Cardiac condition, diabetic and blind. This woman requires help seven days per week and on all public holidays. She is helpless and has no family in Glasgow. Although about 5ft. 2ins. in height, she is very oedematosed and so heavy it took four ambulance men to lift her when she returned from hospital. Has had help since 1956.

Miss. B. (83). Blindness and debility. Can get up with assistance but is very frail and needs everything done for her. Neighbours help at weekends. Help since 1957.

(b) *" E " Scheme :*

Mrs. C. (72). Blind, cardiac condition and arteriosclerosis. Completely bedridden. Widowed daughter and granddaughter who live outside Glasgow stay overnight at weekends as patient cannot be left alone. Help since 1960.

Mrs. D. (91). Senility and debility. Has hip injury, the result of a fall. Up and about and able to go out for a few minutes at a time. Help since 1959.

Mrs. E. (91). Chronic chest condition. Cheery old lady and able to go out occasionally. Manages alone at weekends.

Mrs. F. (91). Bedridden (old age). Charming old lady with one unmarried daughter at business. No other family. Had to be washed and fed. Daughter retired and patient died a few weeks later. Had help since 1959.

Mrs. G. (91). Bowel obstruction and colostomy. Gets help on Sundays and all public holidays. Gets out of bed with assistance and spends day at the window. Help since 1950.

Mrs. H. (71). Diabetic, both legs amputated and one arm paralysed. Nearly blind. Has four hours' help daily, two hours on Sunday. Help since 1958.

Mrs. I. (96). Old age and debility. Daughter (70) who lives with her has paralysed arm following a cerebral haemorrhage. Help since 1955.

Mrs. J. (60). Rheumatoid arthritis. Completely confined to bed and requires feeding, washing and all personal attention. Help since 1959.

(c) *Elderly Men Living Alone :*

Mr. K. (70). Laryngectomy and tracheotomy tube inserted. Able to go out and manages with only two hours' help and on his own at weekends. Is bright and cheery. Help since 1958.

(d) *Disseminated Sclerosis :*

Mrs. L. (45). Widow, with a daughter of 11 at school. Patient very helpless and requires everything done for her. District nurse in attendance daily. Has had morning, evening and Sunday help since 1957.

Mrs. M. (40). Totally incapacitated. Husband is employed and there are three schoolchildren. Has had help since 1957.

Mr. N. (43) and Mrs. N. (41). Both have disseminated sclerosis and elderly father lives with them. Mrs. N. walks with great difficulty. Mr. N. was confined to a wheel chair and had to be helped in and out of bed. He was removed to hospital and died in September, 1961. Has had morning, evening and Sunday help since 1959.

The following table shows the illness or other condition in respect of which applications for home helps under the General and "E" Schemes were made in 1961.

GENERAL AND "E" SCHEMES 1961.

Disease	40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60+ yrs.	Total
Blindness	—	6	51	57
Cancer	3	26	104	133
Diabetes	1	6	84	91
Intracranial Vascular Lesion ...	—	58	354	412
Cardiac Disease	16	160	704	880
Circulatory Disease	5	66	387	458
Respiratory Disease	29	136	525	690
Digestive Disease	5	23	101	129
Kidney and Bladder	7	5	42	54
Accident	11	47	340	398
Post-operative Debility	32	110	313	455
Debility	1	22	472	495
Nervous Disease	9	34	57	100
Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Paralysis	—	46	98	144
Senility	—	—	155	155
Rheumatism	16	162	544	722
Disseminated Sclerosis	7	19	1	27
All Other Causes	15	28	62	105
	<u>157</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>4,394</u>	<u>5,505</u>
Percentage of Total :	2.9	17.3	79.8	100.0

The charge to individual patients for a Home Help service varies according to means. The sliding scale provides for a minimum charge of 4s. per day (2s. per half-day) and a maximum of £7 11s. 5d. per week of 5½ days. The maximum charge for one day is 28s. 10d. and 14s. 5d. for a half-day.

Of the 2,187 "E" Scheme cases dealt with in 1961, 1,885 were unable to pay more than the minimum of 2s. per half-day and 44 of the 78 cases of disseminated sclerosis were similarly circumstanced.

SECTION V.

HOME NURSING SERVICE, ETC.

The distribution of the staff of the Glasgow District Nursing Association as at 31st December, 1961 is shown as follows :—

HOME NURSING STAFF.

	1961
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing	1
Superintendent/Tutor	1
Assistant District Nurse Tutor	
Superintendents of Homes	4
Assistant Superintendents	6
	<hr/>
	13
Queen's Nurses on General Work	69
Queen's Nurses on Midwifery Work	21
State-Registered Nurses in training for the Queen's Roll	5
State-Registered Nurses on full-time Nursing	13
State-Registered Nurses on part-time Nursing	19
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part II Midwifery Training on District	—
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part I Midwifery Training in Hospital	—
Part II Midwifery Pupils	4
	<hr/>
	144

Recruitment has been difficult because of the general shortage of trained nurses. Of these recruited few wish to do domiciliary midwifery. During the winter months in particular the staffing situation has been acute.

The following is a detailed account by the Superintendent of the work done by the nurses during the year :—

THE GLASGOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION
RECORD OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1961.

The work in general has not increased but the movement of the population to the new housing areas makes nursing visits more time consuming. The distances between the homes of the patients are much greater, and transport is difficult in the " off peak " periods.

The number of visits paid to some 11,500 patients was 328,063. One hundred and sixty-three patients made 954 attendances at Local Authority Clinics.

In the "over 65 years" group the number of patients attended was about the same as in 1960, but there was a decrease of 2,000 in the visits paid.

The number of Tuberculosis patients nursed continues to decrease.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Patients ...	1,103	836	619	519	493
Visits ...	54,931	43,282	30,465	26,091	25,360

Midwifery :—During the year 1,590 maternity patients received 36,607 visits.

NURSING APPLIANCES.

The number of appliances issued on loan during the year was 3,061, a slight decrease on the previous year. Some of the items issued remain in use by the patients over long periods.

DISTRICT TRAINING.

The Shortened Course of District Nurse Training commenced in January, 1961. This is an intensive Course of three months duration for nurses with S.C.M. and four months for those with R.G.N. only. The Students have found the Course stimulating and have enjoyed the practical training. Thirty-four Students entered for the Queen's Roll Examination, and all were successful.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

This Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training Institution for the Part II Examination. Six Pupils completed training and were successful in the Examination.

Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board 36 Pupil Midwives from the Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, took extern training under the supervision of the senior midwives. In addition 80 cases were taken by Pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

Four Queen's Nurses attended the Gas Air & Trilene Administration Course at the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital, and 4 Queen's Nurses received instruction in the administering of Trilene. All were successful in gaining the Certificates of Proficiency.

REFRESHER COURSES.

Training Home Superintendent's Conference, London, was attended by the Superintendent/Tutor, and an Assistant Superintendent.

Administrator's Course, Staff College, Liverpool. Three Assistant Superintendents attended this Course.

Midwifery Refresher Course, Glasgow and Aberdeen was attended by 16 Queen's Nurses/Midwives.

Queen's Institute of District Nursing Refresher Course, Dundee. Six Queen's Nurses attended this Course.

RECORD OF WORK FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1961	...	...	2,377	
Number of new cases added	...	...	9,135	
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	9,223	
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1961	...	...	2,289	
<i>Dismissed—</i>				
Convalescent	...	...	4,334	<i>General.</i>
Hospital	...	...	1,824	<i>Midwifery.</i>
Died	...	...	1,232	
Removed	...	...	247	
Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff	...	...	328,063	
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with	...	...	...
Administrative Staff	...	...	277	
Number of Inspections of Nurses	...	...	99	

ANALYSIS OF ALL CASES ATTENDED DURING 1961.

Bronchitis	...	...	623	
Pneumonia	...	...	283	
Cardiac	...	...	804	
Arthritis	...	...	254	
Hemiplegia	...	...	727	
Senility	...	...	829	
Carcinoma	...	...	611	
Diabetes	...	...	266	
Puerperal	...	...	8	
Infectious Diseases	...	...	19	
Gynaecological	...	...	63	
Other medical	...	...	3,799	
				8,286
Operations	...	...	19	
Post Operation Surgical	...	...	475	
Other Surgical	...	...	522	
				1,016
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	493	
Non-pulmonary	...	...	56	
Surgical	...	...	35	
				584
Midwifery	...	...	1,626	1,626

SUB ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Injections

Insulin	...	...	...	...	...	254
Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Streptomycin T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	540
Streptomycin others	...	...	...	...	...	58
Liver Extract	...	...	...	...	...	1,038
Diuretics	...	...	...	...	...	421
Other injections	...	...	...	...	...	422
						<hr/> 4,125

Patients 65 years and over

Males	...	...	...	...	...	1,583
Females	...	...	...	...	...	3,761
						<hr/> 5,344

NURSING APPLIANCES ISSUED ON LOAN DURING YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

<i>Appliance—</i>						<i>No. issued.</i>
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	...	...	191
Walking Machines	...	...	...	...	...	32
Commodes	...	...	...	...	...	351
Water and Air Beds	...	...	...	...	...	16
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	...	463
Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	...	686
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	...	111
Back Rests	...	...	...	...	...	277
Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	518
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	259
Warral Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	113
Dunlopillo Beds	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dunlopillo Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	14
Hair Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hospital Beds	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cot Beds	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>3,061

NURSES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951.

NURSES' AGENCIES

No new applications for licences to carry on agencies for the supply of nurses were received during 1961.

The five on the Register all applied for renewal of their licences. After inspection and submission of a satisfactory report in each case by a medical officer of the Department, the licences were granted for the year.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—GENERAL REVIEW

There was much less infectious disease in the city in 1961, the total number of cases registered, 21,352 being 4,470 fewer than in 1960. Cases of notifiable disease were 4,582 fewer but there was a small increase (of 112) in the non-notifiable diseases.

A new low record in the incidence of scarlet fever was achieved in 1961 and this is the fifth successive year in which not one case of diphtheria was recorded.

Of the 34 cases of poliomyelitis *notified* during the year only eleven were confirmed and of these only one was a nonparalytic case.

Cases of influenzal pneumonia were more numerous but primary pneumonia remained at very much the same level as in 1960.

There was another decrease in dysentery but the level of incidence still remains high and there were more cases of typhoid fever. Food poisoning and gastroenteritis, however, were less prevalent.

The incidence of measles was, with the exception of the 1959 epidemic, the highest for ten years and there was much more rubella.

There was comparatively little whooping-cough, the incidence of this disease in 1961 being the lowest recorded in the city this century. Cases of chicken-pox were also fewer, the total being the lowest since 1940.

The decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis continued during 1961 and reached a new record low figure. A disturbing feature however, is the noticeable change in age incidence in 1961. There were too, more cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Admissions to hospital during the year totalled 10,816, a decrease of 1,428 from 1960. This total includes 3,180 cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease.

Pneumonia and dysentery make the heaviest demands on hospital accommodation. In 1961, cases of pneumonia treated in hospital formed 43.9 per cent. of all infectious disease cases admitted as against 38 per cent. in 1960. Although more cases of this disease were admitted to hospital in 1961 the proportion (87 per cent.) was slightly lower than in the previous year. Fifty-five per cent. of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital, compared with 60 per cent. in 1960. This is equivalent to 24 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. In 1960 this proportion was 31 per cent.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV. Table XV illustrates the seasonal prevalence of these in 1961 and the admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals are shown in Appendix B.

IMMUNISATION CENTRE

This centre situated at 20 Cochrane Street, provides intending travellers from the West of Scotland with immunisation against yellow fever and certain other infectious diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country. Since the centre was established in 1947, 46,672 travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 2,491 being inoculated during 1961. These figures include the crews of several ships. In the case of a large crew where it is not feasible for them to attend at one time at the centre arrangements are made for a medical officer and assistant to visit the ship and carry out the necessary inoculations on board.

In 1950 the services of the centre were extended to cover also inoculations against enteric, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox, where the travellers' own doctor was not available. In 1961, 3,143 persons received 4,213 inoculations against these diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950. Compulsory vaccination or declaration of conscientious objection ceased with the inception of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act on 5th July, 1948. Notification of vaccination is now made by medical practitioners, and in 1961, 4,384 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 3,249 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare clinics, and these in 1961 totalled 5,439. In all, 9,823 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 9,862 in 1960 and 10,721 in 1959.

The following table shows the age of distribution of those vaccinated for the first time in each of the years from 1951 to date: —

Year of Vaccination	—1	Age Group —5	—10	10 & Over	Not Stated	All Ages	Revacci nations
1961	5,644	3,520	60	495	4	9,823	3,249
1960	5,908	3,287	163	497	7	9,862	3,417
1959	6,454	3,648	155	458	6	10,721	3,202
1958	5,754	3,965	147	325	3	10,194	3,240
1957	5,290	3,562	246	935	—	10,033	4,991
1956	5,290	3,806	173	356	7	9,632	3,877
1955	4,621	3,342	121	269	9	8,362	2,695
1954	5,112	3,500	128	254	12	9,006	3,460
1953	4,633	3,266	110	298	21	8,328	3,551
1952	4,450	3,079	92	472	8	8,101	3,463
1951	4,589	3,593	94	453	16	8,745	3,697

In all 112,858 primary vaccinations were carried out in the course of the twelve years 1950-1961—far too small a number in a city of the size of Glasgow and one that is a port of call for ships from parts of the world where smallpox is rife.

The distribution of the population protected by vaccination in the twelve years 1950 to 1961 may be expressed as follows :—

In 1961, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years,	42,788	or 39.0 per cent.	} have been vaccinated in the course of the twelve years 1950-61
10 years,	42,344	or 42.2 per cent.	
15 years,	19,298	or 19.5 per cent.	
Over 15 years,	8,257	or 1.1 per cent.	

In addition 171 persons whose age was not stated were vaccinated during this period.

The proportion of children under one year of age vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics since 1951 was as follows :—

	No.	Percentage of Births.
1951	3,193	15.9
1952	3,055	15.0
1953	3,455	17.1
1954	3,716	17.7
1955	3,515	16.7
1956	4,449	20.3
1957	4,619	20.6
1958	4,806	21.1
1959	5,743	25.4
1960	5,516	23.9
1961	5,439	23.8

LEPROSY.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951.

This is a disease of rare occurrence in this country and such cases as have been found in Glasgow were foreign seamen or students from tropical countries where this disease is prevalent. In the twenty years prior to notification only five cases came to the notice of this Department.

No case of Leprosy was notified in Glasgow during the year.

Since 1951 the incidence of the disease has been as follows :—

1951-1953 ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1954-1956 ...	...	...	...	...	5
1957 ...	...	...	...	...	1
1958 ...	...	...	...	...	2
1959 ...	...	...	...	...	2
1960 ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1961 ...	...	...	...	...	Nil

MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy, usually occurs in seamen or servicemen returning to the city from abroad or foreign visitors. During 1961 there were 3 cases against 8 in 1960. There were no deaths. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average) 1930-38 ...	...	15	1956 ...	...	8
1939-45 ...	...	24	1957 ...	...	16
1946-50 ...	...	30	1958 ...	...	7
1951-55 ...	...	94	1959 ...	...	6
	1960 ...	...	8		
	1961 ...	...	3		

TYPHOID, PARATYPHOID AND DYSENTERY.

TYPHOID.

There were only five cases including a Harbour case, a man aged 20, registered in February. This case, phage type A, was not infected in Glasgow. Examination of several ship contacts revealed no other typhoid infections ; but an Indian seaman was discovered to be suffering from Sonne dysentery.

In August in the South-Eastern Division a boy aged 13 and a girl aged 9 sickened within three days of one another. The result of Widal test of the girl was positive for paratyphoid B but the blood culture provided typhoid organisms. Her phage type was A. The boy ran a typical typhoid illness with an eruption of rose spots. His phage type was C.1. The addresses were in different Wards but, as stated, in the same Division. This kind of localised occurrence when the City is elsewhere free has often been noted in these reports on enteric diseases ; and it has been tempting to suspect a chain or else a common source of infection. However, the different phage types in the present pair remind us to be cautious in making these judgements. Not that a connection is now entirely ruled out ; the source may have been a carrier of two phage types. It is much more probable, however, that the cases were unrelated. The boy, it was noted, had been a regular weekend camper and also a habitual winkle eater.

In the Eastern Division a boy aged 9 was registered in September and another aged 4 in October. The latter was sent into hospital on the fifth day of his illness with a diagnosis of pneumonia which, however, was not confirmed. The clinical picture and two Widal tests, one before and one after a few days' treatment with chloramphenicol, suggested typhoid fever but the organisms could not be isolated from his blood or excreta. As such failures have been recorded several times in these years of chemotherapy, the diagnosis of typhoid fever was agreed. Examination of relatives, friends and neighbours revealed only a few cases of Sonne dysentery infection. Nor was it considered likely that he had been infected by the entire contents of a gift bottle of mussels which his parents had allowed him to consume fourteen days before he sickened. It seemed more probable that he was infected by the male specimen-refusing chronic faecal carrier who was born in 1889, sickened in 1909 and was detected in 1930 when he caused a case. They lived in a terrace of tenements only one of which intervened between their addresses. No defect of the drains was known to this Department at the time; but since then chokage of drains has been reported on occasion.

There were no deaths.

PARATYPHOID.

Notifications were up on last year but were not numerous. The total of 24 included an institutional case — a boy aged 13 admitted in March from a county address to a Glasgow general hospital with unrecognised paratyphoid.

A group of nine cases in three related families living at three separate Corporation house addresses was recorded in the Northern Division. They were two boy toddlers, a schoolboy, a young man, four young women and a woman aged 66. One of the young women sickened on September 24 and was removed to hospital on October 3, but cases continued to occur until the end of October. In one of the houses the interval between its two cases, a mother and her son, was thirteen days. They were all mild; three yielded phage type Dundee.

There was a group of four cases residing in the Eastern and South-Eastern Divisions, three boys aged 15-18 and a girl aged 16 who all sickened July 28-31. They had been on holiday near Barcelona, Spain, in a party of over fifty adolescents for the fortnight ending July 18. One of the patients yielded phage type Dundee var. 1.

There was also a pair of cases in the Northern Division, girls aged 6 and 7 who sickened thirteen days apart in January; one yielded phage type Beccles var. 4.

The remaining seven cases were ungrouped or sporadic. One was a woman aged 21 who sickened in the Central Division and was treated in a fever hospital until after the middle of May. At the end of that month she was re-admitted to hospital for surgery of a central abscess of the spleen. Her case was re-notified but on this occasion no positive specimen was obtained from any source. Two unrelated twelve-year-old children, a boy and a girl, were registered at the same time in April at separate addresses in a ward in the South-Eastern Division. In the Eastern Division a woman aged 76 was registered in July, a woman aged 57 in August and a man aged 44 in October. The August case yielded phage type 1 var. 6. The Northern Division also provided a sporadic case in a boy aged four who sickened in July. The Northern Division thus provided twelve home cases in three foci. There were no cases in the South-Western Division. No deaths occurred as a result of the paratyphoid infections.

The data above, including those regarding the infections imported from Spain, remind us that paratyphoid disease with the longer incubation period is still with us. In recent Annual Reports an incubation period of 2-3 days has been demonstrated for some paratyphoid B infections. The separate reporting of these two kinds, possibly by entering the disease with the shorter incubation period under Food Poisoning, must await the adoption of separate bacteriological names.

CHRONIC CARRIERS.

Although their numbers have gone down, typhoid and paratyphoid cases continue to occur. Chronic carriers are also still discovered. These carriers are often long-lived and their infectivity usually ends only with their lives. Previous reports have also recorded typhoid carriers whose original illness had occurred when they were school-children—boys aged 7 and 10 and a girl aged 13. It is therefore thought advisable to review the present situation regarding chronic carriers. There are 27 known in Glasgow, including 11 in Hawkhead Hospital. The latter are females transferred from other Scottish mental hospitals; just before the War they numbered 15. At that time there were also 26 chronic carriers in the City itself. Owing to the variety displayed

by chronic carriers in several points of practical importance, they are here described in some detail :—

TYPHOID

Typhoid, Ward 5, Eastern Division, ref. jw.—See Annual Reports 1934-8. Male, born 1889. Faecal carrier. Original illness 1909. Detected 1930 when he caused a case. In 1934 faeces examined; specimen was positive. In 1935 faeces once negative and twice positive, urine thrice negative. Since 1944 has refused to submit specimens. In 1961 in the next tenement but one a boy aged 4 was diagnosed as a case of typhoid fever on clinical and serological though not on bacteriological grounds. No defects in the local drains were known to us at the time but since then chokages have been reported on occasion.

Typhoid, Ward 7, Eastern Division, ref. am.—See Annual Reports 1930 and 1954. Female, born 1896. Faecal carrier. Original illness in Central Division, 1920, "in a milk-shop outbreak". She was then admitted to hospital with an infant son "sent in for observation". She has four surviving sons and three surviving daughters. She was first detected as a carrier in the Northern Division in 1930 when she infected a son born in 1926. In 1931 detailed lists of Glasgow carriers began to be published but she had already moved to another house in the Division and eluded the records. In 1948 in her fourth Northern Division home she infected a son born in 1931 and a young woman who was a daughter's friend and occasionally a lodger. This time the carrier was sent to hospital for chemotherapy. In 1954 at a new address in the same Division she infected four grandchildren, offspring of the male case of 1930, aged 1 to 8 years and living in a house tenanted since 1946 by their parents in the tenement vacated by the carrier in 1952 after an unusually prolonged stay of several years. We now requested the City Factor to rehouse her. In 1956 at her municipal house in the Northern Division she infected a daughter's daughter, aged 20 months and living at a separate address in the Northern Division. This child's mother had been the friend of the young woman infected in 1948. After the death of her husband in 1957 the carrier moved to a widow's flat in the same Division. In 1961 she sustained a mild stroke and gave up her flat to reside with her daughter, already referred to, in the latter's new municipal home in the Eastern Division. Food-poisoning was suspected in the household shortly afterwards. The old lady was not involved but the family doctor from what he had heard thought it timely to submit her faeces which duly proved typhoid-positive. The carrier was thus again rediscovered and her new house-contacts and other relatives were inoculated. Five subsequent pairs of specimens of urine and faeces were taken from the carrier; three of the faeces specimens were reported positive. Valuable information has been compiled by the City Bacteriologist. In 1948 the carrier and the two cases yielded Vi phage type A. In 1954 the carrier yielded type A again but three of the infected grandchildren type B 1. Ten colonies from the carrier's cultures were then examined, 4 proving to be of type A and 6 of type B 1. The fact that the carrier had yielded and propagated type A six years previously weighed against a suggestion that she had been a carrier of B 1 that had degraded into A. Twelve further colonies were tested in 1954; and all yielded type B 1. We are therefore dealing with a carrier who has, like another on our list, been excreting two phage types. In enteric disease double infections should not cause surprise. In 1961 twenty-two colonies were examined and only type B 1 was found. All the known secondary positives associated with this carrier survived their infection. As stated the four children infected in 1954 were the offspring of the carrier's son who had been infected in 1930. He was found negative in 1954. In 1961 four further pairs of specimens of urine and faeces were submitted by him with negative results. So he does not seem to be a carrier; and our known carrier, in spite of the urban nomadism, has not done much harm. But her story indicates the need for keeping trace and for extending the scope of inoculations so as to take in friends, relatives and even previous inoculees.

- Typhoid, Ward 31, S.W. Division, ref. jh.*—Male, born 1898. Faecal carrier. Vi phage type E1. Original illness unknown. Detected as carrier July, 1955, when admitted to hospital after a coronary incident, the stool test being made on account of a possible alternative diagnosis of food poisoning. Gave up job as a coffee worker. Unavailing chemotherapy 1955-6. Cholecystectomy 1957 following diagnosis of mild cholecystitis with stone. Re-admitted to hospital 1958 for haematuria which seemed unrelated to his infection; 15 successive faeces specimens proved negative. Faeces, however, found positive again in 1959. One specimen of urine and one of faeces tested 1961; both negative. Liable to vertigo since chemotherapy.
- Typhoid, Ward 20, Central Division, ref. eg.*—See Annual Reports, 1932-8. Female, born 1901. Faecal carrier. Original illness in August, 1932. Detected as a carrier in ward 23, Central Division in January, 1933, when she infected an infant son. She has refused specimens since 1933. She was positive at detection and negative in October of the same year, so she may merely have been a convalescent who was positive five months after sickening. When she fell ill her mother-in-law, born 1876 and residing in Ward 18, Northern Division, proved to be a urinary and faecal carrier, the original illness having occurred in 1901; she was positive each year 1932-5 and died in 1954.
- Typhoid, Ward 35, South-Eastern Division, ref. mi.*—See Annual Reports 1953 and 1957. Male, born abroad in 1912. Faecal carrier, specimens being practically always positive. Phage type O. Original illness not known to him. Occupation is that of pedlar in coastal towns. Immigrated to Scotland 1948. While he was on a long visit to his family abroad in 1951 his son aged 4 contracted typhoid fever there. Detected in Glasgow as a carrier in 1953 when a son aged 1 fell ill. Gave rise to four cases in his vicinity in Glasgow in 1957 following damage by intruders to the soil-pipe in the basement of his partly abandoned tenement; all made a good recovery. One of these cases was tested for phage type, the finding being type O. Another of the cases was a man who was regarded in hospital as an unusually ill case of clinical dysentery until news arrived of his place in this episode. As a result, although the carrier's house was roomy and well-kept, a four apartment municipal house was allotted to him, his wife and three sons. In 1961 his household was joined from abroad by his daughter, her husband and two children. They were inoculated. A thoracic centre attender, detected virtually symptomless in the 1957 campaign and still non-infective in that respect, he is known to be clean and hygienic in his habits.
- Typhoid, Ward 12, Central Division, ref. cek.*—Male, born 1914. Urinary carrier, phage type A. Contracted typhoid in North Africa 1942 while nursing in the R.A.M.C.; failed to clear up. Discharged with pension 1944 and did not take up nursing. Readmitted to fever hospital in Glasgow in 1946 after infecting a male lodger and in 1947 with pyelo-cystitis. His wife gave up working in a dairy. In 1945-6 six pairs of specimens were examined; four specimens of urine and one of faeces were positive. In 1947-8 seven pairs of specimens were negative. He took up nursing again in 1950 but has now discontinued this. A pair of specimens was negative in 1961.

PARATYPHOID

- Paratyphoid, Ward 22, Central Division, ref. jl.*—See Annual Reports 1935-8. Male, born 1887. Faecal and urinary carrier. Sickened in 1935 in Ward 23, Central Division, and failed to clear up although he had previously been inoculated. Specimens last examined in 1936 when urine and faeces were positive and blood reacted to T.A.B. in dilutions of 25, 25 and 5,000 respectively.
- Paratyphoid, Ward 14, Northern Division, ref. es.*—Female, born 1889. Faecal carrier, phage type 1. Original illness probably in 1955. Having been admitted to hospital on 3rd August for sigmoid growth, she underwent resection and colostomy on 1st September. Next day there was a slight fever; and the colostomy excreta became loose. Faeces negative on the

6th, positive on the 8th and 17th. The colostomy was closed on the 17th. She was not classified as an institutional case because no institutional source was found; but she may well have been such a case. A sinus at the colostomy site was surgically treated in a general hospital in 1958. She lives in good four-apartment house with an unmarried daughter. Urine and two faeces submitted 1961; one of these faeces specimen was negative, the other positive; the urine was also positive.

Paratyphoid, Ward 5, Eastern Division, ref. je.—See Annual Reports 1933-8. Female, born 1891. Faecal carrier, phage type 1. Sickened at present address 4.10.33, infected by daughter aged 1 who returned infected from an institution beyond the boundary where there was an outbreak; failed to clear up. 1934-8 faeces seven times positive, once negative; urine four times negative, once positive. Faeces positive 1945; urine and faeces positive 1961.

Paratyphoid, Ward 23, Central Division, ref. lm.—See Annual Reports 1930-8. Male, born 1892. Faecal carrier. Sickened in July, 1930 and failed to clear up after three months in hospital. Last specimen, March, 1939, was positive. No specimens examined since then. In 1933 in Northern Division; 1934-5 in Ward 25, Central Division; in 1936 in Ward 38, Central Division; in 1937 returned to Ward 25.

Paratyphoid, Ward 24, Central Division, ref. dm.—Female, born 1894. Faecal carrier, phage type 1. Widow lodging in the municipal house of her widowed daughter with latter's family. Original illness 1940 in Ward 3, Eastern Division; failed to clear up. Two specimens of faeces submitted in 1945; both positive. Moved in that year to Ward 5, Eastern Division. Four specimens of faeces and of urine submitted 1961, the former all positive; the latter all negative.

Paratyphoid, Ward 27, S.W. Division, ref. al.—See Annual Report, 1938. Female, born 1902. Faecal carrier, phage type 3a. Sickened August, 1938 and failed to clear up. Positive again 1944 and twice in 1961; urine twice negative 1961. A widow living with her sister, also a widow, born 1900 and referred to in Annual Report 1938 as a faecal carrier, ref. mf, detected in September, 1938, as a house contact of her sister. Although she was retained in fever hospital then for three months she has not subsequently given a positive; the urine and faeces were each twice negative in 1961. She therefore appears to have been merely a contact or temporary carrier in 1938 in spite of the history of an episode in 1920 in Clydebank. In that year their father, born 1876, contracted enteric fever from his second wife. The girls were not staying with their father and step-mother but used to visit them. The girls were "well and negative" as contacts in 1920.

Paratyphoid, Ward 6, Eastern Division, ref. aw.—Female, born 1904. Faecal and urinary carrier. Original illness in Dundee, 1941; failed to clear up. Contracted catarrhal jaundice while in hospital with pneumonia in Dundee, 1942. Came shortly afterwards to Ward 12, Central Division, Glasgow. In 1942-3 three specimens of urine were positive and one negative; while six specimens of faeces were positive. In 1944-45, four pairs of specimens were all negative. Refuses specimens. A widow living alone in a good house.

Paratyphoid, Ward 35, S.E. Division, ref. jj.—See Annual Reports 1956 and 1960. Female, born 1908. Faecal carrier, specimens being practically always reported positive. Widow living alone; public lavatory attendant. Sickened probably in 1956 though so mildly that she was not hospitalised. The specimen, however proved positive. Phage type was originally 2 but in 1960 types 1 and 2 were recovered from separate colonies. No known associated cases at any time. The occasion of the discovery of the type 1 arose when she was admitted to hospital with pneumonia and showed the note given to carriers to keep on their person.

Paratyphoid, Ward 32, S.W. Division, ref. em.—Female, born 1909. Intestinal carrier, phage type 1. Nurse 1927-36 and from 1948, receiving T.A.B. every two years while working. Occasionally in contact with enteric cases throughout; but continuously on night duty in enteric ward for six months

just before sickening of paratyphoid fever in April, 1953. Was in fever hospital for 2½ months and became negative only on being treated by her own doctor with terramycin. But in 1954 she yielded a positive for phage typing. Was readmitted to fever hospital for 2 months towards the end of 1959 on account of diarrhoea with a positive specimen. After chloramphenicol in hospital two specimens were negative but a third was positive; after streptomycin and lumycin nine specimens were negative. Following negative specimens in 1960 she was admitted to a general hospital for surgical treatment of peptic ulcer and also for cholecystectomy for gallstones. There two faeces specimens were found negative; the Widal was almost negative (positive 1/50 for paratyphoid (B)H: positive 1/ less than 25 in other respects). In 1961 two specimens of urine and two of faeces were examined; the second specimen of faeces was positive. Her son, now 21, was also admitted to fever hospital, though symptomless, in April, 1953; but he gave no more positives. Two pairs of specimens taken from him in 1961 were negative.

Paratyphoid, Ward 13, Central Division, ref. sm.—See Annual Report 1957. Female, born abroad in 1918. Faecal carrier. Phage type Taunton. Original illness abroad in 1947. Immigrated to Glasgow 1953 with husband and two sons then aged 2 and 4. With two adult male relatives they occupied a good four apartment house with bathroom. Detected as a carrier in hospital maternity unit in 1957. Her son, 8 lbs. 2 ozs. at birth, showed green stools when three days old; these were positive for paratyphoid B.

FEMALE CARRIERS IN HAWKHEAD HOSPITAL

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Year of Original Illness (Age)</i>	<i>Year of Detection as Carrier</i>	<i>Year of Admission to Hawkhead</i>	<i>Previous Mental Hospital</i>	<i>Bacteriological Findings (and Reference)</i>
TYPHOID—					
1888	?	1957	1959	Yes	Urine neg. Faeces last pos. 1961; then 3 neg. (JC).
1890	1937 (47)	1937	1938	6 years	Urine neg. Faeces last pos. 1958; since then 12 neg. (WP)
1892	?	1935	1946	17 years	Urine neg. Faeces pos. 1961; then a neg. (MD).
1893	?	1931	1918		12 specimens neg. 1960-1 (ET).
1895	?	1923	1922		Urine neg. Last pos. faeces 1957; then 12 neg. (HM)
1907	1949 (42)	1950	1956	Yes	Urine neg. Faeces pos. 1961; then a neg. (MAB).
1917	1937 (20)	1937	1938	Yes	Urine neg. Faeces last pos. 1957; then 12 neg. (EFC).
PARATYPHOID—					
1883	?	1934	1956	Yes	Urine and faeces pos. 1961; then 5 neg. faeces (MD).
1890	1943 (53)	1943	1950	7 years	Urine and faeces pos. 1961; phage type 1. (FA)
1899	?	1932	1956	32 years	Urine neg. Faeces last pos. 1956; then 12 neg. (JM).
1900	?	1938	1938	Yes	12 specimens neg. 1960-1. (RE).

All the Hawkhead carriers have undergone chemotherapy; but intermittency of positives is said to have been a feature of these carriers even before this treatment.

FIELD PROCEDURE

DETECTION.

There is no way of ensuring the detection, at the first sign, of the rare kind of chronic carrier described in the 1960 Report. Despite repeated sampling this symptomless contact gave only one positive specimen in two years during which she is presumed to have caused two household cases two years apart and with the same phage type as herself. With the exception of such presumptive carriers, a chronic carrier is a person who gives positives of which one is six months later than the first or gives a positive six months after the onset of an illness accepted as typhoid or paratyphoid fever. Before such a period has elapsed, it is not warrantable to brand as a chronic carrier either a symptomless positive contact or a convalescent case.

POSITIVE CONTACTS.

A definition of a chronic carrier has been proposed above. Symptomless positives may or may not qualify under this definition; but in neither event is it advisable to employ the unqualified term "carrier" in field work. Its use may lead to serious confusion; it has been employed in the present report only because the context makes its meaning clear. Positive contacts are either cases (missed or secondary or associated) or symptomless positives. The latter are either chronic carriers or suspected chronic carriers or contact carriers (symptomless positive contacts, temporary carriers). It is usual to clear this latter category when three or four successive pairs of specimens have been reported negative. A problem, however, remains. Intermittent excretion of pathogens by some accepted chronic carriers has been repeatedly recorded; and, as also mentioned above, one of our previous chronic carriers had suffered from his original illness when only seven years old. So the question arises how to be sure that we are clearing a contact carrier and not dismissing an intermittent chronic carrier. Investigation for this report of several contact carriers on record has not brought to light any such error of classification. In general one has to rely on history-taking and personal judgement. Younger persons will be less suspect; middle-aged or elderly ones more so. The medical history of the symptomless positive and of his family and past and present housemates is of course important. Non-medical history may also supply a pointer. For example, a case may have sickened weeks or months after becoming a housemate of the suspected chronic carrier. Such a new housemate would lack the sub-infective immunity developed by housemates of longer standing. Consultation of public health records may sometimes provide useful help. In the event of sizable doubt, arrangements can be made either to continue testing or

to repeat tests at intervals or to test during any attack or phase of diarrhoea. But in the field the problem of classifying symptomless positives comes to lose most of its difficulty.

PRECAUTIONS.

A separate file of chronic carriers has to be kept live and kept obtrusively handy. The housemates and other intimate contacts of a chronic carrier have to be protected with T.A.B. vaccine. The chronic carrier is given a note to carry (with a spare to hold at home) addressed to any new doctor or clinic or hospital. Most carriers are in fairly good general condition and some resent official attention. Consequently there is need for an individual approach. The carrier is instructed to cleanse the hands and fingernails after the use of the w.c. and before handling food. Within and without the home chronic carriers should use their own towel, soap and nail-scrubber. Laundry going out should first be steeped in disinfecting fluid. He should inform the Medical Officer of Health regarding new housemates and any change of address or employment. He should not camp or caravan. He is visited once every six months or oftener ; and a long questionnaire is unavoidable. We are interested in the practice of personal hygiene, in the letters referred to above, in sanitary conditions at the place of employment as well as at the home, in change of address or employment or doctor, in new housemates, in regular visitors, in new or prospective relatives, in inoculating and re-inoculating, in continuance of infectivity, in intermittency of infectivity, in illnesses and indispositions, in imminent hospital treatment for any condition, in willingness to undergo specialist investigation and treatment of the carrier condition and in any relevant environmental defects or deterioration even outwith the home. Before a chronic carrier is regarded as lost, intensive enquiries have to be made from numerous private and official sources of information. The more elusive or nomadic a chronic carrier proves, the greater becomes the need for tracing.

DURATION OF INFECTIVITY.

A carrier once detected will usually have to be permanently so regarded. Just as the Widal reactions of different carriers vary enormously so the appearance of pathogens in their excreta may be constant or, even without chemotherapy, widely intermittent. Whether the carrier appears to be clearing spontaneously or after surgery or chemotherapy, writing-off would seem to require at least twenty consecutive negatives. From former carriers proposing to engage in work with food or in nursing at least forty consecutives should probably be demanded.

SUMMARY.

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

		Typhoid		Paratyphoid		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of City Carriers	...	4	2	2	8	6	10
No. of Hawkhead Carriers	...	—	7	—	4	—	11

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CARRIERS AND PHAGE TYPES.

Division	Typhoid	Paratyphoid
Central	Partick East Anderston (A)	Park (Taunton)-immigrant Anderston Yoker Knightswood
Eastern	Mile End Provan (A with B1)	Mile End (1) Dennistoun
Northern		Cowcaddens (1)
South-Eastern	Govanhill (0)-immigrant	Govanhill (2 with 1)
South-Western	Craigton (E1) Pollokshields, Hawkhead-six carriers	Kingston (3a) Pollokshields (1) Pollokshields, Hawkhead type 1 and three other carriers

FAECAL OR URINARY.

No. of Carriers	Faecal	Urinary	Both	Not	Total
				Known	
	20	1	4	2	27

PHAGE TYPE CALENDAR.

TYPHOID.									
4 known types			A with B1		A		O		E1
Year of Sickening	...		1920		1942		?		?
							(detected 1953 ;		(detected
							immigrant)		1955)
PARATYPHOID.									
8 known types									
(including a									
Hawkhead									
patient)		1	1	1	1	1	3a	Taunton	2 with 1
Year of sickening	1933	1940	1943	1953	1955	1938		1947	1956
							(immigrant)		

AGE OF CARRIERS AT DECEMBER, 1961.

No. of Carriers	Seventies	Sixties	Fifties	Forties	Total
	8	10	5	4	27

DATE OF SICKENING.

No. of Carriers	Unknown	1909	1920	1930-9	1940-9	1950-6	Total
	9	1	1	7	6	3	27

DATE OF DETECTION.

No. of Carriers	1923	1930-9	1940-9	1950-7	Total
	1	15	4	7	27

AGE AT SICKENING.

No. of Carriers	Unknown	20-9	30-9	40-9	50-9	66	Total
	9	5	4	7	1	1	27

AGE AT DETECTION.

No. of Carriers	20-9	30-9	40-9	50-9	60-9	Total
	3	9	10	3	2	27

INTERVAL BETWEEN SICKENING AND DETECTION AS CARRIER.

No. of Carriers	Not Known	Same Year	Other Intervals	Total
	10	12	5 (1, 1, 1, 10 and 21 years)	27

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS ON WHICH CITY CARRIERS
HAVE SPREAD INFECTION SUBSEQUENTLY TO
DETECTION AS CARRIERS.

No. of Carriers	No Occasion	One Occasion	Three Occasions	Total City Carriers
	12	3	1	16

The four chronic typhoid carriers involved in these six untoward episodes were typhoid am (new visitors and nomadism), jw and mi (accidents to environmental sanitation) and cek (new housemate). No deaths or secondary chronic carriers resulted.

SEVERAL CONSECUTIVE NEGATIVES BETWEEN POSITIVES.

The chronic faecal typhoid carrier jh gave 15 consecutive negative specimens after a cholecystectomy and then gave a positive specimen again.

DYSENTERY

There were 3,275 registrations. This total is over 1,300 fewer than in the year before ; it is in fact the smallest for any of the years of the current epidemic. It is, however, higher than any figure in the pre-epidemic period 1919-1953. As the outbreak began in the winter quarter of the latter year and as the incidence was very high at the end of the year under review, we can say that the epidemic has now entered on its eleventh calendar year. The numbers involved have

been enormous ; for according to accepted opinion the true incidence of cases and carriers is at least three times the number of bookings. See for example, the references in the foregoing account of Typhoid to the unexpected detection of dysentery infections.

Seasonal distribution was as follows :—

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home	... ..	602	710	616	1,165	3,093
Institutional...	...	29	60	46	47	182

The fourth quarter, as often in previous years, was the worst. A study of the dysentery figures over several years lends no support to an association between dysentery prevalence and warm weather. In fact, if this plays any part at all in the etiology of diarrhoeal diseases in general, the part is a small one nowadays.

Every ward was again affected although four wards each reported fewer than ten cases. These were Parkhead, Kelvinside, Yoker and Camphill. While Parkhead escaped very lightly and Dennistoun lightly, there were over 150 cases in each of the other Eastern Division wards—Shettleston and Tollcross, Dalmarnock, Calton, Mile-End and Provan. Hutchesontown in the South-Eastern Division also provided a similar number. As a result of these ward incidences, the Eastern Division yielded approximately 31 per cent. of the total cases. It is not suggested, of course, that incidence is a matter of geography. As previous reports have indicated, ward incidence is significantly related not to geography nor ward population nor sanitary conditions but rather to the degree of occupancy of houses and in particular to the degree of occupancy by children. The fact that no ward was dysentery free reminds us that we are passing through an epidemic due to the very infective phase of the various strains of dysentery bacilli current in Glasgow.

Whether an annual institutional figure for dysentery cases is to be called excessive is a question to be decided not by the ratio of institutional to home cases but by the size of the institutional total itself. This year the institutional total was again low. Thirty-four institutions were concerned — 14 medical institutions, 11 children's institutions (including a children's hospital) and 9 miscellaneous residential institutions. In half the number of institutions a single case only was registered. The largest contribution came from the children's hospital : it included a September ward outbreak of Sonne affecting eight children and a nurse. Another large contribution came from a big general

hospital. The cases here included 11 children involved in a children's ward outbreak in April; two of them yielded Flexner while others were positive Sonne. Another large contribution came from the Children's Department Home that figured in last year's Report. This time, however, there were only 27 cases distributed over the year. A notable feature was that 16 of them were positive Flexner.

Nearly half the non-institutional cases stayed at home, the number removed to hospital being 1,646 or 53 per cent. The institutional cases were all removed to hospital with the exception of 13 who stayed where they were detected and 14 who were sent back to their own houses.

The following table states the age distribution and the deaths :—

				Age in Years					Total
				—1	—5	—15	—55	55+	
Home	...	...	...	285	1,497	810	437	64	3,093
Institution	...	...	...	10	83	23	30	36	182
Deaths—Primary	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	2

The age distribution remains unchanged in spite of the increased infectivity of the disease. Indeed, under epidemic conditions children are liable to repeated infection until they reach ages of immunity. The number of deaths has fallen after two years to a more usual figure. Both the deaths were certified as primarily due to dysentery; but neither of the two patients had been in normal health. The girl suffered from hydrocephalus following old tubercular meningitis. The aged patient had two months previously contracted pseudo-bulbar palsy and was also diabetic.

So we are up against an acute, relapsing, recurrent and symptomless infection that is epidemic and troublesome without being grave or alarming. In former generations the diarrhoeal diseases provided an index of insanitary conditions. That is no longer true in this country. Diarrhoeal diseases in our midst no longer imply insanitary conditions or bad housing or poverty or even overcrowding. The problem of dysentery control is chiefly a scientific one. Several modern preparations are employed in the treatment of bacillary dysentery; streptomycin is reported to be as valuable as any. But they cut short the patient's symptoms rather than clear the organism from his stools. What is wanted is a preparation that would also substantially reduce infectivity.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

These infections are not yet notifiable and, as information regarding their prevalence was not readily available, comment has up to 1952 been limited to the mortality from this infection in children under two years of age. The increasing prevalence of dysentery and food poisoning in recent years has focussed attention on all illness of this type, and from 1953 onwards, all cases of diarrhoea and enteritis coming to the attention of the Department have been recorded.

The following table shows the age distribution of all cases so recorded since 1957 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the city :—

Age in Years	Age Distribution				
	1957	1958	1959	1990	1961
—1	220	276	428	429	332
—2	11	20	27	21	23
—5	2	5	5	14	10
5 and over ...	11	7	3	19	5
	<u>244</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>370</u>

In spite of the very different weather conditions in each of these years there has not been any great variation in incidence. In 1961 the summer was cool, there was less sunshine than usual and much rain, September being exceptionally wet.

The seasonal distribution of cases in the past five years has been as follows :—

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
1st Quarter ...	76	89	95	20	69
2nd Quarter ...	106	133	118	66	66
3rd Quarter ...	118	125	147	105	64
4th Quarter ...	70	136	103	117	45
	<u>370</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>244</u>

Mortality from these infections, which as recently as 1947 were responsible for no less than 574 deaths in children under two years of age, has been considerably reduced in recent years. In 1961 there was another decrease in the mortality from this cause, 25 deaths as against 29 in 1960 and 43 in 1959. Enteritis and colitis (under two years of age) accounted for 9 male and 11 female deaths (of which all but one male were under one year of age) and Diarrhoea of the newborn for 5 (3 male and 2 female).

The mortality rate which had risen from 1.0 in 1958 to 1.85 in 1959 fell to 1.26 in 1960. In 1961 the rate was 1.09. The decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate since 1947 is shown in the following table :—

	Males		Females		Total	—1 year per 1,000 Births
	—1 year	—2 years	—1 year	—2 years		
1947	339	5	221	9	574	22
1948	156	5	86	3	250	11
1949	100	13	57	6	176	7
1950	50	2	39	3	94	4
1951	37	2	27	1	67	3
1952	42	1	24	1	68	2
1953	27	—	22	—	49	2
1954	20	2	11	1	34	1.6
1955	22	1	14	1	38	1.2
1956	14	1	9	—	24	1.1
1957	7	—	16	—	23	1.0
1958	14	—	8	—	22	1.0
1959	26	1	16	—	43	1.85
1960	12	3	14	—	29	1.26
1961	11	1	13	—	25	1.09

Deaths from Enteritis and Colitis over two years of age numbered 32 compared with 47 in 1960. All of these were adults over 25 years of age.

FOOD POISONING.

There has been a satisfactory reduction in the number of food poisoning cases in the city.

		Incidents			Cases Comprised		
		1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Outbreaks ...	...	10	12	6	153	258	52
Family Outbreaks ...	...	51	38	57	143	122	162
Sporadic Cases ...	...	145	170	194	145	170	194
		<u>206</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>408</u>

It is pleasing to note from the above figures that the reduction in cases is entirely accounted for by the small number of incidents occurring in canteens and other centres of communal feeding. The great majority of such outbreaks are brought to the attention of the Department and their absence indicates that the standard of public catering in the city was good.

Postal notifications, which lead to the recording of most of the sporadic cases and some of the family outbreaks, remains sadly out of balance. The medical partnership mentioned in last year's report notified 140 cases of food poisoning during the year. If all medical practitioners notified on the same scale the number of cases would amount to many thousands.

There were two deaths associated with food poisoning ; both were elderly women and both were infected with *Salmonella typhimurium*. One was suffering from a pelvic abscess and the other from deep venous thrombosis and arterio-sclerotic heart disease, and it would appear that *Salmonella* infection played little if any part in causing their deaths.

The number of cases and incidents occurring in each month (according to *date of sickening*) was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	35	19	15	5	33	29	37	64	51	64	45	11	408
Incidents	27	12	7	5	19	19	17	47	29	47	18	10	257

The usual seasonal incidence of food poisoning is demonstrated ; low in spring, high in late summer and autumn.

The number of persons known to be infected with *Salmonella typhimurium* was 90, the same as in 1960. This infection was much commoner a few years ago. For the past two years it has been largely confined to the autumn and 74 of the cases in 1961 occurred in the three-month period from August to October. There was a small outbreak involving thirteen members of the staff of a city restaurant. No cases are known to have occurred among the customers. This is surprising when several of the kitchen and table staff were affected by diarrhoea. The incident came to light when a waiter was removed to hospital with a diagnosis of clinical dysentery. Thereafter a strict check was kept on the staff with the exclusion of cases until free from infection. Three symptomless carriers were discovered on taking specimens from all employees. A dead mouse which was found on the premises was examined for the organism, as were several others subsequently trapped, but with negative results.

Another case of *Salmonella typhimurium* infection was diagnosed in a house where a pet mouse had recently died, but the remains had been disposed of before investigation could be made.

A family of four were infected with *Salmonella typhimurium* and it was found that desiccated coconut had been used in the house. Imports of this product have been contaminated with *Salmonella* organisms. The packet used was not available and another packet taken from the same shop proved negative.

A small outbreak of *Salmonella derby* infection occurred in a residential nursery at the beginning of the year. Three babies and one of

the nursing staff were involved. During the investigation another of the nursing staff was found to be positive for *Salmonella typhimurium*. This type of coincidence has been noted previously in several annual reports. In the restaurant outbreak described above, a waiter excluded from work was found to have a Sonne dysentery infection. The finding of two unexpected infections was noted in the 1960 report also. It would seem that these dysentery and salmonella bowel infections, even the rarer types of *Salmonella*, are much more widespread in the community than the published statistics would indicate.

There were not so many of the rarer *Salmonellae* found as usual, but two types were quite widely scattered in place and time. These were *Salmonella enteritidis* with 14 known cases and *Salmonella infantis* with 7 cases recorded. The only other *Salmonella* infections found were two cases of *Salmonella stanleyville* and one each of *Salmonella heidelberg*, *Salmonella coeln* and *Salmonella hvittingfoss*.

The toxic type of poisoning due to multiplication of *staphylococcus aureus* in food was much less common than usual. Seventeen cases might be put into this category but only one case was satisfactorily proven. This was a young man taken to hospital along with some left-over meat and the *staphylococcus* was recovered from the meat and the patient. The others are included here on clinical grounds which can be sufficient to make out the probable cause. In three families thus affected the vehicles of the toxin appeared to be reheated soup, reheated chicken and cold ham-end cooked 48 hours previously; all extremely likely causes. A fourth family who appeared to have this type blamed it on a melon which seems a less probable vehicle of toxin.

Clostridium welchii poisoning also showed a considerable drop in numbers compared with recent years. This kind of poisoning is seldom recognisable unless there is an outbreak affecting a number of people. In 1961 there were three small outbreaks with a total of 33 cases. The largest incident involved 18 people in an industrial canteen. Reheated stew was almost certainly the vehicle of the germs but was not obtained for examination. All but two of those affected with diarrhoea submitted positive specimens for *Clostridium welchii*.

Another outbreak affected twelve of the residents and staff in an old folk's home. The suspected article here was roast sirloin of beef cooked on one day and eaten after reheating on the following day. It was not, however, after this meal that the trouble occurred but after a meal, on the third day, of cold sirloin, that is to say, some 48 hours

after first cooking. The symptoms and incubation period suggested *Clostridium welchii* but a non-heat resistant form of this organism was recovered from a sample of sirloin. Only one of the victims submitted a specimen which was positive *Clostridium welchii*. It is interesting to note that the meat gave trouble only when eaten cold and the organism recovered was non-heat-resistant.

The third outbreak of this type involved three girls who had lunch together at a restaurant. Among the articles eaten by the three was mince. No bacteriological evidence was obtained in this incident.

It may be said then that 1961 was a good year for food poisoning due to the low incidence, but it was disappointing from the point of view of investigation. Only 169 cases are classified aetiologically above and in the remainder, more than half the total, the causation is obscure.

SCARLET FEVER

The downward trend in the incidence of scarlet fever, which has been apparent since 1953, continued during 1961, when 417 cases were notified, by far the lowest figure ever recorded. For the fifth year in succession there were no deaths from this disease.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths in each of the last twelve years.

		Total Cases	Treated in Fever Hospitals	Treated In Other Institu- tions	Treated at Home	Deaths
1950	...	1,899	1,402	26	471	1
1951	...	2,291	1,670	2	619	1
1952	...	2,712	1,817	25	870	1
1953	...	1,912	1,232	23	657	—
1954	...	1,350	846	4	500	—
1955	...	1,201	748	16	437	—
1956	...	991	595	16	380	1
1957	...	971	544	11	416	—
1958	...	967	487	1	479	—
1959	...	926	380	25	521	—
1960	...	649	237	28	384	—
1961	...	417	139	6	272	—

Before 1955 the lowest figure recorded since the great boundary extension of 1912 was 1,327 in 1918. Before 1958 the lowest figure recorded since notification began in 1890 was 970 in 1905.

The steady reduction in the percentage of cases treated in hospital from 75·2 in 1950 to 34·8 in 1961 is a sign both of the increasing mildness of the disease and of the increasing recognition of its mildness.

Scarlet fever continues to be a disease of toddlers and school-children. Of the 417 patients, 170 (40·8 per cent.) were under the age of 5, though only 4 were under the age of 1; 228 (54·7) per cent. were aged between 5 and 15 years, and 19 (4·5 per cent.) were over 15, 1 being over 65.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Appendix Table XV.

No cases occurred in the Parkhead Ward and only one in Kingston and two in Partick East. Five wards had more than 20 cases each: Cathcart (31 cases), Knightswood (30 cases), Provan (29 cases), Pollokshaws (26 cases), and Mile-end (24 cases). The Cathcart, Knightswood, Provan, and Pollokshaws Wards all include large post-war housing schemes.

ERYSIPELAS.

The decline in incidence of this disease continued in 1961 when there were 65 cases compared with 76 in 1960. There was a preponderance of female cases, 40 compared with 25 males.

The decline in mortality in recent years is as follows:—

Deaths				Deaths			
1930-39 (average)	...	46		1957	...	...	1
1940-45 do.	...	8		1958-1960	...	...	—
1946-50 do.	...	6		1961	...	...	—
1951-56 do.	...	1					

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 109). As a result of alterations in the International Classification of Causes of Deaths, deaths from these two infections no longer appear under separate headings in the "Short List" but are now included in the group "Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium."

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifth successive year no cases of diphtheria were recorded, and no deaths have occurred in the past 7 years.

The disease in Glasgow, therefore, can meantime claim to be abolished, although in the final analysis this still depends on a maximum level of protective immunisation.

The following table, apart from its historical interest, graphically represents a lesson in the value of intensive preventive medicine.

Year	Cases	Deaths
1940	5,190	226
1941	4,039	155
1942	3,325	90
1943	2,919	81
1944	2,377	62
1945	1,970	33
1946	1,458	37
1947	502	13
1948	286	8
1949	154*	5
1950	86	—
1951	134*	4
1952	86	7
1953	50	—
1954	12*	1
1955	2	—
1956	1	—
1957-1960	—	—
1961	—	—

(* Includes carriers—3 in 1949, 4 in 1951 and 2 in 1954).

Immunisation.—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past eleven years :—

	No. of Children Immunised				No. of Reinforcing Doses			
	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Age not Stated	Total	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Age not Stated	Total
1951	11,864	7,832	1	19,697	130	23,851	—	23,981
1952	9,859	7,375	1	17,235	76	17,794	—	17,870
1953	11,053	8,058	16	19,127	95	21,657	—	21,752
1954	11,380	9,499	16	20,895	99	23,839	—	23,938
1955	9,893	8,274	9	18,176	106	21,539	1	21,646
1956	12,512	8,167	6	20,685	119	26,126	5	26,250
1957	10,458	5,790	3	16,251	104	20,078	9	20,191
1958	12,351	6,552	3	18,906	107	24,810	—	24,917
1959	11,473	6,274	1	17,748	107	23,113	2	23,222
1960	12,936	9,314	—	22,250	181	24,601	—	24,782
1961	13,678	8,683	—	22,361	174	21,704	—	21,878

The figures for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous three years due to the temporary discontinuance of immunisation from July till November because of the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the city.

The number of children immunised during 1961 was 22,361, an increase of 111 from 1960. By the end of 1961 only 45·1 per cent. of the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from diphtheria although it is estimated that *at least* 75

per cent. of pre-school children should be protected if the disease is to be kept under control.

It would appear that the very success of the immunisation campaign to date in reducing the incidence of this disease (no cases in the last five years) is now militating against its future effectiveness. By its very rarity the effects of diphtheria are now less familiar to the present generation of parents who are, as a result, lulled into a false security against a disease which can result in disablement and, in its more virulent form, even prove fatal.

Reference should be made elsewhere in this Report to Section XI Bacteriological Laboratory (pages 226-244) where the prevalence of the various strains over a period of years is shown.

DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Cerebrospinal Fever.—There was an increase in the incidence of this disease in 1961 with 68 cases as against 52 in 1960. Of these, 37 were male and 31 female cases. Sixty-four were children in the following age groups :—

	—1 year	— 2 years	—5 years	—10 years	—15 years
Males ...	12	10	7	6	—
Females	12	10	6	1	—

Distribution of the cases throughout the five administrative divisions of the city was as follows :—

Central ...	10	East ...	19	South-west	11
North ...	13	South-east	10	Institutions	5

Seasonal incidence in the past four years has been as follows :—

		1961	1960	1959	1958
1st Quarter ...	...	22	28	35	26
2nd Quarter ...	...	21	8	19	13
3rd Quarter	...	5	10	5	10
4th Quarter	...	20	6	18	23
		<u>68</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>72</u>

In the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading of "Meningococcal Infections." During 1961 there were 7 deaths so recorded compared with 10 in 1960 and 4 in 1959. All but one were children of less than three years of age, their sex and ages being as follows :—

Males—3 months, 8 months, one year, two years, five years.
Females—two of one year.

The fatality rate rose sharply from 5·3 in 1959 to 19·2 in 1961, the heaviest recorded in the past twelve years, but this was reduced to 10·3 per cent. in 1961.

The incidence and fatality rate from this disease since 1951 is shown as follows :—

Year	Cases Registered	Deaths	Fatality Rate per cent.
1951	126	15	11·9
1952	101	10	9·9
1953	123	12	9·8
1954	90	16	17·8
1955	96	13	13·5
1956	66	8	12·1
1957	57	9	15·8
1958	72	10	13·9
1959	77	4	5·3
1960	52	10	19·2
1961	68	7	10·3

The comment made by the Department of Health in their Report for 1958 is still valid :—"Cerebrospinal fever still remains a serious infection. Its persistence is noticeable particularly in Glasgow and some surrounding local authority areas. Among the infectious diseases it is still a significant cause of death, although with modern treatment the fatality rate has been greatly reduced. A high proportion of deaths occur in infants where the making of a correct diagnosis is difficult. Cerebrospinal fever is one of the residual problems in the control of infectious diseases."

POLIOMYELITIS AND VIRUS MENINGITIS.

Prior to 1961 the virus of poliomyelitis had been practically absent from Glasgow since the autumn of 1958. In 1959 a young man was found to be infected with Poliovirus Type 1 and in 1960 a boy of three years had a Poliovirus Type 2 infection. The virus reappeared in the city in the autumn of 1961 and a few cases of true poliomyelitis infection were admitted to hospital. As is well known, there was an outbreak of the disease in the city of Hull and one of the Glasgow cases had returned from Hull a week before he sickened and was probably infected there. This boy had a Type 1 infection and took ill in the third week of October but there had already been a girl with Type 1 poliomyelitis admitted to hospital at the end of September. A further three cases of Type 1 poliomyelitis were admitted to hospital in November and two more in the first week of December. There was also a paralytic case of Type 3 infection in October, so that the total of virologically proven cases for the year was eight.

Two of these eight cases attended the same nursery school, a paralytic case who sickened on 10th November and a non-paralytic case who sickened on 21st November. Judging from Glasgow experience of poliomyelitis in previous years second cases attributable to contact at schools are rare. The circumstances in this nursery school incident were thoroughly investigated by Dr. W. J. Patterson in collaboration with Dr. Grist of the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill. Specimens were taken from the children at the nursery school on 6th December and examined at the virus laboratory. There were 40 pupils on the roll and seven were found to be carrying Poliovirus Type 1. These seven children may be described as contact carriers although some may have had a mild abortive illness. This dissemination of the virus around a case is known to occur. Perhaps even more interesting were subsequent investigations. Further specimens were taken on 9th January, 1962, and it was found that the two cases and five of the seven contact carriers were still positive. Another series on 30th January revealed only one positive from a contact carrier and on 13th February no poliovirus was found. Thus the poliovirus was widespread in this small community for about two months and did not disappear for about three months. Of further interest was the discovery from the original series of specimens of a carrier of ECHO virus Type 11. Later a child who had been a carrier of poliovirus was carrying ECHO 6 and finally when the poliovirus had disappeared two children were carrying Coxsackie A9 virus. This shows quite a variety of potential pathogens from a small group of apparently healthy children.

It will be noted that the proved poliovirus infections commenced rather late in the year, namely, the middle of September. The eighth and last case in 1961 sickened in the first week of December, at which point the infection may be said to have entered the stage of hibernation which is a feature of the usual seasonal incidence. True poliomyelitis cases started to appear again early in 1962 but description of this is left till next year's report.

The number of cases is too small to give tabular information of age and sex. The eight cases comprised five males and three females. The age incidence is interesting and important. The two youngest cases were just over one year old, the oldest four years and three months, and the remaining five had passed their second birthday and not yet reached their fourth. All eight cases were in the pre-school age group, the group in which it has been most difficult to secure a satisfactory level of immunisation against poliomyelitis. In the nursery school with the incident described the immunisation histories of 35 children showed

that only 13 were fully protected by three injections of vaccine, 12 more were partially immunised and 10 had received no vaccine. Of the eight children who contracted poliomyelitis in Glasgow seven had received no immunisation and the eighth had received two injections of vaccine some eighteen months before sickening.

There were three further cases during the year in which a clinical diagnosis of paralytic poliomyelitis was reached. These three were all admitted to hospital in the month of April. Virus investigation showed the presence of Group A Coxsackie virus in one and was negative in the other two. No poliovirus was recovered from these three nor was poliovirus known to be present in the city in the Spring of the year. They are nevertheless included in the figures as in previous years.

Of the ten paralytic cases, three were admitted to Mearnskirck Hospital for further treatment and another three required out-patient treatment. Some six months later one little girl is wearing a caliper and a little boy has a below knee-iron. A second girl has slight dropped foot and a boy has slight weakness of hand and arm. Two patients then have serious disability; two a slight disability; and the remainder have made a good recovery.

The annual figures for paralytic poliomyelitis included in previous reports are becoming somewhat lengthy but are perhaps still worth including as a brief history of the disease.

1947	...	...	...	262	1954	...	...	...	32
1948	...	...	...	6	1955	...	...	...	170
1949	...	...	...	27	1956	...	...	...	20
1950	...	...	...	212	1957	...	...	...	19
1951	...	...	...	31	1958	...	...	...	99
1952	...	...	...	25	1959	...	...	...	11
1953	...	...	...	31	1960	...	...	...	3
			1961	...	...	...	...	10	

Virus Meningitis (Lymphocytic or aseptic Meningitis).—The number of patients recorded as suffering from this group of similar diseases was 70. This is much less than the total of 268 for 1960 when there was an epidemic of ECHO virus Type 9 infection. ECHO 9 is not known to have caused any meningitis in 1961 when the virus results were as follows:

Poliovirus Type 1	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps Virus	...	...	...	...	16
ECHO Virus Type 6	...	...	...	...	2
Coxsackie A7	...	...	...	...	4
Coxsackie B2	...	...	...	...	1
Coxsackie B4	...	...	...	...	2
Coxsackie B6	...	...	...	...	2
Adenovirus	...	...	...	...	1
Negative Results	...	...	...	...	41
					—
Total Cases	...	...	...	...	70
					==

Apart from mumps virus, the incidence of illness from all the other viruses was sporadic. It is somewhat surprising that only one case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was found. This was the little girl in the nursery school mentioned above. She was fortunate to escape paralysis as she had had no inoculations. Mumps meningitis was diagnosed in 41 cases in 1960, so that there was a considerable drop in incidence in 1961. It was noted that in 1960 there were 32 male cases, mostly boys under 10 years, and 9 females. The 16 cases in 1961 were all males, 11 of them under 10 years of age, including a baby boy of eight months.

Discussing seasonal incidence in 1960 it was recorded that there were eight cases in November and eight in December. This prevalence was continued with eight cases in January, 1961, and the last case for the year occurred in July. The absence of cases from August to December 1961, is of interest.

In a few of the 1961 cases virological confirmation was obtained by isolation of the mumps virus from the cerebrospinal fluid. Normally in the past the confirmation was made because of rising antibody level in the blood.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

This year a further 57,000 persons received a second injection of poliomyelitis vaccine and 51,000 persons a third, representing some 108,000 injections and bringing the total of persons having received two injections to 379,133, and of those having a third injection to 277,733.

The following table shows the poliomyelitis vaccination position at 31st December, 1961.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Age in Years	Vaccinated with Two Injections		Vaccinated with Three Injections	
	Number	Per cent. of Estimated Population	Number	Per cent. of Estimated Population
7 months and over	878	9.2	—	—
1 year	7,714	34.7	1,606	7.2
2 years	13,951	64.7	6,242	28.9
3-4 "	33,086	77.2	24,763	57.7
5-14 "	167,116	86.5	136,717	70.5
15-19 "	65,772	80.0	51,082	62.1
20-24 "	35,883	43.9	24,744	30.3
25-39 "	41,781	17.0	25,172	10.3
Others	12,952	—	7,407	—
	<u>379,133</u>		<u>277,733</u>	

In view of the low percentage of children protected under two years of age, as shown by the statistics for 31st December, 1960, a further campaign was held in the early summer, particular attention being given to the problem of the pre-school child. The publicity methods used included letters to parents of children in the age group seven months to two years, the distribution of 100,000 leaflets by the City Librarian, the use of posters in Corporation offices and clinics, loud speaker vans employed particularly in those wards where the level of vaccination was low, and an invitation to the general practitioners to take part in the drive. By the end of June, 1961, the percentage of children aged seven months to two years who had had two injections rose from 35 to 48.6 per cent.

In addition, the School Health Service carried out a campaign in primary schools from September to December, 1961, and in all gave 66,596 injections, the majority of them being fourth injections which had been approved by the Department of Health in April.

With the birth of some 23,000 children each year special efforts will be required to maintain a high level of protection in the age group seven months to two years. The introduction of oral vaccine in 1962 should make this work easier.

ENCEPHALITIS.

Viral Encephalitis.—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937.

There was one case in 1961, a 71 year old man and one death, a 79 year old woman, from viral encephalitis.

POST-ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

A group of cases, 24 in number, the remaining survivors of a Glasgow epidemic which affected 70 persons in all, has been under the continuous supervision of Dr. Ashie Main since 1923, and the following tables show the physical capacity of these cases in the Spring of 1962 :—

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework	—	8	8
Fit for employment	4	1	5
Unfit but going about	3	1	4
Bedridden at Home	—	1	1
Cases in General Hospital	3	—	3
Cases in Mental Hospital	2	—	2
Cases untraced	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	11	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

These cases are classified as follows :—

		Spring 1962	Spring 1961
Group I.	Recovery complete	4	4
Group II.	Recovery incomplete :—		
	Class A. Mental Retardation	1	2
	Class B. Mental Instability ...	1	1
	Class C. Nervous Instability ...	10	10
		—	12
Group III.	Perversion of Conduct ...	—	—
Group IV.	Parkinsonians :—		
	Class A. Normal Mentality ...	2	2
	Class B. Abnormal Mentality	6	6
		—	8
Group V.	Died	—	—
		—	—
		25	25
		==	==

There is little change in the condition of these 24 cases with the exception of the following :—

- Group II. Class A. (Mental Retardation) :—The 46 year old woman who developed Parkinsonism and was admitted to Killearn Hospital in the Spring of 1961 for observation was discharged six weeks later but died suddenly at her home on 17th November from Cerebral haemorrhage.
- Group IV. Parkinsonians. Class B. (Abnormal mentality) :—
- A 40 year old man, in Stobhill since September, 1937, was admitted to Knightswood Hospital on 4th December, 1961, and is confined to bed.
- A 48 year old man, admitted to Stobhill Hospital in 1955, was removed to Knightswood Hospital on 4th December, 1961. He is able to be up and about.
- A 50 year old man, in Stobhill since 1947, was removed to Ruchill Hospital on 4th December, 1961. His condition is unchanged but he is occasionally taken to a cinema.

MEASLES.

During 1961 a rise in the incidence of measles occurred, there being six thousand, one and ninety cases; five hundred and fifty nine of these being admitted to hospital. Six deaths due to measles were registered during the year (all children under 5 years of age).

The incidence of this disease during the last five years is set out below :—

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1957	5,683	3	0.05
1958	771	—	—
1959	11,403	7	0.06
1960	588	—	—
1961	6,190	6	0.09

The quarterly incidence of measles in the last three years is as shown :—

1959				1960				1961			
		Registered	Per-			Registered	Per-			Registered	Per-
		Cases	centage			Cases	centage			Cases	centage
			of Total				of Total				of Total
1st Quarter	...	7,033	61.67			69	11.73			4,450	71.89
2nd Quarter	...	4,265	37.42			87	14.80			1,644	26.56
3rd Quarter	...	53	0.46			46	7.82			63	1.02
4th Quarter	...	52	0.45			386	65.65			33	0.53
		<u>11,403</u>	<u>100.00</u>			<u>588</u>	<u>100.00</u>			<u>6,190</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The sex and age distribution for this year is :—

Age in Years				Male	Female	Total
—1	...	...	...	44	47	91
—5	...	...	...	559	497	1,056
—15	...	...	...	2,536	2,484	5,020
15+	...	...	...	6	17	23
				<u>3,145</u>	<u>3,045</u>	<u>6,190</u>

RUBELLA.

(*German Measles*).

During 1961 there were registered 931 cases of Rubella ; almost three times as many as were registered in 1960. This is the highest incidence since 1953 (1,735 cases). The average for the five years 1956 to 1960 was 383. Sixty-five cases were treated in hospital.

The age and sex distribution is as follows :—

Age in Years				Male	Female	Total
—1	...	...	...	1	—	4
—5	...	...	...	19	32	51
—15	...	...	...	401	451	852
15+	...	...	...	3	21	24
				<u>427</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>931</u>

The quarterly incidence for 1961 is :—

				Registered Cases	Percentage of Total
1st Quarter	...	...	...	779	83.68
2nd Quarter	...	...	...	132	14.18
3rd Quarter	...	...	...	10	1.07
4th Quarter	...	...	...	10	1.07
				<u>931</u>	<u>100.00</u>

WHOOPIING COUGH.

In 1961, 824 cases of whooping-cough were registered, a fall of 2,921 compared with the number registered in 1960. This is the lowest incidence since 1899 (804). The only other comparable total is 875 in 1940. This year no deaths occurred due to whooping-cough.

The number of registered cases, deaths and the fatality rates for the last five years are as follows :—

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1957	2,914	5	0.17
1958	1,109	—	—
1959	2,311	6	0.26
1960	3,745	4	0.11
1961	824	—	—

The following table shows the quarterly incidence of whooping cough during the last three years.

	1959		1960		1961	
	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter ...	291	12.59	1,442	38.51	353	42.84
2nd Quarter ...	399	17.26	1,383	36.93	247	29.97
3rd Quarter ...	657	28.43	518	13.83	160	19.42
4th Quarter ...	964	41.72	402	10.73	64	7.77
	<u>2,311</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>3,745</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>824</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In 1961 the age and sex distribution of this disease was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
—1	37	53	90
—5	153	180	333
—15	188	208	396
15+	—	5	5
	<u>378</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>824</u>

CHICKENPOX.

The exceptional prevalence of chickenpox in 1960 was not maintained in 1961 when 3,180 cases were registered, less than half the previous year's total. This is the lowest incidence since 1940 when there were 2,027 cases.

The incidence of this disease in the last thirty one years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	...	...	...	6,354
1940-49 (average)	...	...	...	5,377
1950-54 (average)	...	...	...	7,154
1955-59 (average)	...	...	...	5,109
1960	...	...	...	8,989
1961	...	...	...	3,180

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes etc. During 1961, 139 cases were removed to hospital. The disease is probably much more prevalent than the bookings indicate, for it is mostly on information obtained from school attendance officers that cases are registered. The distribution throughout the city was as follows :—

Central	...	...	...	...	316
North	...	...	...	...	749
East	...	...	...	...	855
South-east	...	...	...	...	812
South-west	...	...	...	...	388
Institutions and Harbour	...	...	...	...	60
					<hr/> 3,180 <hr/>

The wards chiefly affected were Provan (376), Cathcart (350) Ruchill (271) and Shettleston (184).

Almost two thirds of the total was recorded in the first half of the year, more than half (1,581) in the first quarter. The heaviest incidence was in January when 661 cases were registered.

There was only one death—a female infant of 10 months.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were 12 cases of this disease in 1961, one less than in 1960.

RABIES.

No case of rabies is known to have occurred, but there was some increase in 1961 in the number of instances of persons having been bitten by dogs or other animals reported by the police for investigation.

During 1961, 517 persons were bitten by dogs, 16 seriously enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1960 there were 376 and in 1959 373. Two persons were bitten by rats and one by a weasel.

TRACHOMA.

During the year no new cases were notified as suffering from trachoma. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past ten years.

Year	No. of New Cases Notified			Definite	Doubtful
1952-1956	14	8	—
1957	1	1	—
1958	5	5	—
1959	2	2	—
1960	4	4	—
1961	—	—	—

During the year two died, two were discharged well and one was transferred to another area, leaving 74 cases on the register at the end of 1961.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Year	Definite Cases			Total
1952-1956	92	92
1957	83	83
1958	86	86
1959	81	81
1960	79	79
1961	74	74

Patients attending the special clinic made a total of 767 attendances and, during the same period, the nurse made 106 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year, and no patients required treatment in hospital.

INFECTIONS DUE TO *L. ICTERO-HAEMORRHAGIAE* AND
L.CANICOLA

WEIL'S DISEASE.

(*Leptospirosis ictero-haemorrhagiae*).

No case of Weil's disease was reported during 1961.

L.CANICOLA INFECTION.

One case occurred in Glasgow during 1961.

A girl, aged 8 years, was admitted to a fever hospital on the 30th October, 1961, said to be suffering from meningitis. She had contact

at home with a pet dog which had been ill for two months with a kidney trouble. Examination of the child's cerebrospinal fluid revealed 450 cells per cu. ml. The Schuffner test was positive for *L. Canicola* to more than 1 in 30,000. The pet dog was investigated at the Veterinary College and was found to be positive to 1 in 1,000 for *L. Canicola*, suggesting an infection of a few months' standing.

ANTHRAX.

No case of Anthrax was reported to the Department during 1961.

By the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960 Anthrax became notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. Cases of Anthrax occurring amongst factory workers should also be reported to the chief Inspector of Factories, under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Ruchill Hospital and Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow, have been designated by the Regional Board for the diagnosis and treatment of Anthrax.

SCABIES.

For the second year in succession, a fall has occurred in the number of cases of this disease during the year, 2,549 persons in 1,137 families being involved as against 3,451 persons in 1,732 families in 1960.

The following table shows the position in 1961 in each of the five public health divisions, as compared with 1960 :—

Division	No. of Families		No. of Cases	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Central	254	174	702	680
Northern	431	257	983	496
Eastern	632	341	959	745
South-Eastern	251	213	496	385
South-Western	164	152	311	243
	<u>1,732</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>3,451</u>	<u>2,549</u>

RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

During 1961, 3,762 cases of primary pneumonia and 71 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, the corresponding figures for 1960 being 3,743 and 32.

Eighty-eight per cent. of persons notified were treated in hospital, the percentages being highest in the lower age groups. The notifications of primary pneumonia and the number and percentage treated in hospital are shown in Table A.

TABLE A.
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND
NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL

Age in Years				Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number Treated in Hospital	Percentage Treated in Hospital
Under 1	...	...	...	674	628	93.2
1-5	...	...	...	686	641	93.5
6-45	...	...	...	721	609	84.5
46-65	...	...	...	767	667	87.0
66 and over	...	...	...	914	768	84.0
All Ages	...	...	...	<u>3,762</u>	<u>3,313</u>	<u>88.0</u>

Of the 71 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified, 36 cases were treated in hospital.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of cases of primary pneumonia :—

TABLE B.
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years			Male Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Female Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations for both Sexes	Per- centage of Total
Under 1	...	...	397	19.0	277	16.5	674	17.9
1-5	...	...	399	19.1	287	17.1	686	18.2
6-45	...	...	393	18.8	328	19.6	721	19.2
46-65	...	...	435	20.9	332	19.8	767	20.4
66 and over	...	...	463	22.2	451	27.0	914	24.3
All Ages	...	...	<u>2,087</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,675</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,762</u>	<u>100.0</u>

In 1961 notifications of pneumonia at 66 years and over were higher in males which were also higher than females at all other ages. At ages 66 and over the ratio of male to female cases was 0.95 in 1960 and 1.03 in 1961.

TABLE C.

AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF
PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1959, 1960 AND 1961.

Age in Years	1959		1960		1961	
	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
Under 1 ...	695	15.5	873	23.3	674	17.9
1-5 ...	754	16.9	645	17.2	686	18.2
6-45 ...	973	21.8	707	18.9	721	19.2
46-65 ...	963	21.5	739	19.8	767	20.4
66 and over ...	1,084	24.3	779	20.8	914	24.3
All Ages	4,469	100.0	3,743	100.0	3,762	100.0

The total number of notifications in 1961 approximated closely to that for 1960 but were much less than the total for 1959. The notifications in the age groups 0-5 years were less in 1961 than in 1960 or 1959 but the notifications in the older age groups were greater than 1960 although exceeded by 1959.

Notifications and deaths from primary pneumonia and deaths from bronchitis are highest in the first quarter of the year and lowest in the third quarter. Influenza did not play a prominent part during the year.

TABLE D.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND
DEATHS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA
AND OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS.

Period	Primary Pneumonia				Influenzal Pneumonia				Bronchitis	
	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	Per cent. of Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	*Deaths of Total	Per cent. of Deaths	Per cent. of Deaths	Per cent. of Total
1st Quarter	1,592	42.4	277	40.0	59	83.0	98	85.2	282	40.2
2nd Quarter	840	22.3	130	18.8	6	8.5	7	6.1	127	18.1
3rd Quarter	513	13.6	104	15.0	—	—	2	1.7	70	10.0
4th Quarter	817	21.7	181	26.2	6	8.5	8	7.0	222	31.7
	3,762	100.0	692	100.0	71	100.0	115	100.0	701	100.0

* Deaths include deaths from Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.

The death rate per million for respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis was 1,534 compared with 1,256 in 1960 and 1,720 in 1959. (Pneumonia of the new born is not included).

TABLE E.
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES
OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Pneumonia (excluding Pneumonia of the new-born)	Bronchitis	Influenza	Other Respiratory Diseases	Totals
*1946	711	344	160	153	1,368
1947	732	386	82	144	1,344
1948	493	245	37	140	915
1949	608	324	131	142	1,205
†1950	509	696	57	137	1,399
1951	528	740	183	118	1,569
1952	532	690	119	134	1,475
1953	428	627	74	106	1,235
1954	432	545	26	113	1,169
1955	545	700	40	109	1,394
1956	579	656	50	105	1,390
1957	575	588	161	90	1,414
1958	606	820	48	106	1,580
1959	700	911	117	99	1,827
1960	533	658	43	94	1,328
1961	692	701	115	108	1,616

* Sulphonamides and penicillin became routine treatment for pneumonia in 1946, following a pilot survey in 1945.

† Since 1950 diseases of the heart have no longer been given preference over bronchitis and other respiratory diseases as a cause of death.

There were 692 deaths from pneumonia, an increase of 29·8 per cent. from the 1960 figure and 701 deaths from bronchitis, an increase of 6·5 per cent. The rise in deaths from pneumonia was accounted for by an increase in the first, second and fourth quarters and the rise in deaths from bronchitis mainly in the first quarter.

These increases were associated with severity of weather, including dense fog at the beginning and end of the year.

TABLE F.
MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM PRIMARY PNEUMONIA
AND BRONCHITIS IN 1958, 1959, 1960 AND 1961.

	Deaths from Pneumonia				Deaths from Bronchitis			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
January ...	92	109	69	84	125	197	113	123
February ...	71	165	64	134	100	283	108	120
March... ..	104	85	43	59	104	101	40	39
April	71	43	50	50	76	41	55	49
May	44	32	46	47	42	42	44	42
June	26	23	30	33	38	32	18	36
July	26	35	24	48	33	21	27	17
August	20	28	32	35	17	24	34	30
September ...	22	26	40	21	22	27	35	23
October	33	41	42	31	39	27	37	39
November ...	42	49	41	68	56	52	44	73
December ...	55	64	52	82	168	64	103	110
	<u>606</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>701</u>

The incidence of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis throughout the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 are shown in Table F. The sharp rise in bronchitis in January, February and December, and of pneumonia in January, February, November and December, 1961, are illustrated.

TABLE G.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS
AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION
FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

Division	Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Death Rate per 100,000 of Estimated Population	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
Eastern ...	155	24.5	180	26.8	66.0	76.7
Northern ...	155	24.5	171	25.5	70.2	77.4
Central ...	125	19.7	116	17.2	60.5	56.1
South-Eastern	105	16.6	113	16.8	48.2	51.8
South-Western	93	14.7	92	13.7	53.8	41.6
	<u>633*</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>672†</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>60.1</u>	<u>63.8</u>

* 59 Institutional Cases not included.

† 29 Institutional Cases not included.

The death rate from pneumonia was low in the South-Eastern and high in the Northern Divisions, while the death rate from bronchitis was high in the Northern and low in the South-Western Divisions.

TABLE H.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1961.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

(Percentages of Column Totals given in brackets).

Age in Years	PNEUMONIA			BRONCHITIS		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Under 1 year ...	30 (8.9)	31 (8.8)	61 (8.8)	3 (0.6)	6 (2.9)	9
1-5 years ...	6 (1.8)	4 (1.1)	10 (1.5)	2 (0.4)	—	2
6-45 years ...	14 (4.2)	14 (4.0)	28 (4.0)	13 (2.6)	8 (3.9)	21
46-65 years ...	69 (20.4)	52 (14.7)	121 (17.5)	203 (40.9)	50 (24.4)	253
66 and over ...	219 (64.7)	253 (71.4)	472 (68.2)	275 (55.5)	141 (68.8)	416
All ages ...	<u>338 (100.0)</u>	<u>354 (100.0)</u>	<u>692 (100.0)</u>	<u>496 (100.0)</u>	<u>205 (100.0)</u>	<u>701</u>

Table H shows the age and sex distribution of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis during the year.

Of the 338 male deaths from pneumonia, 85.2 per cent. were over 45 years of age (64.7 per cent. over 65 years of age) and of the 496 male deaths from bronchitis, 96.4 per cent. were over 45 years of age (55.5 per cent. over 65 years of age). Of the 354 female deaths from pneumonia 86.1 per cent. were over 45 years of age (71.4 per cent. over 65 years of age), and of the 205 female deaths from bronchitis, 93.2 per cent. were over 45 years of age (68.8 per cent. over 65 years of age).

The ratio of male to female deaths from pneumonia in the age group 46 to 65 years was 0·95 and in the age group 66 years and over 0·87; the comparable ratio of males to females for bronchitis being 4·8 and 2·0.

TABLE I.

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA AND BRONCHITIS.

Columns (1), (4), (7)—Deaths from All Causes.

(2), (5), (8)—Deaths from Pneumonia, Influenza and
Bronchitis.

(3), (6), (9)—Proportionate Mortality Per Cent.

		MALE			FEMALE			BOTH SEXES		
<i>Age in years—</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Under 1	...	388	37	9·5	315	38	12·1	703	75	10·7
1-5 years		47	8	17·0	44	4	9·2	91	12	13·2
6-45 years	...	477	30	6·3	305	24	7·9	782	54	6·9
46-65 years	...	2,369	288	12·2	1,377	112	8·1	3,746	400	10·7
66 years and Over	...	3,735	522	14·0	4,311	446	10·3	8,046	967	12·0
All Ages	...	7,016	885	12·6	6,352	623	9·8	13,368	1,508	11·3
All Ages 1960		6,870	767	11·2	6,167	467	7·6	13,037	1,234	9·5

Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis over the age of 45 are absolutely and relatively as a cause of death greater in males than in females.

In table J is shown for comparison, the death-rates from pneumonia and bronchitis in Glasgow with those of other cities in Scotland and England. The Scottish city with the highest death-rate from pneumonia is Dundee, the English city Liverpool. In bronchitis, however Glasgow has the highest incidence of any city in Scotland while in England Salford far exceeds the rate for other English cities. The association of bronchitis with atmospheric pollution is well known and the bronchitis death-rates in the industrial North of England reflect the atmospheric conditions in that area.

Compared with other countries in Europe, however, the death-rate from bronchitis in England and Wales and in Scotland is much higher. The rate in Scotland alone is ten times greater than the rate for either France or the Scandinavian Countries and this difference is largely an index of variations in atmospheric pollution.

TABLE J.

DEATH-RATES PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR
PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS FOR SCOTLAND,
THE SCOTTISH AND CERTAIN ENGLISH CITIES.

		Pneumonia			Bronchitis		
		Death 1958	Rate per 1959	100,000 1960	Death 1958	Rate per 1959	100,000 1960
*Scotland	...	40.8	49.3	38.6	44.4	49.2	42.5
*Aberdeen	...	38.6	55.1	33.1	38.6	38.0	36.3
*Dundee	...	59.9	87.9	54.8	42.7	43.1	38.4
*Edinburgh	...	46.0	62.0	43.2	40.9	57.7	49.2
*Glasgow	...	55.6	64.4	48.0	79.3	87.6	66.2
†Birmingham	...	48.5	69.7	50.8	77.8	85.6	75.5
†Liverpool	...	103.4	97.7	117.0	88.1	87.0	87.7
†Manchester	...	63.4	60.2	60.2	115.2	116.2	100.1
†Leeds ...	...	74.9	90.2	71.3	84.1	97.4	76.5
‡Salford	...	83.7	78.4	88.1	155.9	130.9	171.9
‡Oldham	...	71.0	82.3	50.3	132.7	116.8	100.6

These figures are based on data from the —

*Registrar General's Annual Reports for Scotland.

†Medical Officers' of Health Annual Reports.

‡Registrar General (England and Wales) Statistical Reviews.

INFLUENZA, 1961.

As is usual in this series of reports, some account was given last year of the prevalence of influenza in the winter, 1960-1961. There was much sickness and considerable mortality due to influenza in February and March, 1961. Some of this was of the A2/Asian type.

In the winter now under discussion, that of 1961-1962, the effects of influenza were notably less. From the evidence given by the virus laboratories at Ruchill and Belvidere, there was a burst of influenza infection of the A type at the end of 1961 which tapered off early in 1962. In February, March and April of 1962 the infection, mostly of type B, smouldered and did not reach epidemic proportions.

TABLE I.

- (a) New Claims to the Ministry of National Insurance.
 (b) Notifications of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.
 (c) Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Tumours).

	Week	(a)	(b)	(c)
1961	49	6,840	112	31
	50	5,350	101	51
	51	8,660	98	48
	52		104	69
1962	1	10,329	120	71
	2	8,307	205	66
	3	6,793	142	51
	4	6,403	119	43
	5	6,875	131	40
	6	6,841	141	43
	7	6,961	120	28
	8	6,365	125	46
	9	6,938	125	43
	10	7,008	130	41
	11	6,888	133	31
	12	7,125	132	40
	13	6,921	102	37

The largest number of new sickness claims, 10,329 in the first week of 1962, was probably partly due to influenza but partly also to fog and frost prevalent at this time. There were two weeks in February, 1961, with a heavier sickness rate. In January, 1962, the sickness dropped quickly from this maximum but remained moderately elevated right on till the end of March. At the end of the first quarter a sickness rate of 4,000-5,000 new claims per week would be expected. This evidence appears to correspond well to that of the virus findings given above.

Pneumonia notifications were highest in the second week of 1962 (205 notified cases). Again there were three successive weeks in February 1961, which topped this figure. In 1962 a higher than normal notification rate persisted till the end of March.

Similar comments apply to the respiratory deaths which were high in the last week of 1961 and the first week of 1962. The peak week with 71 deaths may be compared with the peak in February, 1961, which reached 115. Cold foggy weather is known to affect the winter mortality and fog was present on 20th-22nd December, 1961, and again in the first week of January, 1962.

The remainder of the report deals with the calendar year 1961.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.
(including Influenzal Pneumonia).

	1961			1960		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years ...	4	1	5	2	2	4
5-45 years ...	3	2	5	3	—	3
45-65 years ...	16	10	26	9	3	12
Over 65 years ...	28	51	79	12	12	24
	<u>51</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>43</u>

The deaths certified as due to influenza in 1961 were considerable owing to the sharp outburst of the disease, including cases of the severe A2/Asian infection, in February, 1961. Most of the deaths ascribed to this cause were in elderly people.

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM
INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

	Notifications		Deaths
January	11		3
February	41		44
March	7		8
April	2		3
May	3		1
June	1		1
July	—		—
August	—		—
September	—		—
October	1		1
November	3		—
December	2		4
	<u>71</u>		<u>65</u>

Within the limitations of a very imperfect notification system this last table shows how February stands out compared with the other months of the year. It will be noted that although the deaths in the last week of 1961 (Table I(c) above) totalled 69 for all respiratory causes, only 4 deaths during the whole month of December were blamed on the respiratory complications of influenza.

TUBERCULOSIS.

THE GENERAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 1,021 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1961 compared with 1,092 in 1960 and 1,159 in 1959. There

were 137 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified compared with 109 in 1960 and 120 in 1959. The trends of incidence are shown below.

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935-39	(Average)	1,650	657	2,307
1940-44	do.	2,367	690	3,057
1945-49	do.	2,674	468	3,231
1950-54	do.	2,297	312	2,609
1955	... ..	2,181	278	2,459
1956	... ..	2,024	193	2,217
1957	... ..	3,925	172	4,097
1958	... ..	1,340	167	1,507
1959	... ..	1,159	120	1,279
1960	... ..	1,092	109	1,201
1961	... ..	1,021	137	1,158

The fractional decreases in the course of the last three years emphasise that tuberculosis is by no means under control and that continuous and persistent efforts will be required by all means possible to reduce the incidence below the present level. While the incidence in 1961 is the lowest recorded, it is only 71 less than the previous year. The incidence of the non-pulmonary type of the disease has, however, increased by 28 cases.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the cases notified in 1961.

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
—5	22	21	3	2
—15	47	26	4	4
—25	93	95	9	25
—35	74	82	11	34
—45	74	61	6	10
—55	100	55	5	4
—65	149	27	1	7
+65	74	21	6	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	633	388	45	92
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

While there has been a decrease in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in both males and females the age incidence table illustrates the marked increase in numbers notified at ages under 5 and in males between 5 and 15 years and 55 and 65 years. On examination of the actual case records for children under 5 years and for boys between 5 and 15 it has been found that by far the majority of those cases have been discovered by contact tracing, many of them contacts of active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with positive sputum. In addition, with a change in the basis for notification there has been an increased number of children notified with primary lesions requiring active treatment. In discussions with the chest physicians it was agreed that wherever patients were under treatment a formal notification would be submitted

even although the disease was minimal in order that adequate contact tracing and protection of contacts could be undertaken. It is customary for all contacts under 15 years of age to be Mantoux tested and for all over 15 years to be X-rayed. Those found positive to the Mantoux test have been sent to the chest physician for further investigation. While almost 100 per cent. of children under 15 years are tested, the percentage of adults X-rayed has seldom exceeded 80.

The divisional medical officers and health visitors have continued to be most meticulous in the follow up of the contacts of notified cases, and the increase in notifications that has occurred this year in the younger age groups is an index of their success.

The increase in males at the older age groups is the continuation of a change which has been occurring over the past years. In the case of females, however, the pattern still remains with the peak in the young adult age group.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—The case rate per 100,000 in Glasgow is shown below for certain years along with the comparable incidence in other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER LARGE TOWNS.

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Glasgow ...	...	203	208	218	203	201	187	364	124	108	103	97
Edinburgh ...	...	135	152	169	170	136	129	90	148	59	55	56
Aberdeen ...	...	124	125	131	123	109	123	171	52	73	48	46
Dundee ...	...	186	156	164	171	161	140	148	252	135	57	71
Liverpool ...	...	195	108	175	144	139	131	133	104	215	58	54
Manchester ...	...	102	102	106	96	96	86	88	78	71	59	58
Birmingham ...	...	107	111	111	111	103	93	77	84	64	71	64

Mortality.—There were 192 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1961. The corresponding death rates per 100,000 of the population are 18·2 for 1961 compared with 19 in 1960. These statistics vary from those shown in the 1960 Report. As stated in the Vital Statistics Section (pages 57 and 58) there has been a difference in the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate as computed by this Department and by the Registrar-General. In all succeeding Reports the rate will be computed on the Registrar-General's standard.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS. DEATH RATES PER 100,000 : 1951-1961.

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Glasgow ...	...	60(64)	49(52)	40(43)	34(39)	28(34)	25(34)	24(33)	26(35)	20(27)	19(28)	18
Edinburgh ...	...	33	26	23	19	10	9	7	6	4	5	3
Aberdeen ...	...	20	20	14	10	8	10	5	7	6	5	5
Dundee ...	...	40	22	17	19	15	14	9	10	7	5	6
Liverpool ...	...	52	34	33	29	24	18	16	14	14	11	11
Manchester ...	...	45	38	28	27	19	15	14	10	12	12	8
Birmingham ...	...	34	25	24	20	19	14	12	13	9	7	7

In the preceding table the rates for the all years back to 1951 have been computed on the Registrar-General's standard and therefore will differ from the figures shown in this table in previous years. For comparison the rates previously given are shown in brackets.

Like the incidence from pulmonary tuberculosis the death rate in Glasgow has decreased only fractionally and our present rate compares most unfavourably with the rate for the other cities in Scotland and England.

NON-PULMONARY AND DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 137 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1961 compared with 109 in 1960 and 120 in 1959. The corresponding case rates per 100,000 were 13 in 1961, 10 in 1960 and 11 in 1959. Of the 137 only 7 were cases of tuberculous meningitis. The ratio, therefore, is 1 to 19·6 compared to 18·2 in 1960. The comparatively favourable trend of meningitis is shown by the following table of the relationship between meningitis and all non-pulmonary cases :—

NON-PULMONARY NOTIFICATIONS.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total Cases ...	355	301	295	241	278	193	172	167	120	109	137
Meningitis only ...	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15	9	6	7
Ratio ...	3·5	3·8	5·3	4·8	6·6	8·8	7·5	11·1	13·9	18·2	19·6

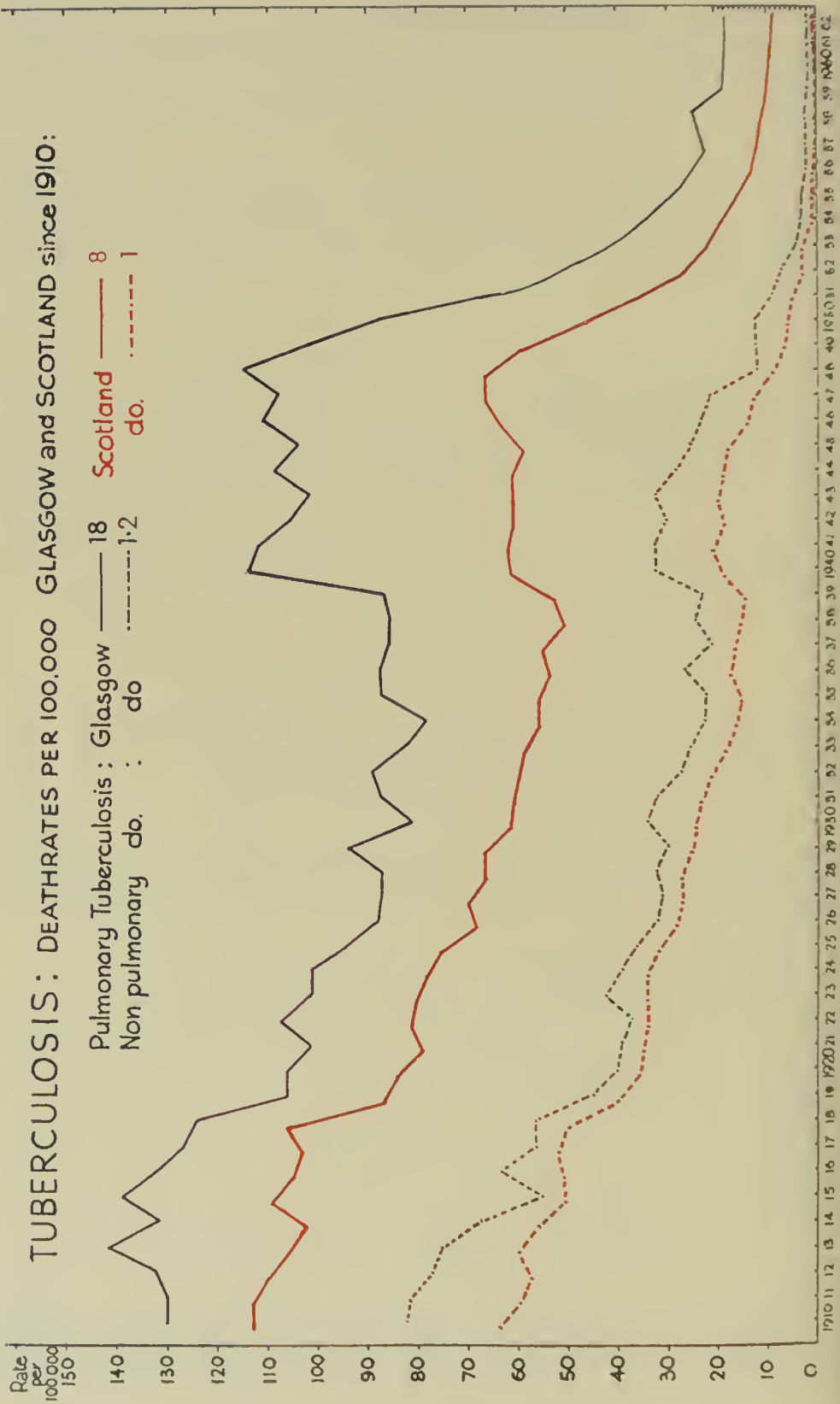
There was one case of meningitis notified in an infant and one among those in the age group 1-5 years. The remaining 5 cases were an 18 year old male, and four females aged respectively 11, 19, 28 and 35 years.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS : NOTIFICATIONS 1951 TO 1961.

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<i>Males—</i>												
0-1 ...	...	4	6	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
1-5 ...	...	27	8	12	9	9	3	6	1	2	1	1
Over 5 ...	...	21	17	20	16	13	2	3	8	2	1	1
<i>Females—</i>												
0-1 ...	...	3	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	...	24	17	11	4	6	4	2	1	—	2	—
Over 5 ...	...	22	25	13	19	12	11	11	4	5	2	4
		<u>101</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

Mortality.—In 1961 there were 12 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 18 in 1960 and 26 in 1959, the death rate for 1961 being 1·2 per 100,000 compared with 1·7 in 1960 and 2·5 in 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS: DEATH RATES PER 100,000 GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND SINCE 1910:



Intimation of Primary Tuberculosis.—In 1961 the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculous infection in children which came to the notice of the Department under the scheme of intimation was 27 compared with 57 in 1960 and 76 in 1959. The distribution of cases was as follows—

INTIMATION OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

Division	Male	Female	Total
Central	4	5	9
Northern	3	6	9
Eastern	1	1	2
South-Eastern ...	2	1	3
South-Western ...	3	1	4
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 27
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1961.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases			Death rate Both		Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both	
	Males	Females	Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sexes	Sexes
Shettleston and Tollcross	32	19	273	2	3	—	—	—	—
Parkhead	8	3	228	3	3	57	—	—	—
Dalmarnock	13	17	92	1	6	—	—	—	—
Calton	13	9	265	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mile-End	18	15	95	1	5	—	—	—	—
Dennistoun	7	10	173	—	3	43	—	—	—
Provan	44	28	158	2	3	—	—	—	—
Cowlairs	7	10	229	4	5	46	—	—	—
Springburn	12	5	28	1	2	—	—	—	—
Townhead	13	5	40	4	3	—	—	—	—
Exchange	10	5	92	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anderston	16	11	94	1	1	47	—	—	—
Park	13	5	308	1	5	62	—	—	—
Cowcaddens	5	9	156	—	1	—	—	—	—
Woodside	14	14	210	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ruchill	26	18	280	1	4	—	—	—	—
North Kelvin	10	7	318	1	2	—	—	—	—
Maryhill	8	7	278	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelvinside	5	3	171	—	2	—	—	—	—
Partick (East)	18	6	55	—	3	—	—	—	—
Partick (West)	9	7	181	—	4	—	—	—	—
Whiteinch	14	6	48	1	2	—	—	—	—
Yoker	12	5	376	2	1	75	—	—	—
Knightswood	18	11	23	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hutchesontown	14	9	97	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gorbals	29	19	289	5	4	41	—	—	—
Kingston	11	12	198	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kinning Park	18	15	176	1	2	—	—	—	—
Govan	15	11	145	1	2	—	—	—	—
Fairfield	17	7	342	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craigton	15	11	135	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pollokshields	22	8	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphill	11	4	104	1	—	104	—	—	—
Pollokshaws	27	20	204	3	7	—	—	—	—
Govanhill	12	8	258	2	3	—	—	—	—
Langside	15	15	81	1	4	—	—	—	—
Cathcart	31	10	139	1	6	40	—	—	—
Institutions	49	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	633	388	182	45	92	12	—	—	—

B.C.G. VACCINATION

There was a slight decrease in the total number of persons protected against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination, mainly due to a decrease in the number of school children, although there was a slight increase in the number of new-born infants vaccinated.

The annual total of vaccinations in the city reached 26,978 as compared with 27,818 in 1960. Protection of the three primary groups received the usual priority and was well maintained. The tuberculin survey in primary schools which had taken place in 1960 was not repeated in 1961 due to staffing difficulties, but it is hoped a similar survey will be carried out during future years.

Schools Campaign.—The annual campaign to immunise 13-year-old school children was conducted on the principles that were so successful in 1960 and 1959. In short, the scheme was brought to the attention of parents by special publicity and domiciliary visits. As before the publicity was carried out by (a) posters displayed in all vehicles of the Corporation Transport Department for a period of five weeks, and (b) a press conference held on Tuesday, 3rd October. Parental consent forms were issued from schools coincidentally and lists of the names of children who failed to return consent forms to school were obtained and their homes visited by Tuberculosis Health Visitors who made a direct appeal to the parents.

The potential total of pupils in 1961 was 17,155 compared with 18,700 in 1960. Most of the work was completed during the seven weeks 4th October to 14th November. There remained some 1,000 pupils who had been absent or whose forms had been delayed, and a further opportunity for vaccination was arranged for these during the period 5th to 21st December. The whole scheme was thus completed within eleven weeks.

During this period visits were paid to 113 public schools, 6 private schools, 16 special school sand 11 occupational centres. Parental consent to vaccination was received for over 16,483 children out of the total of 17,155, a public response of 96.1 per cent. compared with 95.3 per cent. in 1960. A total of 15,491 children were tested and 12,475 vaccinated. The negative reactor rate was 80.5 per cent. compared with 80.7 in 1960 and 79.1 in 1959. The overall positive reactor rate was 19.5 per cent., an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with 1960.

The campaign reflected the usual high standard of ability shown by the teams of health visitors, clerkesses and medical officers, and was again matched by the courtesy and co-operation of the Education Department and the school staffs which played a large part in the successful operation of the scheme. The results in detail are shown in the following tables :—

1. PUBLIC RESPONSE : PARENTAL CONSENT TO VACCINATION.

	Schools	Pupils	Consents	% Response
Public Schools ...	113	16,850	16,197	96.1
Private Schools ...	6	305	286	93.8
	<u>119</u>	<u>17,155</u>	<u>16,483</u>	<u>96.1</u>

2. LOSS DUE TO ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL.

	(1) Consents	No. Absent 1st Visit	% of (1)	No. Tested	No. Absent 2nd Visit	% of (1)	Total No. Absent	% of (1)	No. of Tests Read
Public Schools	16,197	720	4.4	15,477	270	1.7	990	6.1	15,207
Private Schools	286	2	0.7	284	—	—	2	0.7	284
	<u>16,483</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>15,761</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>15,491</u>

3. RESULTS OF MANTOUX TESTS.

MALE—	Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
Public Schools ...	7,663	1,567	20.4	6,096	79.6
Private Schools ...	124	12	9.7	112	90.3
Total ...	<u>7,787</u>	<u>1,579</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>6,208</u>	<u>79.7</u>

FEMALE—	Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
Public Schools ...	7,544	1,429	18.9	6,115	81.1
Private Schools ...	160	8	5.0	152	95.0
Total ...	<u>7,704</u>	<u>1,437</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>6,267</u>	<u>81.3</u>
All Results ...	<u>15,491</u>	<u>3,016</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>12,475</u>	<u>80.5</u>

4. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

MALE—	Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
Public Schools ...	6,096	21	0.3	6,075
Private Schools ...	112	—	—	112
Total ...	<u>6,208</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>6,187</u>
FEMALE—	Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
Public Schools ...	6,115	10	0.2	6,105
Private Schools ...	152	1	0.7	151
Total ...	<u>6,267</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>6,256</u>
Both Sexes ...	<u>12,475</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>12,443</u>

Infant Vaccination.—The infant vaccination scheme was continued at the same Maternity Units as before. There are seven units in this scheme, but for the past four years the Ross (Paisley) Annexe of the Maternity Hospital has been included as an additional unit. The contribution of all of these hospitals is considerable, and in 1961 the number of vaccinations they added to the total was 11,263, the largest number of new-born infant vaccinations in any year.

Routine Vaccination Scheme.—There was also a satisfactory effort maintained in the routine vaccination scheme carried out among the primary groups at special risk, mainly contacts but also nursing staffs in hospitals and students dealt with at the University. The number of contacts is diminishing but the amount of immunisation in all of these groups is reaching a satisfactory level.

In all groups during 1960 the number of vaccinations reached a total of 26,978 and the cumulative total since the start of vaccination in 1950 reached 185,670. The following table shows the detailed distribution of the vaccinations among these groups along with that for previous years :—

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS — GLASGOW, 1950-1961.

Group	Centre		1950/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Indoor	Moffat Street ...	...	768	46	28	25	10	9	886
Contacts	Carnbooth ...	...	432	56	23	11	20	12	554
	Millbrae ...	...	412	57	49	47	42	33	640
N.B. Infants	Millbrae ...	...	639	112	91	69	80	9	1,000
	Total ...	...	2,251	271	191	152	152	63	3,080
Outdoor Contacts	Health & Welfare Dept.	...	7,036	4,002	1,661	1,464	1,454	1,128	16,745
	R.H.S.C. ...	...	856	79	49	25	—	—	1,009
	Total ...	...	7,892	4,081	1,710	1,489	1,454	1,128	17,754
Nurses	Hospitals ...	...	1,243	193	179	122	136	112	1,985
	Langside College Trainees	...	75	12	17	12	23	18	157
	Logan Johnston Trainees ...	...	51	24	29	34	—	28	166
	H.V. Trainees ...	...	—	2	2	8	3	3	18
			1,369	231	227	176	162	161	232
Students	University ...	...	482	67	46	61	46	28	730
	Others ...	...	44	18	11	6	8	6	93
	Total ...	...	526	85	57	67	54	34	823
Total Primary Groups			12,038	4,668	2,185	1,884	1,822	1,386	23,938

	Centre	1950/56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
N.B. Infants	Maternity Hospital ...	9,692	1,781	1,710	1,987	2,049	3,128	20,347
	Robroyston Hospital ...	4,767	1,399	1,408	1,584	1,422	1,637	12,217
	Stobhill Hospital ...	3,010	1,673	1,833	1,650	1,524	1,363	11,053
	Western District Hosp.	1,953	902	957	1,098	1,008	1,091	7,009
	Southern General Hosp.	288	720	526	407	795	714	3,450
	Eastern District Hosp.	—	219	309	517	867	769	2,681
	Redlands ...	—	—	519	475	646	603	2,243
	Maternity Hospital Ross Annexe ...	—	—	1,054	1,264	2,163	1,958	6,439
Total ...		19,710	6,694	8,316	8,982	10,474	11,263	65,439
Scholars	Schools ...	32,653	7,537	8,396	11,582	13,598	12,443	86,209
Others	Various ...	2,030	1,355	1,180	1,664	1,924	1,886	10,039
Total ...		34,683	8,892	9,576	13,246	15,522	14,329	96,248
Total Secondary Groups		54,393	15,586	17,892	22,228	25,996	25,592	161,687
Total All Groups		66,431	20,254	20,077	24,112	27,818	26,978	185,670
Cumulative Total — 185,670.								

X-RAY SECTION.

The X-ray unit continued to meet the requirements of the Department, and the work carried out reached the same approximate volume as in 1960. The quality of the work was well maintained, and interruption due to repairs was minimal.

The total number of films both miniature and full-size taken in 1961 was 15,500 compared with 14,327 in 1960.

Routine X-ray Scheme.—The groups X-rayed routinely were as before, and continued to include the group of old folks who reported for admission to Corporation Old Persons' Homes. The 11,500 X-ray films taken in all groups in 1961 comprised 11,015 miniatures and 792 full-size films, of which 438 were recalls, the recall rates being as noted below :—

	Male	Female	Total
Miniatures ...	4,888	6,172	11,015
Recalls ...	233	205	438
Recall Rate ...	4.8%	3.3%	4.0%

The corresponding rates in 1960 were 4.3 per cent. (male), 2.8 per cent. (female) and 3.5 per cent. (total).

The 11,015 miniature films taken in 1961 were distributed as follows :—

MINIATURE FILMS, 1961.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Contacts, new	668	721	1,389
2. Contacts, return	174	241	415
3. Superannuation	1,288	482	1,770
4. Sick Pay	354	772	1,126
5. School Children	88	139	227
6. Special Surveys	388	534	922
7. Nationalised Services	1	—	1
8. Industrial	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities	27	5	32
10. Miscellaneous	567	1,148	1,715
11. School Teachers	1,333	2,085	3,418
	<u>4,888</u>	<u>6,127</u>	<u>11,015</u>

The 792 full-size films consisted of 438 recalls and 354 primary full-size films and were distributed among the same groups as follows :—

FULL SIZE FILMS, 1961.

Groups	Phthisis			Pleur- isy	Root Lesions	Non- Pulm	N.A.D.	Total
	Active	In- active	Lesions					
MALE—								
1. Contacts, new	12	11	1	19	3	28	74
2. Contacts, return	3	—	—	1	—	2	6
3. Superannuation	33	69	11	1	8	40	162
4. Sick Pay	14	21	2	1	3	6	47
5. School Children	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
6. Special Surveys	3	7	—	—	3	7	20
7. Nationalised Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities	1	—	—	—	1	5	7
10. Miscellaneous	8	28	5	—	11	97	149
11. School Teachers	—	7	1	—	—	8	16
		75	143	20	25	29	193	485
FEMALE—								
1. Contacts, new	14	10	1	11	4	25	65
2. Contacts, return	1	3	—	3	1	3	11
3. Superannuation	5	15	1	1	2	9	33
4. Sick Pay	12	32	1	—	1	9	55
5. School Children	—	1	—	1	1	6	9
6. Special Surveys	6	2	—	—	2	11	21
7. Nationalised Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Miscellaneous	8	30	3	—	12	40	93
11. School Teachers	4	6	2	—	—	7	19
		51	99	8	16	23	110	307

The 126 cases identified as active phthisis compared with 215 in 1960 but again a number of them were already known cases attending for re-X-ray. One pulmonary neoplasm was identified during the year. The non-pulmonary conditions comprised cardiac abnormalities and bony aberrations.

SECTION VI.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease decreased from 1,592 in 1960 to 1,412 in 1961. The decrease was due to a fall in the number of cases of acute gonorrhoea in males and acute syphilis in both males and females.

The comparative figures for the past five years are shown below.

TABLE I

Year	Acute Syphilis		Acute Gonorrhoea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1957	20	2	1,258	144
1958	11	3	1,510	180
1959	10	2	1,605	167
1960	39	14	1,366	173
1961	16	2	1,205	189

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high and shows a slight increase.

TABLE II

Year			Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	1,453	281	1,734
1958	...	...	1,536	311	1,847
1959	...	...	1,675	341	2,016
1960	...	...	1,590	460	2,050
1961	...	...	1,596	536	2,132

SYPHILIS.

Acute Syphilis.—The number of male patients fell from 39 to 16, while acute syphilis in females decreased from 14 to 2.

Late Syphilis.—The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 54, which compares with 49 in 1960. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred during the past years.

TABLE III.

Year			Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	43	22	65
1958	...	...	50	33	83
1959	...	...	39	26	65
1960	...	...	28	21	49
1961	...	...	36	18	54

Congenital Syphilis.—There were no cases of congenital syphilis under 1 year and only 9 cases at all ages.

TABLE IV.

Year				All Cases	Cases — 1 Year
1957	...	...	...	10	—
1958	...	...	...	14	—
1959	...	...	...	15	—
1960	...	...	...	20	—
1961	...	...	...	9	—

Ante-Natal Blood Tests.—During the year 8,382 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 0.05 per cent. were found positive. The number of blood tests still represents less than half the total births in the city and a special effort has been made to persuade practitioners to adopt the practice of ante-natal blood tests for the Rhesus Factor and the Kahn and Wassermann Tests.

TABLE V.

Year				Number	Percentage Positive
1957	...	...	...	8,358	0.14
1958	...	...	...	8,214	0.13
1959	...	...	...	7,969	0.11
1960	...	...	...	8,269	0.14
1961	...	...	...	8,382	0.05

GONORRHOEA.

Acute Gonorrhoea.—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has decreased from 1,366 in 1960 to 1,205 in 1961 but there has been an increase in the number of female patients from 173 to 189 (Table I).

Chronic Gonorrhoea.—Female chronic gonorrhoea has shown a decrease, while males have increased slightly. Table VI shows the position during the past five years.

TABLE VI.

Year			Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	20	14	34
1958	...	...	5	7	12
1959	...	...	9	25	34
1960	...	...	1	16	17
1961	...	...	4	11	15

TABLE VII.

OTHER DISEASES, INCLUDING
SOFT CHANCRE AND NON-SPECIFIC VENEREAL INFECTION.

Year	...	...	Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	812	129	941
1958	...	...	841	121	962
1959	...	...	812	129	941
1960	...	...	821	131	952
1961	...	...	959	153	1,112

The total number of new and transferred-in cases of all types attending for the first time is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Year	Total New Cases	Transferred-in
1957	4,208	275
1958	4,622	268
1959	4,855	262
1960	4,680	236
1961	4,734	260

GENERAL.

Venereal Diseases in Seamen.—The *ad hoc* clinics continue to serve seamen coming to the port. The numbers suffering from acute syphilis have decreased, while the numbers suffering from acute gonorrhoea have increased. The proportion of seamen to total cases (Black Street and Broomielaw Clinics) is shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX.

Year	Early Syphilis			Acute Gonorrhoea		
	Total	Seamen	Per- centage	Total	Seamen	Per- centage
1957 ...	20	9	45.0	1,245	127	10.2
1958 ...	10	4	40.0	1,494	143	9.5
1959 ...	8	5	62.5	1,578	110	7.0
1960 ...	32	5	15.6	1,360	92	6.7
1961 ...	16	4	25.0	1,205	107	8.8

Attendance of Patients.—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,734, an increase from the figure of 4,680 in 1960 (Table VIII). There were 19,375 attendances of new and old patients and 215 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 60 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 99.4 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres.

	<i>Ad hoc</i> Treatment Centres		Glasgow All Centres
	Males	Females	
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection)	16	2	18
Acute Gonorrhoea	1,197	188	1,394
Total Acute Venereal Disease ...	1,213	190	1,412
Late and Congenital Syphilis	27	22	63
Chronic Gonorrhoea	3	11	15
Total Chronic Venereal Disease ...	30	33	78
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	937	152	1,112
Non-Venereal	1,585	534	2,132

Follow-up of Defaulters.—With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea, a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts have been made to obtain the attendance of defaulters by follow-up letters and by personal visits of the health visitors in the case of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 329 female patients on 597 occasions and persuaded 58·9 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 64 patients. In the follow-up of male patients, 779 follow-up letters were sent to 537 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 21 per cent. resumed treatment. On 206 occasions the wrong name and address was given. The low percentage of males resuming treatment is unsatisfactory but it is probable that most patients have received sufficient treatment to reduce the danger of spread of infection.

Contact Tracing.—The contact tracing, as well as defaulter follow-up work, is carried out by the staff of the male *ad hoc* centres in respect of males and by the health visitors attached to the female centres in the case of females. The following table shows the follow-up by the male and female clinics :—

CONTACT TRACING AND
FOLLOW-UP OF SOURCES OF INFECTION.

Referred by Male Clinics.

		Wives	Consorts
Attended	... ..	87 (87·8%)	32 (44·4%)
Did not attend	... ..	12 (12·2%)	40 (55·6%)

Referred by Female Clinics.

		Husbands	Consorts
Attended	... ..	6 (66·6%)	2 (40·0%)
Did not attend	... ..	3 (33·2%)	3 (60·0%)

SECTION VII.

MENTAL HEALTH.

All the remaining sections of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, come into force on 1st June, 1962. Proposals under Section 21 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, have been prepared for the provision of mental health services under Section 27 of that Act and Part II of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. These are awaiting the formal approval of the Secretary of State.

Among the proposals are schemes for the training and care of pre-school and school children and the ascertainment of mental deficiency in persons not of school age. The Carnegie Study on Handicapped Children revealed certain deficiencies in the services for handicapped children in Glasgow, and emphasised the delays which occur in obtaining the adequate assessment of children who are not developing satisfactorily and the provision of all necessary facilities for their care. It was found that children showing mental defect were not being dealt with until they were of school age, and the parents felt that the child's condition was being summarily dismissed without a fair hearing. There were also cases of children who failed to reach entry to the special schools or occupational centres due to not being toilet trained or not being able to meet the requirements for entry.

The need for attention to these problems was already obvious, and some steps had been taken to have medical and nursing staff trained in the early detection of defects in children and the possible prevention of behavioural problems. Reference has already been made in the 1960 Report, to the six months' Course in Mental Health for Health Visitors which is being provided with the help of the Director of the School of Social Study and the Professor of Psychological Medicine at the University, and the Third Course starts in January, 1963.

Child Welfare and School Medical Officers have been sent for short courses of training in the assessment of mental capacity of the very young and in the assessment of mental deficiency. A further course was begun in 1961 in Glasgow as an introduction to psychiatry and child guidance, to which medical officers have been seconded.

Already a pilot experiment with a special day nursery for the severely mentally handicapped with 15 places is being carried out in temporary accommodation. The children are transported to the centre daily, and even in the short time it has been running these children are showing benefit and advantage from the care they are receiving at this special day nursery. The most pressing need was for those children under five years of age who were demanding so much attention from their parents that the other normal children in the family were not receiving an adequate share of their parents' attention and family life was seriously disrupted. The special day nursery is accommodated temporarily in Moffat Street Reception House pending a more permanent site being found.

The Balvicar Street Child Welfare Clinic was in accommodation that was originally part of a Police Barracks. The old building was due for demolition owing to dry rot and other structural defects, and it was decided to build on the site a special day nursery with a child welfare clinic and assessment centre. The special day nursery will provide 20 places with play space open to the south and with a limited sheltered playground for use during adverse weather conditions. The assessment centre will provide facilities for the mental and physical assessment of children who are not developing normally. Such children may be physically or mentally handicapped or have behavioural problems. With the assistance of consultant staff and the Department's medical staff who have undergone special training it will be possible for any child of whom the family doctor or health visitor is in doubt to be examined at this centre and for the necessary care and treatment to be provided.

Also in this centre will be the unit for the early detection of deafness in very young children and the training of these children and their mothers. The health visitors have received special training in the detection of deafness in the very young before the child is nine months old. The Corporation are providing the most suitable type of commercial aid for these children in order that they may develop as hearing children and not as deaf children.

As has already been said, when mentally handicapped children were of school age the parents sometimes felt the child's condition was being summarily dismissed without fair hearing. It will be possible at such an assessment centre to have close co-ordination with the School Health Service and the Education Department to ensure that the information already available will be passed on when the child comes to school age.

The estimated capital cost of the complete Balvicar Street unit, including the child welfare clinic, will be in the region of £83,000. The Carnegie Trust have made an allocation of £30,000 towards this project.

It is hoped that the Balvicar Street unit will be completed by December, 1963. A small assessment centre will, however, be available in Glenfarg Street Clinic by late 1962. This clinic, which was used temporarily as a maternity and child welfare clinic, was vacated on the completion of the new Cowcaddens Clinic at Callander Street. It has been adapted as an assessment centre for the north-west part of the city, and in the work of the centre we shall have the co-operation of the Child Psychiatrist and Professor of Child Health of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. Like the Balvicar Street Assessment Centre its purpose will be to assess children who the family doctor or health visitor think are handicapped in any way or suffer from any behavioural problem. The medical officer allocated to the centre has already had considerable experience in this work and has attended further courses on mental health and the early assessment of defect.

In the Corporation's plans for the care of the mentally handicapped are further special day nurseries and diversionary centres for children who have failed to gain entrance to the Education Department's occupational centres. One of these units is at Broomhill, and the work of adaptation of a three-storey brick building is being undertaken to provide for 25 mentally handicapped children under five years of age and up to 35 children aged five years and over.

The training of health visitors in after-care continues. The selected health visitors who have completed the first course have been allocated part-time to Hawkhead, Gartnavel and Woodilee Mental Hospitals and to the mental units at Southern General Hospital and at Duke Street Hospital. At the hospitals and units these health visitors have worked closely with the clinical staff and with the Psychiatric Social Worker. Their special duty is to provide an after-care service for those patients who are liable to relapse in order that their immediate return to hospital can be arranged and thus reduce the period of deterioration. The health visitors also take part in case conferences and are able to bring to the hospitals the exact home background of the patient and to interpret to the family the conditions necessary for the improvement of the health of the patient on his return home.

Another experiment was the teaching of physical and mental health to pupils in junior secondary schools. Four schools were selected with children aged about 13 years, and help was obtained from Dr. Mearns, Medical Officer to the Scottish Council for Health Education, to build up the syllabus. The experience of this course revealed that the teaching of girls was likely to be rewarding but that it was difficult to secure the attention of the boys who in any case had a marked inability to express themselves in either speech or writing. The experiment continues.

MENTAL SERVICES

The work of this section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years and details are given below.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES BOARDED OUT.

The total number of mental defectives on the Roll at 31st December, 1961, was 1,235 as compared with 1,262 the previous year, a decrease of 27. The number of these defectives resident within the City was 976 as compared with 972 in 1960. The following are the statistics in respect of these :—

	City	Country	Total
On Roll at 31st December, 1960	972	290	1,262
Enrolled during year	13	19	32
Taken off roll by death or recovery ...	9	50	59
Remaining on Roll at 31st December, 1961	976	259	1,235

During the year, 18 patients were transferred from homes in Glasgow to homes outwith the city, while eight returned from the country to relatives in Glasgow.

Forty-one patients were admitted to institutional accommodation last year, eleven to Lennox Castle, ten to Waverley Park, five to Birkwood, one to Caldwell House, four to Larbert, three to St. Charles, five to St. Mary's, Galashiels, one to St. Mary's, Barrhead, one to St. Aidans'.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients on the waiting-list for institutions, these being low-grade defectives requiring nursing care and also patients whose behaviour has been so difficult that they have been excluded from special schools.

The Annual Report of the General Board of Control for Scotland for the year ending 31st December, 1960, gave the number of certified mental defectives in Scotland as 8,492. Of these, 5,855 were in Institutions (195 in State Institutions and 2,442 boarded-out under guardianship). The number of patients boarded-out by this Authority at the same date was 1,262, i.e. 51.6 per cent. of the total for Scotland.

The number of cases discharged from the Roll during the year was 59 :—

By Removal to Certified Institutions	...	8
By Order of the General Board of Control		25
By Death ...	... ..	15
By Escape	... ..	5
By Removal to Mental Hospitals	... ..	3
By Removal Outwith Scotland	... ..	3
		<hr/>
		59
		<hr/>

At the request of the General Board of Control, 356 special reports were made by the Medical Officers on the suitability of boarded-out patients for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharged from the Roll. These reports are required at statutory intervals, namely, at the end of the first and second year and every three years' hereafter.

A special report is also required when the patient attains the age of 21 years.

When the patient is residing under the care of an unrelated guardian the General Board of Control, in addition to the report by the Medical Officer, requires to be furnished with a report on the home conditions of the patient's nearest relative.

620 home reports were also sent in respect of patients detained in certified institutions.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, 9 convicted persons were certified as mentally defective and placed under guardianship, following arrangements made by this Department and 20 were placed in certified institutions.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 35 patients were presented to the Sheriff and granted.

Three male patients were married during the year and two of these have been discharged.

MENTAL PATIENTS BOARDED-OUT.

These are certified patients who have been resident in mental hospitals, and having made a partial recovery, are considered by the Medical Superintendent to be suitable for boarding-out under the care of a guardian, either related or unrelated ; or destitute patients suffering from mental illness which does not require treatment in a mental hospital but who have been certified and placed under guardianship. They are visited quarterly by a medical officer as mental defectives. Within the city these visits are carried out by the Department's own staff. Outwith the city, medical practitioners appointed by the Department perform these duties.

Boarded-out mental patients on the Roll at 31st December, 1961, numbered 62, a decrease of 6 from the previous year. Of these, 40 are resident outwith the City boundary. This amounted to 24 per cent. of the cases in Scotland.

The mental welfare officers visit the boarded-out patients every six months under the statutory regulations and more frequent visits are made if necessary.

EXAMINATION OF MENTAL PATIENTS FOR CERTIFICATION, ETC.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section of the Department is available within the City area on a 24-hour basis for the examination and, where necessary, the certification of patients referred by General Practitioners as being persons of unsound mind. Arrangements for the admission and removal of patients are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

The number of cases seen during the year, classified according to the final decision, is shown in the table below :—

Classification	Prison		City		Total		Total Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fully Certified	38	17	180	265	218	282	500
Not Certified	5	—	16	40	21	40	61
For General Hospital (Psychiatric Unit) ...	1	—	1	1	2	1	3
For Informal Admission to Mental Hospitals ...	—	—	9	7	9	7	16
Withdrawn or Cancelled	—	—	9	4	9	4	13
	<u>44</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>593*</u>

* Not included in this figure are 38 cases seen by Medical Officers for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions.

Of the 593 cases, excluding those certified for mental deficiency institutions, 500 or 84·3 per cent were fully certified while ·5 per cent were found suitable for Mental Observation Wards.

The 55 cases certified in prison amounted to 11·0 per cent of the total certified the percentage figures for 1960 being 7·7 per cent and for 1959, 10·0 per cent.

Of the 83 patients examined in city hospitals, 73 were fully certified, and 5 were not certifiable. Of the remaining 5, two were admitted for mental observation, one patient was physically ill and the other was cancelled through discharge by recovery. One patient was admitted to a Mental Hospital informally.

During 1961, 16 patients examined by the Medical Staff were recommended to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients. The corresponding figures for 1960 and 1959 were 27 and 42.

A medical officer of the Mental Services is on call for emergency certification outwith normal office hours. During the year many persons with problems and questions arising from the certification or otherwise of their relatives and friends were interviewed by the Medical Officers. In the course of the year they made 4,817 visits.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Statutory Visits	2,962
Statutory Re-visits	335
Certification, etc., of mental defectives ...	48
Special Reports for General Board of Control	356
Certification, etc., of mental patients ...	1,116
	<u>4,817</u>

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
1. All mental cases (excluding prison cancelled cases)	519	729	812	822	709
2. All cases 65 years and over ...	171	285	337	343	354
3. Cases 65 years and over (Certified)	154	248	254	268	259
4. Cases, 65 years and over Not certified)	17	37	83	75	95

The decrease in the number of elderly patients would seem to be due to the fact that it has been more preferable to commit informally patients in this age-group to Mental Hospitals.

AGE-GROUPING OF ELDERLY PATIENTS.

Age Group		Certified		Not Male	Certified		Total Cases Both Sexes
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
65-69 years ...	...	16	12	1	—	29
70-74 years ...	...	12	31	—	2	45
75-79 years ...	...	7	22	—	8	37
80-84 years ...	...	14	22	1	4	41
85 years and over ...		5	13	—	1	19	
		<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>171</u>	

The number of elderly patients represents 32·9 per cent of all patients while the number certified is 30·8 per cent of the total certified.

The percentage of cases 65 years and over of the total cases and the percentage of certified cases in the 65 years and over age group for the period 1950-1961 are shown in the following table.

				Percentage of Cases 65 years and over of total	Percentage of Certified Cases among 65 years and over age-group
1951	...	...	...	41·3	56·8
1952	...	...	...	44·4	60·8
1953	...	...	...	46·3	63·7
1954	...	...	...	44·0	69·5
1955	...	...	...	48·0	73·6
1956	...	...	...	44·9	68·6
1957	...	...	...	44·0	73·2
1958	...	...	...	41·7	78·1
1959	...	...	...	41·5	75·4
1960	...	...	...	35·6	87·0
1961	...	...	...	32·9	90·1

Under the new Mental Health Scotland Act, 1960, the Local Authority's medical officers sign only one of the two certificates required for the compulsory removal of a patient to hospital. Their duties in the field of certification will therefore be replaced in part by the duties as "responsible medical officers" under the Act.

SECTION VIII.

BLIND PERSONS.

During 1961, 720 persons were examined for the first time at the Regional Certifying Clinic and 306 were re-examined. Out of the total of 1,026, 400 or 39 per cent. were examined at home.

Of the 720 persons initially examined, 457 or 66 per cent. were certified blind and 189 or 26·2 per cent. partially sighted, and of the 306 persons re-examined, 132 or 43·2 per cent. were certified blind and 148 or 48·4 per cent. partially sighted.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution of the 720 persons examined for the first time and Table II the 306 re-examined. The majority are in the later years of life and females considerably outnumber males in both the blind and partially sighted groups.

TABLE I.

*Initial Examinations, 1961.**Age and Sex Distribution.*

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1- 4	2	2	4	—	1	3	1	—	1
5-15	2	2	4	1	2	3	—	1	1
16-29	5	4	9	7	4	11	2	—	2
30-39	5	2	7	1	1	2	—	—	—
40-49	12	13	25	4	3	7	3	2	5
50-59	23	32	55	8	18	26	4	4	8
60-69	39	60	99	18	29	47	5	12	17
70 +	90	164	254	36	56	92	13	27	40
Total	178	279	457	75	114	189	28	46	74

TABLE II.

*Re-Examinations, 1961.**Age and Sex Distribution.*

Ages	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	1	2	3	1	5	6	—	—	—
16-29	5	3	8	6	—	6	1	—	1
30-39	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2
40-49	3	4	7	6	5	11	—	1	1
50-59	5	12	17	5	7	12	1	1	2
60-69	15	18	33	12	22	34	—	3	3
70 +	19	41	60	26	50	76	4	13	17
	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50	82	132	57	91	148	7	19	26

Of the 720 new cases examined, 288 (40 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 172 (23·9 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. Of the 306 re-examinations, 163 (53·3 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 59 (19·3 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. The allocation among the local authorities of the area of the Joint Committee of applicants examined for the first time in 1961 is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

*Initial Examinations, 1961.**Local Authority Distribution.*

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Glasgow ...	69	135	204	26	39	65	7	12	19
Airdrie ...	3	5	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coatbridge ...	6	3	9	2	5	7	—	1	1
Hamilton ...	7	4	11	2	3	5	2	2	4
Motherwell ...	6	10	16	6	6	12	2	2	4
Rutherglen ...	4	8	12	1	4	5	2	—	2
Other Lanarkshire...	15	36	51	8	9	17	3	4	7
Greenock ...	7	4	11	3	1	4	—	2	2
Paisley ...	2	6	8	4	3	7	—	4	4
Port Glasgow ...	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	1	1
Other Renfrewshire	8	7	15	1	2	3	2	2	4
Dumbarton ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
Clydebank ...	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	1	2
Other Dunbartonshire	8	9	17	3	4	7	—	2	2
Falkirk ...	3	3	6	1	3	4	—	1	1
Stirling ...	5	3	8	3	3	6	2	1	3
Other Stirlingshire	5	7	12	4	3	7	2	3	5
Ayr ...	3	6	9	—	5	5	—	—	—
Kilmarnock ...	4	4	8	1	5	6	—	1	1
Other Ayrshire ...	13	13	26	4	10	14	4	4	8
Argyll County ...	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	2	2
Bute County ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumfries Burgh ...	3	1	4	3	4	7	—	—	—
Total ...	178	279	457	75	114	189	28	46	74

Of persons examined for the first time during the year about one-half of those certified blind (48 per cent.) were examined at home, and of those certified partially sighted a quarter (25·9 per cent.).

TABLE IV.

Initial Examinations, 1961.

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent. At Home
Certified Blind ...	239	218	457	48·0
Certified Partially Sighted ...	140	49	189	25·9
Not Certified ...	52	22	74	29·7
	431	289	720	40·1

Of the 306 persons re-examined during the year, either at their own request or following altered circumstances, there was no change in the classification in 188 (61·5 per cent.) of whom 35 were blind

(Table V). Of the remainder, 19 were found to be no longer blind and 98 who were previously not blind were now found to be blind.

TABLE V.
Re-Examinations, 1961.

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent. At Home
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind	20	15	35	43
2. Persons previously certified as blind but not now blind	15	4	19	21
3. Persons found not blind at the present examination and at the previous examination	104	49	153	32
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination	55	43	98	44
5. Decision postponed	1	—	1	—
Total	195	111	306	36.0

The causes of blindness in the 457 blind persons examined for the first time and in the 132 blind persons in the group of re-examinations examined in 1961 are given in Table VI. Cataract, the most important single cause of blindness, was responsible for 102 cases of blindness (22.3 per cent. of those certified blind) in those initially examined, and in 40 (30.3 per cent.) of blind persons in the re-examined group. Among those examined for the first time arterio-sclerosis 70, myopia 68, glaucoma 69, diabetes 30, and chronic septicaemia 12, were responsible for a further 54.5 per cent. The corresponding figures for the re-examined group were arterio-sclerosis 9, myopia 31, glaucoma 13, diabetes 11, and chronic septicaemia 1; some 48.5 per cent. of blind persons in this group.

TABLE VI.
Initial and Re-Examinations, 1961.
Causes of Blindness.

	Initial Examinations	Re- Examinations
<i>Congenital and Undetermined—</i>		
Congenital Anomalies	17	7
Abiotrophies, etc.	8	2
Tumour of Globe or Orbit	1	—
Myopia	68	31
Other Errors of Refraction	1	—
Glaucoma, Primary	69	13
Cataract, Primary	102	40
Toxoplasmosis	1	—
Other Causes	3	—

<i>Infectious and Toxic—</i>						Initial	Re-
<i>Exogenous :</i>						Examinations	Examination
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Trachoma	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Ulcerative Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
<i>Endogenous :</i>							
Syphilis—Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Acquired	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Virus Infection	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Phlyctenular, Strumous, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Chronic Septicaemia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
<i>Traumatic and Chemical—</i>							
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Household Accident	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Traffic or Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Industrial Trauma	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Chemico-toxic	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
<i>Systemic Disease—</i>							
Pernicious Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	30	11
Essential Hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	70	9
Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other Vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
Intracranial Neoplasm	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Other Diseases of Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Rheumatoid-Arthritic Affection	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Not classified	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
						<u>457</u>	<u>132</u>

Follow-up Scheme.—This scheme deals with patients those examined by the Regional Clinic and considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and progress of these patients. When operative or other treatment has been completed the patient is re-examined and any improvement noted. The results of investigation in 1961 by teachers of 95 cases certified blind and 65 partially sighted are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Follow-up Scheme of Blind Persons considered likely to benefit from Further Treatment.
1961.

				Treatment Carried Out				Treatment not Carried Out			
Treatment Recommended				No. of Cases	Still Blind	Now Partially Sighted	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	...	...	...	92	6	2	2	6	21	26	29
Medical	...	...	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
				95	7	2	2	6	21	26	31

Partially Sighted Cases Likely to Benefit from Further Treatment.

			No. of Cases	Still Partially Sighted	Now Blind	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	...	...	28	2	4	1	1	1	6	13
Medical	...	...	37	11	7	1	5	—	4	9
			<u>65</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>

The group "unwilling" is composed mainly of elderly persons who owing to their advanced age do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. In the group "others" are included patients who for medical reasons are not yet ready for operative procedures.

AGE AT CERTIFICATION—PRE-WAR AND AT PRESENT.

The age incidence at certification for the five years before the war and for the past five years is given in Table VIII. Between the ages of 16 and 60 years the male incidence fell by 68·1 per cent. from 586 to 187, while the female incidence fell by 59·5 per cent. from 492 to 200. On the other hand at ages 70 and over the number of certifications rose by 52·8 per cent. a slight decrease compared with the five years 1956-60.

TABLE VIII

*Age and Sex Distribution of Persons Certified Blind
at the Regional Blind Clinic during the Periods
1934-1938 and 1957-1961.*

			1934-1938			1957-1961		
Age in Years			Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female*	Both Sexes
0-15	...	...	27	33	60	31	25	56
16-29	...	...	83	70	153	31	16	47
30-39	...	...	99	84	183	20	17	37
40-49	...	...	163	125	288	48	34	82
50-59	...	...	241	213	454	88	133	221
60-69	...	...	338	336	674	171	267	438
70 and over	...	...	361	408	769	437	738	1,175
Total	...	...	<u>1,312</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>1,230</u>	<u>2,056</u>

* One female (age not given) not included in Table.

Table IX shows the broad classification of causes of blindness for the two periods. Infectious, toxic, traumatic and chemical causes fell from 924 to 218, a fall of 76·4 per cent., while systemic diseases

as a cause of blindness rose from 246 to 627, a rise of 154·8 per cent. Systemic diseases include diabetes and diseases of the vascular system. Syphilis as a cause of blindness fell from 214 in the five years before the war to 29 for the past five years.

TABLE IX.

Causes of Blindness for the Periods
1934-1938 and 1957-1961.

				1934-1938	1957-1961
Congenital and Undetermined ...	...	...	...	1,394	1,204
Infectious and Toxic ...	...	...	...	782	175
Traumatic and Chemical ...	...	...	...	142	43
Systemic Diseases ...	...	...	...	246	627
Not Otherwise Classified ...	...	...	...	17	8
				<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,057</u>

REGIONAL BLIND ROLL (AREA OF JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE BLIND,
GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND).

On the Regional Blind Roll at 31st December, 1961, there were 4,800 persons, 2,068 males and 2,732 females, of whom 916 males and 1,202 females, 2,118 persons (44 per cent.) were Glasgow cases.

TABLE X.

Age and Sex Distribution of persons on the
Regional Blind Roll at 31.12.61.

Age	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Under 5 ...	4	0·2	4	0·1	8	0·2
5-14 ...	51	2·4	45	1·6	96	2·0
15-19 ...	28	1·4	18	0·6	46	1·0
20-24 ...	38	1·8	23	0·8	61	1·3
25-34 ...	77	3·7	62	2·1	139	2·9
35-44 ...	121	5·8	118	4·3	239	4·7
45-54 ...	268	13·0	220	8·6	488	10·2
55-64 ...	413	20·0	438	16·0	851	17·7
65-74 ...	446	21·6	685	25·0	1,131	23·6
75 and over ...	622	30·1	1,116	40·8	1,738	36·3
Not Stated ...	—	—	3	0·1	3	0·1
	<u>2,068</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>100·0</u>

Of persons on the Roll at 31st December, 1961, 932, 490 males and 442 females, had been on the Roll for over twenty years, while 1,943, 720 males and 1,173 females, had been entered on the Roll during the past five years.

TABLE XI.

*Duration of Certification of Persons
aged 65 years and over on Blind Roll at 31.12.61.*

Duration of Certification	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Per Cent.
Within 5 years	386	707	1,093	38.1
5-9 years	293	566	859	30.0
10-14 years	133	223	356	12.4
15-19 years	53	103	156	5.4
20-24 years	83	85	168	5.9
25 years and over	120	115	235	8.2
	<hr/> 1,068 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,799 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,867 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

SECTION IX.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The main function of this Authority is to enforce the provisions laid down by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations in connection with all vessels arriving within the jurisdiction of this Port. In order to enforce these measures a Boarding Station has for long been established at Princes Pier, where a day and night watch is maintained by the men on duty in that area. A close co-operation and cordial relationship has been established with the Customs and Excise who are supplied with a copy of the " Weekly Epidemiological Record " issued by the World Health Organisation.

The total number of vessels arriving from foreign ports amounted to 1,522 with an aggregate of 4,969,438 tons. Seven hundred and thirteen of the vessels arrived from infected ports. One hundred and sixty-eight of these vessels arrived direct from infected areas and five hundred and forty-five from coastwise ports before arriving in Glasgow. A total of eight hundred and nine foreign-going vessels arrived from non-infected ports.

During the year four hundred and eight Declaration Forms were collected from masters entering the Port. One exception in this case was a master who had omitted to complete the Declaration of Health Form. He has been warned that a repetition of this kind will be treated as a breach of the Regulations and he will be prosecuted.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

	No. of Ships	Crews	Nett Reg. Tonnage
January ...	124	5,708	461,813
February ...	108	5,145	379,508
March ...	131	5,640	451,444
April ...	132	5,635	433,438
May ...	143	6,075	438,321
June ...	151	6,174	441,150
July ...	123	5,532	423,361
August ...	127	5,645	419,621
September ...	119	5,457	375,261
October ...	136	5,893	405,332
November ...	116	5,410	372,670
December ...	112	4,741	367,519
	<u>1,522</u>	<u>67,055</u>	<u>4,969,438</u>

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1961.

Nationality of ships				Number	Crew	Passengers
American	...	...	...	31	1,493	118
Argentinian	...	...	...	7	345	—
Belgium	...	...	...	5	103	1
British	...	...	...	949	49,144	685
Danish	...	...	...	12	333	—
Dutch	...	...	...	165	2,925	9
Eire	...	...	...	16	717	—
Finnish	...	...	...	15	406	8
German	...	...	...	29	701	1
Greek	...	...	...	4	112	—
Indian	...	...	...	16	1,023	—
Israeli	...	...	...	21	660	—
Italian	...	...	...	9	279	—
Japanese	...	...	...	1	48	—
Liberian	...	...	...	25	1,193	—
Nicaragua	...	...	...	1	30	—
Nigerian	...	...	...	1	48	—
Norwegian	...	...	...	119	4,206	16
Panamanian	...	...	...	10	398	—
Polish	...	...	...	6	109	—
South African	...	...	...	9	478	—
Spanish	...	...	...	14	311	—
Swedish	...	...	...	44	1,546	5
Swiss	...	...	...	1	39	—
Uruguay	...	...	...	1	39	—
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	5	205	—
Yugoslav	...	...	...	6	164	—
Total				1,522	67,055	843

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1961.

	British	Indian	Chinese	Other Nationalities on British Ships	Total Crews on British Ships	Crews on Other Ships	Overall Total Crews	Passengers on British Ships	Passengers on Other Ships	Total Passengers
January ...	2,646	1,034	214	417	4,311	1,397	5,708	4	2	6
February ...	2,422	938	235	556	4,151	994	5,145	16	—	16
March ...	2,805	761	242	462	4,270	1,370	5,640	11	—	11
April ...	2,723	799	301	395	4,218	1,417	5,635	12	3	15
May ...	3,268	617	97	547	4,529	1,546	6,075	103	149	252
June ...	3,453	281	128	833	4,695	1,479	6,174	122	8	130
July ...	3,053	701	133	418	4,305	1,227	5,532	100	10	110
August ...	2,990	726	120	369	4,205	1,440	5,645	39	7	46
September ...	2,616	418	132	595	3,761	1,696	5,457	83	3	86
October ...	2,834	589	246	606	4,275	1,618	5,893	96	4	100
November ...	2,966	556	51	722	4,295	1,115	5,410	50	7	57
December ...	2,554	136	133	587	3,410	1,331	4,741	6	8	14
TOTAL ...	34,330	7,556	2,032	6,507	50,425	16,630	67,055	642	201	843

NUMBER OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS AND IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1961.

Month.	FROM INFECTED PORTS.						FROM NON-INFECTED PORTS. Direct and Coastwise.						FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			From Irish Free State
	Class "A"—Direct.			Class "B"—Coastwise.			Total "A" and "B."			TOTAL.						
	Ships	Crews	Pass- engers	Ships	Crews	Pass- engers	Ships	Crews	Pass- engers	Ships	Crews	Pass- engers				
January	24	988	4	49	3,007	—	73	3,995	4	51	1,713	2	124	5,708	6	37
February	14	546	12	46	2,948	—	60	3,494	12	48	1,651	4	108	5,145	16	39
March	10	408	—	59	3,319	—	69	3,727	—	62	1,913	11	131	5,640	11	32
April	19	760	6	50	2,990	—	69	3,750	6	63	1,885	9	132	5,635	15	31
May	14	542	1	48	2,908	—	62	3,450	1	81	2,625	251	143	6,075	252	23
June	16	750	14	48	2,872	2	64	3,622	16	87	2,552	114	151	6,174	130	28
July	12	547	1	48	3,042	11	60	3,589	12	63	1,943	98	123	5,532	110	35
August	16	662	5	42	2,843	2	58	3,505	7	69	2,140	39	127	5,645	46	36
Sept.	11	469	—	37	2,738	19	48	3,207	19	71	2,250	67	119	5,457	86	46
October	12	484	6	36	2,552	—	48	3,036	6	88	2,857	94	136	5,893	100	45
Nov.	7	345	—	41	2,556	3	48	2,904	3	68	2,509	54	116	5,410	57	40
Dec.	13	595	4	41	2,433	—	54	3,028	4	58	1,713	10	112	4,741	14	32
TOTALS	168	7,096	53	545	34,208	37	713	41,304	90	809	25,751	753	1,522	67,055	843	424

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS.

During the year there were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus on any of the vessels entering the Port. There were, however, a number of other cases of sickness which had to be dealt with.

Chickenpox.—During the year an Indian seaman was removed from a ship at Greenock and conveyed to Ruchill Hospital.

Dysentery.—Six cases were removed to Ruchill Hospital. Two of the cases were landed from vessels at the Gareloch and at Finnart. Two more cases were transferred from the outdoor patients' clinic of the Western Infirmary. Another patient with Sonne dysentery was hospitalised after an outbreak of food poisoning. The final case was recorded as a clinical dysentery.

Infective Hepatitis.—Eight cases were removed to Ruchill Hospital after one of the patients had been transferred from the Western Infirmary on confirmation of an altered diagnosis. One case, recovering on board the vessel, was examined and declared clear on arrival at the Boarding Station.

Influenza.—Ten cases of influenza were isolated on vessels arriving in the Port, six on one vessel and four on another. These cases were kept on board under medical attention by the Shipping Federation doctor and the Port Health Inspectors until they were finally cleared.

Malaria.—Three seamen on one of the vessels arriving in the Port had been affected by malaria during the passage home. They received treatment during the voyage and were able to resume normal duties on arrival in Glasgow.

Measles.—One case of measles was removed to Ruchill Hospital and two other members of the crew were kept under supervision by the ship's doctor.

Pneumonia.—Ten cases of pneumonia were removed to hospitals during the year from vessels in the Port. One of these cases was an Indian seaman who died shortly after admission to hospital with bronchial pneumonia and cardiac failure.

Tuberculosis.—A Chinaman suffering from this disease was repatriated to his homeland via the Port of Liverpool. A second seaman was removed to Robroyston Hospital, and a third patient was removed to a hospital at Paisley.

Typhoid.—A seaman was removed to Knightswood Hospital and later diagnosed as a typical typhoid case.

Food Poisoning.—Fourteen members of the crew on a vessel were reported to have been under treatment for suspected bacterial food poisoning. Samples taken from this section of the crew were finally reported as negative.

Pyrexia of Unknown Origin.—During the year an Indian seaman was removed from Queen's Dock Hostel to Ruchill Hospital.

CASES OF ILLNESS REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL IN GLASGOW.

Disease			Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Chickenpox	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—	14	—	14
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	8	—	—	1	—	9
Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	10	—	10
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	3	—	3
Measles	...	...	1	—	—	2	—	3
Mumps	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	9	—	—	—	1	10
P.U.O.	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlatina	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	3
Typhoid	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Others	...	...	11	—	—	8	—	19
			42	1	—	39	1	83
			==	==	==	==	==	==

SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

During the year it was necessary to investigate and test drinking water supplies on a number of vessels entering the Port. Routine tests were also carried out in one of the dock areas where extensive rebuilding operations had been in progress to ensure a safe and wholesome water supply to all vessels replenishing tanks with fresh water from these water points. Nine vessels were involved in these operations.

An adverse report was forwarded from another port on the water supply aboard a coasting vessel. The samples taken from this vessel revealed the presence of faecal *B. coli*. The master was advised to chlorinate the tank and at the first opportunity have the tank emptied, cleaned and cement washed.

During an investigation into the cause of several cases of food poisoning on a vessel during the homeward voyage, the water supply to the Quartermaster's galley was tested and found satisfactory.

Information was received from another port of an unsatisfactory sample of water from a vessel. The master was instructed to chlorinate domestic water tanks and a test sample was reported satisfactory.

Complaints from members of the crew of a vessel re water supplies were investigated. Samples were drawn and submitted to the Analyst and Bacteriologist and results indicated slight contamination from faecal *B. coli* with traces of excess iron and a higher than normal pH value in the water. Instructions were given to have the tanks emptied, cleaned and refilled.

Samples of water were tested after complaints were made by the crew owing to the water being tepid and unpalatable. Investigation revealed that the tank was situated close to the engine room bulkhead and therefore affected by the heat from the engine room. The complaint was discussed with the Marine Superintendent for the owners. Insulation of the water tank was agreed upon as the only suitable remedy for this problem, and this work would be carried out soon as the vessel was due for annual survey and repairs.

A complaint of an "oily" taste from the drinking water tank was made by the crew of a vessel. Samples were submitted to tests but no definite traces of any oil were detected from this water. The tanks, however, were cleaned, cement washed, and refilled with fresh water.

A routine check on water supplies on a vessel revealed a fault in the piping system supplying the tea urns in the galley and messrooms. The pipe-line carrying washing water only had a stopcock to supply the urns, whereas these should have been supplied with dietetic water. It was pointed out to the Chief Officer that this fault must be remedied without delay. The vessel was proceeding for a refit at her next port of call round the coast, and the Port Local Authority for that area was informed of these facts.

Information forwarded from another port revealed a high bacterial count in the water supply on a vessel. Tank cleaning was carried out and the water re-sampled but it still gave indication of high counts. Sterilisation of the pipelines and stopcocks with high pressure steam and chlorination of the water was carried out before the vessel sailed.

Complaints from the crew on water supplies were investigated and the samples submitted for test purposes revealed high bacterial counts. The vessel was due to sail before tank cleaning could be carried out, so the information and details of the work to be carried out were passed to the next coastwise port of call for their supervision.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port Medical Staff provided 362 seamen with immunisation against Yellow Fever. These men were members of the crews of vessels which were calling at ports within the Yellow Fever Zones. Apart from the 362 seamen who were immunised against Yellow Fever, other groups received injections as follows—Smallpox 8 ; Cholera 17 ; and Polio 67.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS.

During the year three certificates were issued under the above Regulations to the Masters of foreign vessels in this Port to enable them to purchase the necessary medical supplies to complete their stock. These certificates are retained by the supplier for the purpose of inspection.

ALIENS ACT, 1953.

There was a decrease in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and a slight decrease in the number of aliens landed at the Port. The comparable figures for the year 1961 are 92 vessels with 268 alien passengers as against 111 vessels with 273 alien passengers during the previous year. There were no rejections on medical grounds. Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons, and every assistance was given by the shipping companies in intimating times of arrival and boarding.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the Port :—

American ...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Argentinian ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Belgian ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Danish ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Finnish ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
German ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Israeli ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Italian ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mexican ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Polish ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Portuguese ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
						<hr/> 268 <hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Seamen's Hostel in Queen's Dock, which is reserved for the use of Indian and Pakistani seamen, was kept under supervision by the port inspector in that area. These men are members of the crews who have been landed by the shipping companies and often include seamen who have been flown into London from Karachi and Pakistan and transported by road services to Glasgow.

During the year only one case of sickness, a pyrexia of unknown origin, was removed to Ruchill Hospital from the Hostel.

This Hostel is financed and maintained by a group of shipping companies to accommodate members of the crews who are waiting to join vessels or be returned to their own country. It is kept under supervision by a representative of the shipping companies.

HYGIENE IN CREW ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Inspection and re-inspection of vessels arriving in the Port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. In most instances the majority of them were remedied before the vessels left the area, but in some instances, however, it was necessary to communicate with the owners or the Port Health Authorities at the next port of call in the United Kingdom to have the repairs completed at that port.

Thirteen intimations issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the masters of the vessels and 153 verbal intimations were issued in respect of defects and nuisances which were discovered at the time of inspection. Forty-six verbal warnings were made in regard to the fouling of the quayside.

A total of 2,336 initial visits and re-visits were made by the inspectors to vessels during the year.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located.

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Functional Neglect—Accommodation—</i>			
Paintwork dirty	1	—	1
Floors and woodwork dirty	—	3	3
Tables and benches dirty	1	3	4
Alleyways dirty	—	3	3
Food lockers dirty	—	1	1
Verminous condition	—	61	61
Galleys dirty	2	3	5
Scuppers choked	1	11	12
Accumulation of rubbish	3	26	29
	<u>8</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>119</u>
<i>Wash Places and Water-Closet Compartments—</i>			
Troughs of w.c. basins foul or choked ...	3	14	17
Scuppers choked	3	5	8
Flushing apparatus defective	8	4	12
Wash basins dirty or choked	—	2	2
	<u>14</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>39</u>
<i>General Neglect—</i>			
Drinking water tanks	—	9	9
Accumulation of garbage	—	35	35
	—	—	—
	—	44	44
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<i>Structural Defects—</i>			
(a) Port or deadlights leaking	3	1	4
Heating apparatus defective	—	6	6
Floors broken	—	1	1
Condensation	—	—	—
	3	8	11
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
(b) W.c. basins broken	2	—	2
Ventilation defective	2	10	12
Wash basins broken	—	1	1
Soil pipes and storm valves defective ...	4	—	4
	8	11	19
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH
DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

Foreign			Foreign		
		Defective			Defective
American ...	...	2	Norwegian ...	...	7
Argentinian ...	...	2	Panamanian ...	...	1
Belgian ...	...	1	Polish ...	...	1
British ...	...	108	Spanish ...	...	4
Danish ...	...	1	Swedish ...	...	7
Dutch ...	...	5	Yugoslav ...	...	1
Eire ...	...	2			—
Finnish ...	...	1	Total ...	...	<u>157</u>
German ...	...	3			
Greek ...	...	1			
Indian ...	...	1	Coasters		
Israeli ...	...	2	British ...	...	24
Italian ...	...	1	Dutch ...	...	2
Liberian ...	...	5			—
Nicaraguan ...	...	1	Total ...	...	<u>26</u>

HYGIENE AND SANITATION IN DOCK AREA.

All premises within the dock area are kept under observation by the Port Inspectors and visits and re-visits are carried out when problems arise which require attention. Forty-two visits under the Factories Act were carried out during the year.

Two intimations issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were sent to the Clyde Navigation Trustees, and 24 verbal instructions were issued in respect of nuisances arising on premises within their jurisdiction. In each case remedial measures were carried out and the problem resolved.

Sanitary conveniences in the dock area are being systematically modernised by the Clyde Trust Authority to bring the older blocks of conveniences up to present day standards. One hundred and eighty-two visits and re-visits were made during the year in supervising this work and to maintain the standards in all existing conveniences.

Forty-three visits and re-visits were made to new drainage work, principally to supervise and maintain the requirements on the standards laid down by the bye-laws.

The number of canteens has now been reduced to three. A dockers' rest canteen has been established. The modernisation and repair of the canteen in Queen's Dock will commence early in the New Year. Seventeen visits were made to canteens to ensure that standards laid down by the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations were being maintained.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 348. Of that total, 299 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 246 as the result of fumigation in which HCN gas was employed, and 53 by trapping.

The rat-searchers made 3,166 visits to vessels in the port and 3,192 visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence of infestation was found in 126 instances. Traps were set and 49 rats were destroyed.

Fifty-eight specimens of rats, 32 from ships and 26 from shore premises, were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for *Bacillus pestis*, and negative results were reported in each case.

Slight to moderate indications of rat infestation have been recorded in various parts of the dock area, at Prince's Dock, King George V Dock and Queen's Dock.

In all instances where rat infestation is located, intimation is made to the Clyde Navigation Trustees' representative, who then deals with the matter. Canteen, workshop, and the area round the premises owned by the Soya Meal Company at King George V Dock were kept under supervision.

The following tables show details of the rats destroyed on board ship and in the quayside sheds and other premises within the dock area.

ON BOARD FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

Method of Destruction			Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports				Total
			R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HCN	...	...	140	83	—	—	14	9	—	—	246
SO ₂	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trapping	...	...	21	21	—	—	6	5	—	—	53
			161	104	—	—	20	14	—	—	299

In addition, three mice were recovered from vessels which were fumigated.

CARGO SHED AND OTHER PREMISES.

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
25	24	—	—	49

INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 439. The number of Deratting Certificates issued during the year shows a decrease in comparison with last year, while the number of Exemption Certificates shows an increase.

Of the total of 12 Deratting Certificates issued, nine were granted after the vessels had been fumigated and the remaining three after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Twenty of the total certificates were issued to new vessels.

Forty-nine of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Ardrossan, Bowling, Dunglass, Dumbarston, Finnart, Irvine and Troon.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT AND APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 41 coastal vessels during the year.

Every assistance is given to this Department in regard to the movement of their vessels and any instruction issued to the owners in regard to action required receives immediate attention.

RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin :—

Country of Origin	Rags		Hair (Various)		Hides (Various)		Bones	
	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles
Africa ...	—	—	—	—	7	240	2	626
America ...	5	280	3	169	4	89	1	200
Australia ...	—	—	3	45	27	6,176	—	—
Belgium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000
Canada ...	—	—	—	—	2	1,015	—	—
Cyprus ...	1	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt ...	3	2,922	—	—	—	—	1	1,000
Europe ...	36	2,823	2	43	15	1,316	4	8,532
France ...	—	—	—	—	5	5,095	—	—
India ...	—	—	2	34	5	25	21	19,422
Italy ...	1	27	—	—	12	5,866	—	—
Japan ...	2	68	—	—	11	11,075	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	2	2,100	—	—
Syria ...	1	1,085	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	1	500	—	—
South America	—	—	2	60	6	1,266	7	53,655
South Africa	—	—	2	79	8	1,277	1	2,116

ANTHRAX.

Six specimens of goatskins from 16 consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported three specimens as positive *B. anthracis* and the remaining three as being negative.

Four samples of pigskins from 14 consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and reported negative.

Five samples of hides and one sample of hog hair were also submitted and reported negative for *B. anthracis*.

The reports of the presence of *B. anthracis* in any consignment are immediately passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the consignment has been dispatched and also to the manager of the firm receiving the consignment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937-48.

During the year a total of 775,033 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the port, 765,575 tons from vessels arriving from overseas ports and 9,458 tons from vessels trading coastwise. The total quantity of cargo landed is higher than last year's total and this has been attributed to increased imports in grain cargoes due to the completion of the extension to the granary at Meadowside Quay.

The decrease in the volume of trade brought in by coastal vessels is probably due to the new methods employed by the use of tank landing craft. These consignments are loaded overseas and sealed in containers which are not opened until the cargo is landed at its destination.

All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were subjected to examination under the above regulations, and as a result of the examination of these food products a total of 13,686 cwts. was declared unsound and unfit for human consumption. In many instances the products were removed to the Cleansing Department incinerators for disposal in the presence of an inspector from this Department.

In other instances it was possible to release some of the damaged foodstuffs for use as animal feeding, but this was only on receipt of a written undertaking from the purchaser and supervised by an inspector. Consignments of this and similar products which are sold outside the city boundary are dealt with by the local inspector as the result of notification from this Department.

Fruit and vegetables form a considerable part of the amount of foodstuffs condemned. In some cases it is due entirely to the handling and crushing of the tins or contents of the bags.

The heaviest condemnations were in respect of consignments of products such as onions, potatoes and carrots.

A shipment of 1,000 tons of bagged onions was found to be partly wet-damaged and in a state of decomposition. Four hundred and ninety-six bags were destroyed. The vessel had experienced bad weather on the voyage and her cargo spaces were badly ventilated. The vessel was also delayed at a previous port of call due to labour disputes. When the cargo was finally discharged, almost 50 per cent. of the onions were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Arrangements were made to have the damaged onions removed and buried in a disused quarry under supervision of the inspector who had dealt with the consignment.

On routine inspection of a consignment of canned corned mutton from Australia it was found to contain a large percentage of "blown" tins. The whole consignment was removed and detained in store for 100 per cent. examination. Samples were submitted to the City Analyst and Bacteriologist who reported gas formation and high bacterial counts in the "blown" cans; but the samples submitted as sound tins were satisfactory. The importer was informed on the outcome of the 100 per cent. examination of this product, of which 3,471 tins were condemned.

A consignment of 500 cartons of canned stewed steak shipped from Gibraltar was landed and detained for further examination owing to the presence of a number of "blown" cans being found during routine examination. It was agreed that the whole consignment would be removed to store for further examination. Samples were submitted to the Analyst and Bacteriologist and results indicated bacteriological contamination and therefore unsuitable for human consumption. The whole consignment was ultimately re-exported. This firm was advised to make a thorough examination of the methods employed in the processing and canning of this product.

FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

Seven shipments of Australian Frozen Whole Egg were dealt with during the year and 564 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Salmonella organisms were found in two consignments. The batch containing the positive Salmonella in the first consignment

was detained but later released for use in high temperature baking. The positive batch in the other consignment is still detained awaiting release for similar processing.

AMERICAN HEN EGG SPRAY ALBUMEN.

Four shipments of the above product were received during the year and 149 samples submitted for bacteriological examination. *Salmonella* organisms were found in one of these consignments which consisted of 48 (\times 50-lb.) cartons of spray albumen. This consignment was sent to a firm in the south for sterilisation and processing.

AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

Sixteen shipments were received and 111 samples of this product were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported negative for *Salmonella* organisms.

AMERICAN FROZEN EGG ALBUMEN.

A balance of 300 tins, held over from the previous year by reason of *Salmonella* contamination, were finally released for delivery to a firm in the south of England where they could be subjected to a sterilisation process before being released for human consumption.

DESICCATED COCONUT.

During the year shipments of this product from Ceylon continued to give evidence of *Salmonella* contamination.

The routine examination of 5 per cent. from all consignments was maintained, but towards the latter part of the year a new development for the examination and clearance of coconut was introduced. This was a system, approved and adopted by other British ports, to assist importers in the release of apparently sound coconut which might otherwise have been detained.

The normal 5 per cent. sampling was carried out in the usual manner. If, however, any consignment gave positive results, a further 10 per cent. sampling test was undertaken. If no further *Salmonellae* organisms were found in the 10 per cent. sampling, the whole consignment was released except for those containers found to be positive in the original 5 per cent. examination. If, however, further *Salmonellae* were found in the 10 per cent., then the entire consignment of that particular mark was detained as a positive group.

DESICCATED COCONUT IMPORTED DURING 1961.

Month	Ships	Consignment	Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES			Released Unconditionally	Number of Containers Still to be Dealt with	Released to arcas outside Glasgow for treatment	Re-Exported for Technical Purposes	Number of Containers still Detained	REMARKS	
				No.	Salmonella								
					Positive	Negative							
January	3	109	4,489	231	9	222	4,183	306	130	175	—	1 Destroyed	
February	2	78	3,391	173	4	169	3,216	175	50	75	50		
March	3	92	3,795	177	5	172	3,545	250	50	100	100		
April	1	40	1,385	66	2	64	1,285	100	—	100	—		
May	2	92	3,214	158	7	151	2,939	275	150	125	—		
June	3	96	3,530	174	2	172	3,455	75	25	—	50		
July	3	128	4,958	231	17	214	4,400	558	348	50	160		
August	2	152	5,900	286	7	279	5,634	266	61	155	50		
September	2	121	3,900	167	6	161	3,730	170	25	100	45		
October	3	102	3,476	184	5	179	3,448	28	27	—	1		
November	2	116	3,714	213	13	200	3,487	227	—	226	—		1 Destroyed
December	2	96	2,985	142	1	141	2,984	1	—	—	1		
Totals	28	1,222	44,737	2,202	78	2,124	42,306	2,431	866	1,106	457	2 Destroyed	
Balance Carried Forward from 1960													
				—	—	—	—	1,739	200	1,539	—		

DESICCATED COCONUT

1961—IMPORTATION RATIO OF GRADES, ETC.

			No. of Containers	No. of Samples	Positive
Fine	...	...	26,885	1,349	36
Selected Fine	...	...	—	—	—
Super Fine	...	...	1,022	51	3
Medium	...	...	16,800	799	39
Selected Medium	...	...	—	—	—
Thread	...	...	30	3	—
			<u>44,737</u>	<u>2,202</u>	<u>78</u>

1961—TYPES OF SALMONELLA IN VARIOUS GRADES.

<i>Species—</i>	Fine	Sel./ Fine	Grade Sup./ Fine	Medium	Sel./ Medium	Thread
Angoda	...	—	—	5	—	—
Bareilly	...	3	—	1	—	—
Charity	...	2	—	—	—	—
Hvittingfoss	...	—	2	1	—	—
Kotte	...	3	—	8	—	—
Kottbus	...	—	—	2	—	—
Litchfield	...	1	—	1	—	—
Minnesota	...	—	—	1	—	—
Mount Pleasant	...	1	—	—	—	—
Nchanga	...	—	—	1	—	—
Newport	...	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphi B	...	2	1	3	—	—
Perth	...	8	—	3	—	—
Semftenberg	...	—	—	1	—	—
Shangani	...	1	—	1	—	—
Solna	...	2	1	—	—	—
Treforest	...	1	—	1	—	—
Typhimurium	...	2	—	2	—	—
Unidentified	...	3	—	2	—	—
Vancouver	...	—	—	2	—	—
Waycross	...	7	—	5	—	—
	<u>37</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

One sample in each of three grades gave two positive types.

IMPORTATION OF LARD IN BULK PER TANKER.

During the year new methods were introduced in connection with the discharge of bulk lard from three vessels which entered the Port.

This is the first time that bulk lard had been landed in the Port of Glasgow and all precautions were taken to see that the handling and examination of these consignments were carried out as required by the regulations.

Bulk lard must be accompanied by the "Official Certificates" which need not be affixed to the lard.

The main safeguard is the Bureau of Animals Industrial Certificate issued by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture. One measure imposed was that the lard was obtained from pigs intended for human consumption which had received ante- and post-mortem examination issued by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture.

The first vessel entering the Port with this type of lard was the m.v. "Fairhead" with 107 tons of bulk lard, and was berthed at Yorkhill Quay.

An examination of the pumps and pipe lines revealed the presence of an accumulation of sediment and grease, and for this reason they were returned to Messrs. Hemphills for cleansing by rotary brushes, followed by a detergent and steam and air turbulence before operations commenced.

The tanks were examined by a surveyor and declared suitable for lard carriage.

Inner surfaces, after having all scale and rust removed, were coated and wiped with a white mineral oil (Kleartex).

Heating coils in the port and starboard tanks were switched on three days before arrival, thus providing a speedy discharge.

Samples of lard taken from these tanks were submitted to the City Analyst and the Laboratory and were declared satisfactory.

The samples were taken at various stages as the lard was being pumped to the tankers. A residue of 100 lbs. of lard was left in each tank.

The tankers used in this operation were thoroughly cleaned with detergent and steamed before use.

It is essential that the standard for both pipe lines and tanks should be similar to that of milk.

Similar action has been taken in connection with the s.s. "Gringefjell" which discharged 187 tons and the s.s. "Vestlefjell" which discharged 242 tons of bulk lard.

All these consignments were transported to Paisley for refining and packing.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-58.

Importations of fruit juice and fruit pulp were subjected to examination at the time of importation to ascertain the amount of preservative present in the product. The result of the examination of seven consignments revealed the presence of sulphite preservative in every instance, ranging from 153 parts per million to 1,621 parts per million in excess of the standard laid down by the regulations. Each importer was informed in accordance with the regulations and written undertakings were received declaring that the sulphite preservative would be reduced during processing to conform to the standard laid down by the regulations for the final products.

An importation of dried apricots gave an excess of 256 parts per million of sulphite preservative. The importer, on being informed, gave an assurance that this product was for use as ships' stores and was therefore permitted under the regulations to contain the excess preservative when the product was to be used for this purpose.

The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

TABLE "A"
FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1961.

Article	Weight Tons. Cwts.		Article	Weight Tons. Cwts.	
Aeid (Tartarie) ...	23	6	Lentils	4,410	—
Apples	7,820	17	Liquorice	2	5
Apples (Evaporated) ...	82	5	Liquorice (Juice) ...	2	5
Apricots (Fresh) ...	2	—	Macaroni	251	1
Baker's Sundries ...	8	1	Maize	143,940	6
Barley	69,276	—	Meal	278	—
Beans	548	14	Meats (Canned) ...	6,271	17
Biscuits	2	6	Meats (Preserved) ...	19	9
Butter	13,439	3	Melons	1,621	8
Cakemix	37	8	Milk Powder	1,290	7
Casein	40	—	Milo	22,540	—
Cereal	29	3	Nuts	668	16
Cheese	4,579	1	Oils	452	13
Cherries (Glaze) ...	4	18	Onions	2,722	14
Chicken (Canned) ...	548	16	Onions (Kibbled) ...	2	6
Chinese Provisions ...	15	—	Oranges	9,331	13
Chutney	10	5	Oranges (Mandarins) ...	13	13
Coeonut (Fresh) ...	15	8	Peaches (Fresh) ...	162	5
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	1,936	—	Pears (Fresh)	1,097	3
Coconut (Oil)	250	—	Peas	1,738	—
Coffee	231	18	Peel (Various)	54	18
Condiments	7	5	Peppers	30	9
Confectionery	49	4	Pickles	50	7
Corn	186,587	6	Plums (Fresh)	15	—
Corn (Canned)	178	15	Pomegranates	365	2
Cornflakes	987	13	Potatoes	9,020	2
Crispbread	70	—	Potatoes (Canned) ...	8	11
Egg (Sealed Shell) ...	20	—	Pudding	9	—
Egg (Albumen)	26	10	Rice	2,998	10
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	816	2	Rice (Canned)	2	17
Egg (Spray)	6	11	Sago	583	—
Essences	—	4	Sago Flour	361	12
Fats	187	2	Salad Dressing	5	—
Figs	72	6	Salt	2	10
Fish (Canned)	1,685	13	Sauce	8	17
Fish (Frozen)	18	18	Sausages (Canned) ...	4	—
Fish (Paste)	21	1	Soups	32	—
Flour	37,080	15	Soya Beans	3,500	—
Fruit (Cake)	24	—	Spices	5	2
Fruit (Canned)	28,390	19	Strawberries (Frozen) ...	9	5
Fruit (Dried)	9,307	13	Sugar	1,687	5
Fruit (Juice)	3,230	5	Tapioca	147	—
Fruit (Preserved) ...	4	8	Tea	1,725	6
Fruit (Pulp)	416	9	Tomatoes (Fresh) ...	13	—
Fruit (Skins)	75	5	Tomatoes (Canned) ...	91	2
Ginger	1,126	16	Tomatoes (Juice) ...	1,028	19
Glucose	560	9	Tomatoes (Puree Paste)	1,055	—
Grapes	623	1	Tomatoes (Sauce) ...	4	11
Grapefruit	566	7	Vegetables (Canned) ...	286	13
Ham (Canned)	16	—	Vegetables (Dehydrated)	—	11
Honey	179	2	Vegetables (Fresh) ...	739	3
Jams and Jellies ...	287	12	Vegetables (Frozen) ...	13	—
Lard	1,531	14	Vegetables (Preserved)	198	7
Lemons	589	16	Wheat	171,057	—

Total Weight—765,574 tons, 10 ewts.

TABLE " B "

COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1961.

Article			Weight Tons Cwts.		Article			Weight Tons Cwts.	
Aerated Waters	...	...	108	1	James and Jellies	...	...	8	—
Apples	...	...	218	16	Lard	...	...	9	10
Beans	...	...	38	—	Meals	...	...	15	3
Biscuits	...	...	12	—	Meat (Canned)	...	...	215	3
Blackberries	...	...	77	4	Meat (Cooked)	...	...	13	14
Butter	...	...	2	2	Milk (Powder)	...	...	124	8
Cake	...	...	2	7	Nuts (Various)	...	...	90	16
Cheese	...	...	9	14	Oils	...	...	—	7
Chicken (Canned)	...	...	5	15	Onions	...	...	8	18
Chocolate Powder	...	...	16	6	Oranges	...	...	42	—
Coffee	...	...	53	9	Pears (Fresh)	...	...	2	10
Confectionery	...	...	49	14	Pepper	...	...	2	16
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	225	12	Pickles	...	...	—	10
Eggs (H.E.A.C.)	...	...	4	—	Potatoes	...	...	130	15
Eggs (Sugar)	...	...	—	1	Potato Crisps	...	...	8	3
Farinaceous Foods	...	...	7	7	Potato Powder	...	...	183	3
Fats	...	...	48	2	Potato Starch	...	...	20	—
Figs	...	...	—	1	Raspberries (Fresh)	...	...	1	3
Fish (Canned)	...	...	81	19	Raspberries (Frozen)	...	...	2	2
Fish (Pickled)	...	...	3	3	Rice	...	...	85	12
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	772	1	Sausages	...	...	42	9
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	15	9	Scone Mix	...	...	6	4
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	109	1	Sugar	...	...	9	2
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	20	17	Tea	...	...	44	18
Gammons	...	...	128	—	Tomatoes (Fresh)	...	...	—	3
Grapes	...	...	—	2	Tongue (Cured)	...	...	—	6
Ham and Bacon	...	...	4,479	16	Tripe (Cooked)	...	...	2	12
Ham and Chicken (Canned)	...	...	3	—	Vegetables (Fresh)	...	...	117	—
Honey	...	...	3	11	Vegetables (Canned)	...	...	322	10
					Wheat	...	...	1,453	—

Total Weight—9,458 tons, 7 cwts.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer :—

Article				Weight Cwts. Qrs.		Article				Weight Cwts. Qrs.	
Apples	...	...	...	10	—	Melons	...	...	...	36	2
Barley	...	...	...	114	3	Milk (Canned)	...	...	...	—	3
Butter	...	...	...	—	3	Nuts	...	...	...	5	—
Chicken (Canned)	...	...	...	4	—	Oils	...	...	...	—	1
Coconut (Desiccated)	...	...	...	3	2	Onions	...	...	...	10,222	—
Corn	...	...	...	319	1	Oranges	...	...	...	94	2
Corn (Canned)	...	...	...	—	2	Peaches (Fresh)	...	...	...	5	—
Crispbread	...	...	...	—	1	Pickles	...	...	...	2	1
Egg (Frozen Whole)	...	...	...	—	2	Potatoes	...	...	...	770	2
Fish (Canned)	...	...	...	3	1	Rice	...	...	...	5	—
Flour	...	...	...	529	1	Sauce	...	...	...	3	1
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	...	382	—	Sausages (Canned)	...	...	...	—	1
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	18	—	Syrup	...	...	...	1	—
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	...	50	2	Tapioca	...	...	...	51	—
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	...	17	3	Tea	...	...	...	—	3
Ginger (Preserved)	...	...	...	11	3	Tomato (Canned)	...	...	...	7	3
Grapefruit	...	...	...	—	1	Tomato (Juice)	...	...	...	10	2
Honey	...	...	...	—	1	Tomato (Puree Paste)	...	...	...	16	3
James and Jellies	...	...	...	3	1	Vegetables (Canned)	...	...	...	4	1
Macaroni	...	...	...	14	—	Vegetables (Fresh)	...	...	...	140	2
Meal	...	...	...	—	1	Wheat	...	...	...	477	2
Meats (Canned)	...	...	...	228	—						

Total Weight—13,586 cwts. 2 qrs.
(Includes 19 cwts. 1 qr. Ships' Stores)

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article				Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Acid	...	...	...	1	—	
Apples	...	...	...	7	—	
Apples (Evaporated)	...	...	...	1	—	
Bakers' Sundries	...	...	...	6	—	
Beans	...	...	...	1	—	
Butter	...	...	...	4	—	
Cake Mix	...	...	...	3	—	
Cereal	...	...	...	3	—	
Cheese	...	...	...	1	—	
Cherries (Preserved)	...	...	...	1	—	
Chicken (Canned)	...	...	...	6	—	
Chutney	...	...	...	1	—	
Coconut (Desiccated)	...	...	...	1	—	
Coconut (Fresh)	...	...	...	1	—	
Coffee	...	...	...	1	—	
Condiments	...	...	...	9	—	
Confectionery	...	...	...	4	—	
Cornflakes	...	...	...	1	—	
Crispbread	...	...	...	2	—	

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST—*Continued.*

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Eggs (Shell) ...	1	—	
Eggs (Spray) ...	4	—	
Eggs (Albumen) ...	14	—	
Essence ...	1	—	
Fats ...	6	—	
Fish (Canned) ...	24	—	
Fish (Paste) ...	4	—	
Flour ...	3	1	Chemical contamination.
Fruit (Canned) ...	92	—	
Fruit (Dried) ...	22	5	Mouldy ; excess preservative.
Fruit (Juices) ...	25	10	Excess preservative.
Fruit (Pulp) ...	9	1	Excess preservative.
Ginger ...	1	—	
Glucose ...	1	—	
Grapefruit ...	4	—	
Honey ...	7	—	
James and Jellies ...	7	—	
Lard ...	23	—	
Lemons ...	2	—	
Liquorice ...	1	—	
Macaroni ...	1	—	
Meat (Canned) ...	39	4	Blown ; high bacterial counts.
Milk (Powder) ...	1	—	
Nuts ...	1	—	
Nuts (Canned) ...	2	—	
Oils ...	2	—	
Olives (Stuffed) ...	1	—	
Oranges ...	9	—	
Pears (Fresh) ...	2	—	
Peas ...	4	3	Moulds.
Peel ...	1	—	
Pickles ...	3	—	
Potatoes (Canned) ...	1	—	
Puddings ...	1	—	
Raspberries (Frozen) ...	1	—	
Rice ...	5	—	
Rice (Canned) ...	3	—	
Sago ...	1	—	
Sauce ...	8	—	
Sausages ...	1	—	
Sausages (Canned) ...	4	—	
Spices ...	4	—	
Sugar ...	6	3	
Tapioca ...	1	—	
Tea ...	59	6	Mouldy
Tomato (Juice) ...	3	—	
Tomato (Peeled) ...	3	—	
Vegetables (Canned) ...	13	—	
	485	33	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Article	Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Bakers' Sundries ...	15	—	
Butter	3	—	
Cake Mixes	2	—	
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	2,202	78	
Chicken (Canned) ...	4	—	
Coffee	1	—	
Egg (Albumen) ...	111	—	
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	564	2	
Egg (Shell)	1	—	
Egg (Spray)	22	3	
Egg (Sugar)	1	—	
Fats (Various)	6	—	
Fish (Canned)	19	—	
Fish (Frozen)	3	—	
Fruits (Canned)	6	—	
James and Jellies ...	2	—	
Lard	10	—	
Meats (Canned)	44	11	
Nuts	1	—	
Pies (Pork)	2	—	
Sausages (Fresh)	3	2	
Sausages (Canned) ...	3	—	
Spices	2	—	
Vegetables (Canned) ...	6	—	
Vegetables (Frozen) ...	1	—	
	<u>3,034</u>	<u>96</u>	

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS
(SCOTLAND) 1937 TO 1948.

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1961 :—

EXAMINED.

<i>Beef</i> —		Fish Cartons	71,656
Quarters	2,473	<i>Offal</i> —	
Cuts	30,925	Ox Tongues, bags	16
Cartons	3,126	Ox Livers, bags	75
Crops	104	Ox Livers, cartons	6,682
<i>Veal</i> —		Ox Hearts, bags	7
Cartons	230	Ox Kidneys, cartons	255
<i>Mutton</i> —		Ox Casings, tierces	37
Carcases	36,304	Ox Mixed Offal bags	145
Sides	3,947	Ox Sundries cartons	1,029
Cuts	814	Sheep Hearts, bags	135
Cartons	2,421	Sheep Heads, bags	175
<i>Lamb</i> —		Sheep Livers, cartons	996
Carcases	35,940	Sheep Kidneys, cartons	279
Cartons	165	Lamb Heads, bags, cartons	685
<i>Parks</i> —		Lamb, Heart, bags	110
Sides	72	Lamb Livers, cartons	1,800
Bags	50	Lamb Mixed Offal, bags	706
		Lamb Casings, tierces	3
		Calf Heads, bags	65

CONDEMNED.

<i>Mutton</i> —			
Lbs.	37	Carcases	33

SECTION X.

HOUSING.

The total number of municipal houses completed during 1961 was 3,049. The following table shows the rate of completion since 1957 by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Con- tractors	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Municipal Houses from all Sources
1957	2,902	1,951	726	5,579
1958	2,475	1,283	256	4,014
1959	2,514	174	370	3,058
1960	2,635	620	72	3,327
1961	2,116	769	164	3,049
	<u>12,642</u>	<u>4,797</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>19,027</u>

RENT ACT, 1957.

Return of certificates issued by the Local Authority during the year :—

1. *Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 8(1) of the 1957 Act.*

Applications for Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	46
Of which—						
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	15
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	8
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	11
Of which—						
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	8
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	3

No other certificates were issued under the Act.

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

TABLE I.

Year	Number of Families	
	Recommended	Rehoused
1934-1945	3,764	1,484
1946-1957	6,527	5,411
1958	345	309
1959	261	239
1960	188	235
1961	189	180
	<u>11,274</u>	<u>7,858</u>

TABLE II.

Recommendations, 1934, to 31st December, 1961 ...						11,274
Number of Families Rehoused—						
Rehousing	...	...	...	...	...	2,234
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	1,860
Ordinary	}	...	...	...	...	3,268
Super-ordinary						
City Factor's Houses and Others	...	...	...	...	...	175
Temporary Houses	...	...	...	...	...	321
Recommendations remaining but not yet Rehoused—						
Refused Offers	...	...	...	...	...	176
Did not reply	...	...	...	...	...	183
Gone away—Address Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	486
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	786
Patient Deceased	...	...	...	...	...	1,545
						<u>11,034</u>
Still to be dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	<u>240</u>

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES REHOUSED SINCE 1934.

Recom- mended	1934/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
1934/50	3,849	97	55	27	17	9	1	—	—	—	—	4,055
1951	163	183	69	22	12	6	1	—	—	—	—	456
1952	—	96	250	71	26	18	6	—	1	—	—	468
1953	—	—	153	175	51	17	8	—	3	1	—	408
1954	—	—	—	160	212	63	8	2	3	2	—	450
1955	—	—	—	—	168	171	15	3	4	5	—	366
1956	—	—	—	—	—	260	159	11	3	1	1	435
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	155	24	11	4	491
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	115	37	6	296
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	100	17	203
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	144
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	86
	<u>4,012</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>7,858</u>

SECONDARY PRIORITY SCHEME.

During 1961, 299 recommendations were made under the scheme, classified as follows :—

Category M.2	...	130
Category M.3	...	169

A further 189 applications were considered but were not passed.

DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.

During the year 1,845 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable and 393 were condemned by the Master of Works as dangerous. The wastage of houses over the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Closing Order	Medical Officer of Health To be Rendered Fit for Human Habi- tation			Total	Master of Works	
		Demoli- tion Order	Slum Clear- ance			Danger- ous	Grand Total
1952-56	1,509	2,285	—	164	3,958	1,666	5,624
1957	690	974	—	*295	1,716	328	2,044
1958	673	1,172	—	288	2,133	256	2,389
1959	762	942	12	—	1,716	409	2,125
1960	862	694	—	798	2,354	229	2,583
1961	900	945	—	—	1,845	393	2,238
	<u>5,396</u>	<u>7,012</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,545</u>	<u>13,722</u>	<u>3,281</u>	<u>17,003</u>

*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders

SUPERVISION OF TENANTS IN HOUSING SCHEMES.

The development of this important branch of the Department's work from its inception in 1923 was fully reviewed in this section of the 1957 Annual Report.

This service, which was extended in 1956, now includes—

1. The visitation of new schemes as they are occupied, e.g., Castlemilk, Arden and Easterhouse.
2. Visits to new house where the tenants are in residence and having difficulties.
3. The visitation of backward and feckless families about to be rehoused, including families who are overcrowded and have long-standing applications.

Details of the number of visits paid to houses in the various schemes (Ordinary and Intermediate) and the conditions found, are shown in the Appendix Table XVI, General Sanitary Operations (Section 30).

The figures for the Rehousing Schemes are analysed in more detail as follows :—

(a) *Condition as to Cleanliness.*

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,965.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1961	14,945	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1961	82	
Of which left voluntarily during 1961	612	
	<hr/>	694
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1961		<hr/>
		14,251
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1961	697	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1961	—	
Of which left voluntarily during 1961	6	
	<hr/>	6
		<hr/>
		691
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1961		<hr/>
		14,942

At the beginning of the year 14,945 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,942. The number of new tenants was 691. There were 694 removals or 5 per cent of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,251 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows :—

Condition at beginning of Year—				Group	Condition at end of Year			
				Percent- age	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
Clean	9,835			69.0	9,622	213	—	9,835
Fair	4,373			30.7	391	3,948	34	4,373
Dirty	43			0.3	—	17	26	43
	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,251			100.0	10,013	4,178	60	14,251
	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Group Percentages					70.3	29.3	0.4	100.0

A similar table is given for the 691 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the schemes at the close :—

Condition at date of entry—				Group	Condition at end of Year			
				Percent- age	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
Clean	298			43.1	188	110	—	298
Fair	389			56.3	14	373	2	389
Dirty	4			0.6	—	1	3	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	691			100.0	202	484	5	691
	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Group Percentages					29.2	70.0	0.7	100.0

The condition, prior to removal, of the houses occupied by families who were evicted or left owing rent and by tenants removing voluntarily during the year is compared in the following table :—

Condition at date of removal—				Tenants Evicted during 1961		Tenants Removing voluntarily during 1961	
				Number	Group Percentage	Number	Group Percentage
Clean	...	...	...	29	35.4	452	73.1
Fair	...	...	...	51	62.2	164	76.5
Dirty	...	...	...	2	2.4	2	0.3
				<u>82</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(b) *Bug infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 27 or 0.18 per cent. From the following table it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the degree of "medium" infestation from 0.04 per cent in 1960 to 0.09 per cent this year while the degree of "serious" and "mild" infestation has remained constant.

This table shows how the incidence of "serious" infestation has fallen since 1934, the first year for which records are available. In that year the percentages were "trace" 1.2, "medium" 2.4, "serious" 7.1 and total 10.7. The total number of houses involved was 8,670.

PROGRESS OF BUG INFESTATION PREVENTION IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

Year	Number of Houses Inspected	Number of Houses in which Bed Bugs were found				Percentage of Total Number of Houses			
		Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total
1934-38 ...	60,141	933	1,108	1,829	3,870	1.55	1.84	3.04	6.43
1939-43 ...	73,529	244	314	688	1,246	0.33	0.43	0.93	1.69
1944-48 ...	73,845	150	119	537	806	0.20	0.16	0.73	1.09
1949-53 ...	74,001	68	164	335	567	0.09	0.22	0.45	0.77
1954 ...	14,925	14	28	24	66	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.44
1955 ...	14,925	12	16	38	66	0.08	0.11	0.25	0.44
1956 ...	14,925	5	30	12	47	0.03	0.20	0.08	0.31
1957 ...	14,925	2	5	20	27	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.18
1958 ...	14,925	4	14	9	27	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.18
1959 ...	14,965	—	18	5	23	—	0.12	0.03	0.15
1960 ...	14,965	4	6	7	17	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.11
1961 ...	14,965	5	14	8	27	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.18

Trace—Old hatched eggs or bug casts only.

Medium Infestation (M.I.)—Live bugs or eggs on furnishings only.

Serious Infestation (S.I.)—Living bugs or eggs on furnishings and in structure of buildings.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

The work carried out by the Unit shows no marked change from previous years. The incidence of bed bug infestation still remains at a high level and a disturbing factor is that quite a number of complaints have had to be dealt with in new housing areas, a serious matter requiring careful investigation.

The table below shows the work carried out in each Division.

TABLE I.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated				Total Apartments Treated
	Bug Infestation	Tenants Being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestations	Other Insects	
Central	87	369	205	209	870
Northern	220	1,122	175	300	1,817
Eastern	346	502	173	315	1,336
South-Eastern ...	178	174	127	175	654
South-Western ...	180	600	139	124	1,043
	<u>1,011</u>	<u>2,767</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>5,720</u>

Rehousing.—Again the number of houses and amount of furniture treated prior to the tenant being rehoused shows a considerable increase on the previous year and remains a major part of the Unit's activity.

Other Insects.—The investigation and identification of insects is one of the most interesting aspects of the Unit's work. A large city which is also a busy port produces a great number of varied and often uncommon insects such as tropical cockroaches, locusts, banana spiders, etc., which sometimes cause "panic" among merchants and shop-keepers.

Visits to the new housing areas take up a considerable time although many of the complaints are of harmless insects such as plaster beetles, which feed on minute moulds on the new plaster, or ground beetles which sometimes invade the houses in large numbers due to the ground being disturbed by building operations. Increasing numbers of complaints have been received of infestations by beetles of the family *Dermestidae*. These beetles are better known in their larval stage, often referred to as "woolly bears." The larvae can be very destructive, feeding on a variety of materials such as stored food products, skins and hides, carpets, etc. Nests of birds and rodents are also important

breeding places for this domestic pest. Due to their omnivorous habits they may be found anywhere in a house and this can make the finding of the source of infestation very difficult. On several occasions last year infestations by this beetle were traced to birds' nests in the attics of the buildings.

Householders can be very disconcerted by the sudden appearance of these insects and until an inspection has been made and the insects identified, they are often mistaken for wood-boring beetles. It is gratifying to see the reaction of tenants when they are assured that these insects are entirely harmless to humans, furniture and structural woodwork.

The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each Division in respect of other insect infestations.

TABLE II.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated				Total
	Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	
Central	83	75	7	44	209
Northern	46	186	20	48	300
Eastern	54	216	27	18	315
South-Eastern ...	13	137	9	16	175
South-Western ...	13	63	16	32	124
	<u>209</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>1,123</u>

Insect Identification.—During the year the Unit was once again called on by inspectors from all sections of the Department, private householders, business firms and other Local Authorities for identification and advice on insects. More than 70 requests of this nature were received and these take up a considerable amount of time which cannot be shown by statistics. We again record our thanks for the willing co-operation received from our friends at the Zoology Department, Glasgow University.

Other Premises.—In addition to the work shown in the previous tables, 270 treatments of other premises (restaurants, shops, schools, nurseries, public baths, etc.), were carried out for numerous kinds of insect pests. This side of the work brought in a revenue of £136 9s. 7d. During the months May to October two additional operators were employed for fly control and 4,311 treatments of ashbins shelter, stables and piggeries were carried out.

Following requests from the Police, City Factor, and householders, the Unit successfully dealt with 42 wasps' nests which were either on or in close proximity to dwelling-houses.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestation.

TABLE III.

Bug Infestation and Rehousing	...	...	4,685
Cockroach Infestation	...	...	1,578
Verminous Bedding, Etc.	...	...	142
Flea Infestation	...	...	390
Fly Infestation	...	...	135
Other Insect Infestation	...	...	362
			<hr/> 7,292 <hr/>

Insecticides.—Over the past few years literally hundreds of new insecticides have appeared on the market but of these only a small number are suitable for use in dwelling-houses as some are too low in insecticidal value or are dangerous to human beings. The well-known chemicals, D.D.T., Lindane, Chlordane, Dieldrin and Malathion, are still the most popular residual insecticides, while Pyrethrum, Lethane and Thanite are suitable as quick knock-down insecticides. This variety of insecticides does not mean easy insect pest control as these chemicals are virtually useless unless properly applied by trained staff who understand the life history of the insects and the type of insecticide to use in either liquid powder or fumigant form.

Each type of infestation requires a specific treatment, i.e., a quick knock-down for disease carrying-flies, quick results for psychological effect, which is sometimes very important, or a long residual action may give the best results.

As in previous years new insecticides for domestic pest control are constantly being tried and severely tested in order that the most efficient and economical treatments can be carried out.

SECTION XI

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The present report on the work of the Bacteriological Laboratory has been prepared by the Acting Bacteriologist, Dr. Jean Young. The Laboratory has now been transferred to the Western Regional Hospital Board who have appointed a Director.

The Laboratory has been in existence for over sixty years as an integral part of the Health and Welfare Department. When the new Sanitary Chambers at 23 Montrose Street was occupied for the first time in 1895 a room with a floor space of 395 square feet was set apart to be specially equipped as a laboratory. Towards the end of 1899 the Glasgow Public Health Laboratory Service was inaugurated on the appointment of a whole-time Bacteriologist. Facilities for carrying out biological tests were secured by the erection in 1902 of an animal house in the courtyard, and by 1904 two additional rooms had been provided, bringing the total floor space of the Laboratory to 1,200 square feet.

The construction of the extension to the Municipal Buildings offered an opportunity of a new laboratory being situated on the top floor and this extension, providing a floor space of over 5,000 square feet, was occupied ultimately in November, 1923. The first whole-time Bacteriologist was Dr. R. M. Buchanan who continued in office until his retirement in 1930.

The Secretary of State was empowered by Section 18 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, to provide or secure the provision of a Bacteriological Service for the control of the spread of infectious disease. While the Public Health Laboratory continued under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health an arrangement was made in 1953 for the payment by the Western Regional Hospital Board of a percentage of expenditure, particularly for those services which could be regarded as within the ambit of the Board.

With the death of Dr. Carter, the City Bacteriologist, in 1959 it was necessary to decide on the future administration of the Laboratory. The Corporation after taking all factors into account agreed to discuss with the Regional Hospital Board the terms for the transfer of the Laboratory to the Board. These were satisfactorily arranged on the

following conditions :—(a) the administration of the Laboratory should become the responsibility of the Western Regional Hospital Board acting through the Board's Laboratory Services Sub-committee to which the Medical Officer of Health would be co-opted when any matter affecting the Laboratory was under consideration ; (b) subject to the approval of the General Finance Committee, the premises at 20 Cochrane Street occupied by the Public Health Laboratory would be leased to the Western Regional Hospital Board for a period of 19 years with a break in favour of either party at 10 years at a rental to be adjusted ; (c) the post of Medical Director of the Laboratory would be filled by the appointment of a consultant bacteriologist who would have an honorary appointment at the University of Glasgow in public health bacteriology, and the existing medical and technical staff of the Laboratory would be transferred at appropriate National Health Service salary scales and conditions of service ; (d) the Board would accept responsibility for the expenditure on the bacteriological work of the Laboratory ; (e) the Medical Officer of Health would be guaranteed the right of access to the Laboratory at all times for his public health requirements and all field work in relation to the Laboratory would be carried out by the Health and Welfare Department ; (f) the Director of the Laboratory would provide for the Corporation a monthly and annual report on the work of the Laboratory ; and (g) a joint committee would be appointed consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the Regional Board and of the Corporation who could be called at the instance of either the Board or of the Corporation to deal with any difficulties which might arise.

The Laboratory is being transferred on these terms with Dr. T. F. Elias-Jones appointed Director by the Board.

The pattern of the work submitted to the Laboratory has been gradually changing over the last few years and this year the emphasis is definitely on increased Public Health work such as examinations of food, milk, water and serology, haematology and bacteriology for the Venereal Diseases and Antenatal clinics.

The lower figures (4,939 less than last year) recorded for examinations for bacillary dysentery, however, are not necessarily an indication of this trend, but rather reflect the lowered incidence of dysentery in the city this year.

Food-poisoning was also less prevalent and this shows in the lower number of specimens (1,300 less than in 1960) received from patients suspected of suffering from this type of infection.

The number of samples of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli continues to fall and this year is only 440, a decrease of 660 from last year. The percentage found positive was 4.1 compared with 6.8 last year.

There was a decrease of 231 in the number of gynaecological smears stained by the special method of Papanicolaou for cells suggestive of malignancy, which was undertaken here as a temporary measure in 1956. Before the end of the year this work was transferred to the Pathology Department of the Western Infirmary.

Examinations for staphylococci were about 500 less than in 1960.

Offsetting these lower figures were several greatly increased numbers in other branches of the work, leading to a total of 118,384 examinations for the year, compared with 101,995 in 1960, an increase of 16,389.

Contributing to this increase were food examinations (up by 1,320), milk examinations for Argyllshire, the first full year of this arrangement and leading to about 1,000 more samples than in 1960, cultures for gonococcus (up by about 1,200) and examinations for *Trichomonas vaginalis* (up by over 1,600). Sensitivity tests increased by over 1,000. A very large increase (about 7,000) was due to the first full year's work on haemoglobin estimations for *all* Corporation ante-natal clinics. The Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test, introduced before the end of the previous year and the Cardiolipin Wassermann Reaction added this year, carried out in addition to the standard Wassermann Test, accounted for an increase of 9,556.

The table at the end provides the relevant figures in some detail.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Diphtheria.—The number of swabs from suspected cases examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was 946. this is only the second time that this number has fallen below 1,000. The first time was in 1958.

There were 6 positive specimens, which is a little above the average for the previous five years. One was of *mitis* type and 5 were *atypical* (type VI) and all were non-virulent by guinea-pig inoculation.

The epidemic virulent *gravis* type has now been absent for seven years and the *intermedius* type for six years.

The following table of types is amended to include these findings.

Year		Total No. of Strains	Gravis		Intermedius		Mitis		Atypical	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1948	...	397	122	30.7	54	13.6	142	35.7	79	19.8
1949	...	220	46	20.9	41	18.6	86	39.1	47	21.4
1950	...	118	40	33.9	12	10.2	32	27.1	34	28.8
1951	...	165	88	53.3	14	8.5	21	12.7	42	25.4
1952	...	136	60	44.1	20	14.7	19	14.0	37	27.2
1953	...	66	9	13.6	11	16.6	33	50.0	13	19.7
1954	...	29	2	6.9	8	27.6	1	3.4	18	62.1
1955	...	15	—	—	1	6.6	3	20.0	11	73.6
1956	...	3	—	—	—	—	2	66.0	1	33.0
1957	...	5	—	—	—	—	2	40	3	60
1958	...	5	—	—	—	—	2	40	3	60
1959	...	3	—	—	—	—	1	33.3	2	66.6
1960	...	4	—	—	—	—	2	50	2	50
1961	...	6	—	—	—	—	1	16.6	5	83.3

Streptococcal Infections.—For diagnostic and control purposes 857 swabs, mostly from nose and throat lesions, were examined for haemolytic streptococci during the year. The percentage of positive findings was 37.5 compared with 40.5 last year. *Streptococcus viridans*, mainly from throat swabs and from samples of sputum, and enterococci, mainly from urine specimens, were also frequently isolated.

Staphylococcal Infections.—*Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from 599 specimens from various sources during the year. The coagulase test which is used to identify the pathogenic staphylococci was performed on all staphylococci isolated and was found positive in these 599. The antibiotic sensitivity was tested in 491 of these and 62 per cent. proved resistant to penicillin.

Since 1955 considerable numbers of swabs from ears and adjacent cavities have been examined annually for micro-organisms and each year *staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)* heads the list of organisms found. This year 422 of these swabs were examined, 17 more than last year and *staphylococcus aureus* was isolated 99 times alone and 61 times associated with other organisms, 15 times with *haemolytic streptococci*. *Haemolytic streptococci* were found alone 13 times. The pneumococcus was isolated in pure culture 5 times and several times along with other micro-organisms. *Coliform bacilli*, *Proteus*, *Ps.aeruginosa*, one or the

other, alone or with other bacteria, were found 150 times. *Haemophilus* was recovered 5 times and the mould *Aspergillus* 8 times. Diphtheroids (never *C.diphtheriae*) were frequently found. Of these 160 strains of *staphylococcus aureus* 88 (54 per cent.) were resistant to penicillin.

Septic conditions such as boils, abscesses, infections of eye, lung and urinary tract, yielded 439 cultures of *staphylococcus aureus*.

During October, 56 swabs were received from the Corporation Convalescent Home for children because a number of children were suffering from rhinitis or discharging ears. From them *staphylococcus aureus* was isolated 17 times from nasal swabs. The pneumococcus was found in practically pure culture in 19 nasal swabs. Two of the ear swabs and two nasal swabs yielded *haemolytic streptococci*.

Vincent's Infections.—184 swabs from mouths and throats were examined for Vincent's organisms and 24 were found to be positive.

Sensitivity Tests.—Tests of the sensitivity of micro-organisms to various antibiotics are increasingly asked for. This year 4,542 of these tests were made compared with 3,476 in 1960.

Glandular Fever.—21 Paul Bunnell tests for the diagnosis of this disease were carried out. This compares with 13 in 1960.

Enteric Fever.—There was an increase this year in the number of specimens sent from persons suspected of suffering from one of the enteric fevers, 423 against 267 in 1960. The number of repeat specimens examined for purposes of control was 183. Of the 21 people whose specimens were found to be positive for *S.paratyphi B*, only 15 suffered from paratyphoid infections, the other 6 being known carriers. Eight of the 15 were involved in one outbreak affecting three related families. Two of the others contracted their infections in Spain.

Specimens from two people were found positive for *S.typhi*. One of these was a seaman in a city Infectious Diseases Hospital to which he had been removed when his ship arrived in Glasgow from the East. The other has been a known carrier since 1930. One other case, said to be a typhoid infection, came to the notice of the laboratory as a result of a Widal Test reported positive elsewhere. All specimens of faeces submitted here were found negative and a Widal test gave a very slight reaction only. The history of the illness was not typical of typhoid fever and the diagnosis remains inconclusive.

A number of specimens of faeces, urine and blood from workmen employed around water works were examined to exclude the possibility of accidental contamination of the water supply. Altogether 31 samples of faeces and urine, and 12 samples of blood were examined and all gave negative results with the exception of one blood sample which gave reactions with *S.typhi*, *S.paratyphi A* and *S.paratyphi B*. This sample came from a man who had had T.A.B. inoculations.

Dysentery.—This year the number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases fell to 1,665, 620 less than last year. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1951, when the number was 989.

Of this total 69·2 per cent. were *Sh.sonnei* and 30·8 per cent. *Sh.flexneri*. This shows a return to the usual condition in the city after last year's unusual excess of flexner infections.

The largest number of new cases occurred in the fourth quarter of the year and the highest monthly numbers in November and December. The lowest number of cases was recorded in the first quarter.

A large number of specimens were as usual examined for purposes of control. From these, dysentery bacilli were isolated 742 times from 6,757 specimens. A total of 17,666 specimens were examined, 10,909 from suspected cases and 6,757 from contacts and repeat specimens for clearance. This is 4,939 less than last year and yielded only 2,407 positive specimens, 1,160 less than last year.

The table which follows here shows the yearly numbers of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases since 1946.

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Boydii	Schmitz	Total
1946 ...	111	109	49	—	—	269
1947 ...	66	18	21	—	—	105
1948 ...	434	383	3	—	—	820
1949 ...	501	373	1	—	1	826
1950 ...	1,865	105	—	—	—	1,970
1951 ...	949	40	—	—	—	989
1952 ...	1,779	11	3	—	—	1,793
1953 ...	1,694	272	—	—	—	1,966
1954 ...	2,524	1,754	—	—	—	4,278
1955 ...	2,763	1,484	—	—	—	4,247
1956 ...	2,388	309	—	—	—	2,697
1957 ...	1,830	190	—	—	—	2,020
1958 ...	1,556	268	5*	—	—	1,829
1959 ...	1,805	554	67*	1	—	2,427
1960 ...	864	839	582*	—	—	2,285
1961 ...	1,153	230	282*	—	—	1,665

* Newcastle/Manchester type.

From Stirlingshire 198 specimens were examined for bacillary dysentery. Of these 6 yielded *Sh.sonnei* and 13 *Sh.flexneri* (including 2 Newcastle/Manchester type).

Dysentery (amoebic).—33 specimens of faeces were examined for *E.histolytica* and none was found positive. From Stirlingshire 3 specimens were examined. All these were negative.

Giardia intestinalis.—6 specimens of faeces were sent for examination for this flagellate and 4 were found to be positive. One also was sent from Stirlingshire and was found negative.

Food Poisoning and Foodstuffs.—There were 3,879 samples of excreta received from persons either suspected of suffering from salmonella food-poisoning or who were contacts or possible carriers. This number includes repeat specimens. The figure is 1,305 less than that of last year but the number of salmonella isolated was only 10 less than last year (203 compared with 213). Of this number 96 were from new cases compared with 106 from new cases in 1960.

An outbreak of food-poisoning affected the staff of a city restaurant. This involved the examination of 154 specimens from about a hundred people and 13 people were found to be infected with *S.typhi-murium*. In an endeavour to trace the source of the outbreak, 5 mice were examined—one which had been found dead and 4 which were trapped. No salmonellae were isolated from them. No food-poisoning incidents were reported among the customers of the restaurant.

There were 35 samples of suspected food brought for examination. As usual this was a miscellaneous collection including pork and mutton pies, bridies, various cold meats, cheese, sweets, sterilised cream, milk, soup, butter, tinned rice and honey spread. No salmonellae were isolated and none of these samples of food could be definitely associated with cases of salmonella food-poisoning.

Nineteen of these foods were also examined for *staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)*, some types of which are capable of producing an enterotoxin which may cause a sharp, though usually short, gastrointestinal disturbance. One sample was found positive.

Some strains of *Cl.welchii* may cause symptoms of food-poisoning also of short duration. This organism was accordingly sought for in 19 suspected food samples and in specimens of excreta where the history of the illness suggested *Cl.welchii* as a possible cause. This year 89 specimens of faeces were examined for this organism and it was isolated from 37.

Of the 96 people from whose excreta salmonella of food-poisoning type were isolated, 70 yielded *S.typhi-murium*, 15 *S.enteritidis* var. *jena*, 3 *S.derby*, 2 *S.hvittingfoss*, 2 *S.infantis*, 2 unidentified salmonellae, and 1 each *S.heidelberg* and *S.stanleyville*.

From Stirlingshire 45 samples of excreta were examined for suspected salmonella infection. *S.typhi-murium* was isolated 3 times primarily and 3 times from repeat specimens.

The Glasgow findings for 1961 are added to the following table.

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
<i>S. typhi-murium</i> ...	70	93	73	40	92	123	122	87	209	139	97
<i>S. enteritidis</i> ...	—	—	8	3	1	2	10	4	13	7	53
<i>S. enteritidis</i> var. <i>jena</i> ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. newport</i> ...	—	1	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	2	9
<i>S. thompson</i> ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	25	—	3	6	4
<i>S. potsdam</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>S. saint-paul</i> ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>S. montevideo</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>S. bovis morbificans</i> ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
<i>S. georgia</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>S. oregon</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>S. minnesota</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>S. san-diego</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. senftenberg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. bredeney</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. stanleyville</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. virchow</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. anatum</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. stanley</i> ...	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—
<i>S. waycross</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. brancaster</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. johannesburg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (var. Kunzendorf)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (American type)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. derby</i> ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. muenchen</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. heidelberg</i> ...	1	—	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. oranienberg</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. litchfield</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. unidentifiable</i> ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>S. (new salmonella</i> —unnamed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
<i>S. give</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. panama</i> ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. vancouver</i> ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. dublin</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. bleedon</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. meleagridis</i> ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. hvittingfoss</i> ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. loma linda</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. infantis</i> ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	96	106	99	51	108	132	170	96	247	160	174

Shellfish.—13 batches of shellfish were received for examination, 7 of mussels, 5 of whelks and 1 of cockles. All were bacteriologically clean and classed as Grade I.

Venereal Diseases.—This is the first full year in which the Whitechapel technique for the Wassermann test for syphilis has been employed, and the Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test used as an additional test. From March of this year the Cardiolipin Wassermann Test was also used. All sera sent in for diagnostic purposes and from treated cases are subjected to these three tests. This has meant a considerable increase in the number of tests performed. There was also an actual increase in the number of specimens sent for examination. The Laughlen Precipitation Test which has been used as a screening test since 1947 to eliminate all negative samples of blood where syphilis is not suspected continued to be used to the end of the year but it is planned to substitute the standard Wassermann Test in its place next year. Most of the specimens subjected to this test come from women attending the antenatal clinics. Any specimen showing the slightest reaction is re-examined by the Wassermann Test, the Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test and in certain cases by the Kahn Test. The Kahn Test has largely been dropped, but is still performed if specifically requested. During the year, altogether 31,607 of these tests were performed. In addition 4,604 tests were made to investigate gonococcal infections. The total of these tests for syphilis and gonorrhoea numbered 36,211 carried out on 24,673 specimens. This compares with 24,648 tests carried out on 22,346 specimens in 1960.

Of the 8,447 Wassermann Tests 7,670 were for diagnostic purposes, 760 were made to examine results of treatment of known infections and 17 to elucidate anomalous findings by the Laughlen Test. To supplement the Wassermann Test, 1,555 specimens were also examined by Kahn's Precipitation Test.

The number of Laughlen Tests performed for the antenatal clinics was 8,080 and for V.D. clinics, in cases presumed to be non-syphilitic, it was 3,542.

To provide additional information when syphilis of the central nervous system was suspected and to examine progress under treatment 40 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were tested by Lange's Colloidal Gold Test.

Seven specimens of blood were received from the County of Lanark (Law Hospital) and each was tested by standard Wassermann, Reiter Protein Complement Fixation, Cardiolipin Wassermann and Kahn Tests.

Tests for infection with *N.gonorrhoea* include cultural and microscopical examinations of exudates, and the Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test on the patient's blood serum. Specimens of exudate for culture come chiefly from the city V.D. clinics for women. The swabs carrying these exudates are sent to the Laboratory in the special transport medium which keeps the gonococcus alive for several days. The number of swabs examined by culture in 1961 was 3,882 from 1,143 persons, an increase of 1,278 over last year. This large increase is due partly to larger numbers from the usual sources (559 more than in 1960) and partly to the receipt of swabs from a new source. This accounted for 719 specimens. From the total, 3,882, the positive specimens numbered 266 from 173 persons.

Smears from exudates, which are sent chiefly by general practitioners, though a small number come from clinics, numbered 458 of which 64 were reported positive.

The Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test was carried out on 264 samples of blood and 32 were found positive.

Trichomoniasis.—All swabs sent in the transport medium for gonococcal culture continue to be examined for *trichomonas vaginalis*. If microscopical examination is negative the swab is incubated in a fluid culture medium and examined daily for five days. A certain number of microscopical examinations are also made for this parasite from the swabs accompanying vaginal smears sent in by general practitioners, whether this examination is specifically asked for or not. The total number of these examinations was 7,665 and 692 were found positive, including 100 which were only positive on culture.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—During the year 177 specimens of exudate from inflamed eyes in 59 babies were examined for gonococci. Twenty-two of these were swabs sent in transport medium for examination by culture and 5 children proved to be suffering from gonococcal ophthalmia. For diagnosis and clearance under treatment 49 films and cultures were examined from these 5 children.

Staphylococcus aureus was isolated from the eyes of 6 of the other children.

PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL CONTROL.

Antenatal—Rh tests and Blood grouping.—The number of samples of blood examined for the determination of the Rhesus classification of pregnant women, and of their blood groups, was a little higher than last year. Blood from 11,337 women was tested for the Rh factor (191 more than in 1960). Of these 3,191 were sent by 242 general practitioners and the rest came chiefly from antenatal clinics. Out of the total 1,969 proved to be Rh negative.

Further investigation of the blood of these Rh negative women was undertaken as usual by the Blood Transfusion Service and 100 women were found to be sensitised to the Rh antigen including some who were already known to be sensitised in previous pregnancies.

Blood grouping was carried out on the 11,337 samples of blood.

Tuberculosis.—The number of samples of sputum examined microscopically for tubercle bacilli which in 1954 had climbed to a peak of almost 13,000 and which dropped by about 8,000 in the three years 1956, 1957 and 1959 is down this year to a mere 440. Only 18 were found positive, and, according to such information as was available to the laboratory, 16 of these were from new cases and 2 from old cases. The bulk of this work has gradually been diverted to certain hospital laboratories which specialise in the culture and drug sensitivity estimation of this organism.

Fewer samples of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pleural exudate, pus, etc., were received for examination for tubercle. Biological investigation was carried out on 48 specimens, cultural on 11 and microscopical on 17, making a total of 76 examinations compared with 88 last year.

A few specimens of pus from abscesses complicating B.C.G. vaccination were examined. No virulent tubercle bacilli were isolated.

Milk Supply. Tuberculosis.—The total number of samples of milk examined biologically for tubercle in 1961 was 144, which is 15 more than in 1960. This figure includes, for the City of Glasgow, 59 designated milks, 50 samples of milk supplied to schools and 3 supplied to hospitals. In addition, 32 were examined for Clydebank.

Milk Supply. Bacterial content.—Bacteriological investigation of the City's milk supply this year involved the examination of 2,028 samples, practically the same as last year. Of this total 1,747 were investigated for compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk, 3 were samples of bulk milk for processing in the City, 228 were milks from Whirlcool Dispensers and 50 were miscellaneous milks. The percentage of these two latter groups giving satisfactory results was only 38·2 and 48 respectively whereas the percentages conforming to the appropriate standards in the designated grades ranged from 83·6 to 98. The following table summarises the results of examinations.

		Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in 1961	in 1960
<i>Hospital Supplies—</i>					
Raw (Certified ; T.T.)	...	81	72	88·9	91·0
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	270	257	95·2	96·5
<i>Public Supplies—</i>					
Raw (Certified ; T.T.)	...	429	359	83·6	84·4
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	767	727	94·8	94·8
<i>School Supplies—</i>					
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	200	196	98·0	97·1
<i>Bulk milk for processing in city</i>	...	3	3	100·0	100·0
<i>Milk from Whirlcool Dispensers—</i>					
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	228	87	38·2	31·8
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	50	24	48·0	54·1

In addition to these 2,028 samples, 1,036 were examined for Argyll County Council, the first full year that this service has been in operation.

Bottles and cans.—A certain number of milk bottles are regularly examined to determine whether they have been satisfactorily cleansed. The condition of the bottles examined was less satisfactory this year. Of the 164 bottles submitted for examination 79·9 per cent. conformed to the standard compared with 91·1 per cent. last year. Not since 1953 has this percentage been so low. Other bottles, used for beer, aerated waters, etc., yielded more satisfactory results, 25 of the 28 submitted being found satisfactory.

Rinses from milk cans, mostly of ten gallon capacity, to test the efficiency of cleansing, numbered 94. Of these, 90·4 per cent. were satisfactory, 2·1 per cent. fairly satisfactory and 7·4 per cent. unsatisfactory.

Two samples of bottle closures were examined. One was satisfactory.

Ice-cream.—During 1960 the Secretary of State for Scotland set a provisional standard for ice-cream of not more than 50,000 organisms per gram and no coliform bacilli in 1/100 gram. This year 314 samples were sent for examination (compared with 251 in 1960) and 261 (83·1 per cent.) conformed to this standard. The results for 1961 giving the bacterial count per gram of sample are not comparable with those for previous years which gave the bacterial count per millilitre of sample.

The following are some details of the results.

Bacterial count per gram—	No. of Samples	Percentage 1961
0— 30,000	267	85·0
30,000— 100,000	22	7·0
101,000— 200,000	5	1·6
201,000—1,000,000	11	3·5
Over 1,000,000	9	2·9

Coliform bacilli were found in 1/100 gram in 10·5 per cent. of the samples.

Twenty-three samples were also examined for Argyll County Council.

Imitation Cream.—263 samples of imitation cream were received for examination, most of them whipped and ready for use on cakes, etc. The following are details of the results.

Bacterial count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage 1961	Percentage 1960
0— 30,000	205	77·9	61·2
31,000— 100,000	25	9·5	9·0
101,000— 200,000	7	2·7	1·5
201,000—1,000,000	15	5·7	10·4
Over 1,000,000	11	4·2	17·9

Coliform bacilli were found in 1/100 gram in 12·2 per cent. of samples. No faecal *B.coli* were found.

Cream.—This year 59 samples of cream were received for examination, most of them in cartons as supplied to the public. Details are given in the following table.

Bacterial count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage 1961	Percentage 1960
0— 30,000	44	74·6	81·5
31,000— 100,000	9	15·3	3·7
101,000— 200,000	3	5·1	3·7
201,000—1,000,000	2	3·4	3·7
Over 1,000,000	1	1·7	7·4

Coliform bacilli were found in 1/100 gram in 27.1 per cent. of the samples.

Swabs and Rinses from milk-processing equipment.—In the course of investigating unsatisfactory milk samples 136 specimens from farm equipment and whirlcool dispensers were examined.

City Water Supply.—670 samples of water were examined, mostly from reservoirs but also from house-taps, ships' tanks and other sources. They were examined for bacterial count and for micro-organisms such as typical *B.coli*, faecal streptococci and *Cl.welchii* which act as pointers to possible contamination by pathogens. The following table gives some details of the routine examination of water from Loch Katrine and Gorbals Reservoir.

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml.		Typical <i>B. coli</i>				Faecal streptococci
		at 37°C.	at 22°C.	Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 50 ml. Absent from 10 ml.	Present in 10 ml. Absent from 5 ml.	Present in 5 ml. Absent from 1 ml.	Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.
Loch Katrine	204	4	247*	8	1	1	2	1
Gorbals	48	20	23	2	1	—	—	—

* This figure is much higher than usual and is due to a few very high counts.

Swimming Baths.—Routine sampling of water from swimming baths is carried out and this year 402 samples were submitted for examination, 258 from public ponds, 95 from school ponds, 43 from private ponds and 6 from miscellaneous sources. The bacterial count was less than 10 organisms per millilitre in 240 of the samples from public ponds, in 82 of the samples from school ponds and in 41 of the samples from private ponds.

Foodstuffs.—Samples of food received for examination as to their fitness for consumption were again much increased in number. A total of 3,409 samples were examined compared with 2,079 last year. This increase is entirely due to the very large number of desiccated coconut samples examined. Following on the bacteriological survey of desiccated coconut imported from Ceylon which was undertaken by the Food Hygiene Laboratory at Colindale and which revealed salmonellae in 9 per cent. of samples, routine examination of desiccated coconut was started here in 1960. In that year 992 samples were examined and this year the figure is 2,472. Of these, 78 were found to be contaminated with salmonellae, including 6 with *S.paratyphi B*. Twenty-one serotypes were found, including a number which had not been isolated here before, such as *S.solna*, *S.mount pleasant*, *S.shangani*, *S.charity*, *S.nchanga*, *S.treforest* and *S.kottbus*. Others which are

commonly isolated here from cases of food-poisoning were also found such as *S.typhi-murium* and *S.newport*, as well as others which have only been found here occasionally as the cause of food-poisoning. They include *S.vancouver*, *S.minnesota* and *S.senftenberg*. A few samples were found to contain more than one type.

The bacteriological examination of imported egg products, started in 1955, continues. This year rather fewer samples than last year were examined, 771 compared with 842 last year. Only 5 samples were found to contain salmonellae, two of frozen whole egg and three of egg spray. One contained *S.typhi-murium*, 3 *S.infantis* and 1 *S.cholerae suis* (var.kunzendorf).

As well as egg and desiccated coconut 168 samples of various canned and other foods were examined, some because of possible water damage to ships' cargoes. The canned products included soup, stewed steak, luncheon meat, corned beef, corned mutton, chicken, prawns, shrimps, salmon, crab, tuna fish, mushrooms and fruit. There were also samples of butter, cakemix, sausages, apple pie, spice, oleo stearine, lard and other items. Most of the canned products were as usual bacteriologically sound. The occasional high colony count found always occurred among meat products. Of three tins of imported cooked pork "shoulder," two gave bacterial counts of many millions per gram, mainly streptococci of faecal type. Several batches of pork sausages imported from Ireland were found to be very highly contaminated, one indeed contained a salmonella but other pathogens found were faecal *B.coli*, faecal streptococci, *staphylococcus aureus* and *Cl.welchii*. Two samples of beef sausages produced locally gave much the same results and although no salmonella was found both yielded high colony counts and faecal *B.coli* in 1/1,000 gram. Faecal streptococci and *Cl.welchii* were also found.

Anthrax.—16 samples of animal hides and hair were examined biologically and by culture for *B.anthraxis*. There were 6 samples of goatskin, 2 of hides, 1 of hog-hair, 4 of pigskin, 2 of cow-hide and 1 of hide fleshings. Anthrax bacilli were recovered from 3 of the goatskins. All the other samples proved negative.

Plague.—Routine examinations were made of 58 rats collected from around the docks and harbour for evidence of infection by *B.pestis*. Results were all negative.

Yellow Fever.—The laboratory stores Yellow Fever vaccine at a low temperature and issues it as required, for the prophylactic inoculation of prospective travellers. The number of doses issued this year was 2,685 which is 275 less than in 1960.

Insect Pests.—A few of these are submitted to the laboratory every year for identification. This year there were three only, a weevil, the larva of a blue-bottle and a macerated wasp which had been swallowed, possibly with jam or a drink, and which had then presumably caused vomiting.

Worms.—16 specimens of faeces were examined for worms and 7 were found positive. These consisted of four threadworms (*oxyuris vermicularis*), two tapeworms (*taenia saginata*) and one roundworm (*ascaris lumbricoides*).

Haematology.—Since the autumn of 1960 haemoglobin estimation has been carried out in the laboratory on the blood of all women attending the Corporation antenatal clinics. Earlier a simple method of estimating haemoglobin was used in each clinic. This year 10,113 of these examinations were made compared with 3,129 last year. Full blood examinations were also made in certain cases, including some for general practitioners, bringing the total of haematological examinations for the year to 10,209.

The following table gives the results of haematological examination of the first specimens from 5,194 women attending the Corporation antenatal clinics with the percentage distribution in each age group.

Haemoglobin Result.	Age Distribution			
	16-25	26-35	36-45	Over 45
Below 10 gms. ...	315 11.7%	261 12.7%	64 14.3%	—
10-12.3 gms. ...	1,828 67.9%	1,377 67.4%	306 68.2%	4
12.4 gms. and over	549 19.8%	410 20.0%	77 17.2%	3
	<hr/> 2,692	<hr/> 2,048	<hr/> 447	<hr/> 7
14.6 gms.=100% 10 gms.=69% 12.3 gms.=84%				

Morbid Histology.—The staining and examination of tissue smears from gynaecological sources in association with the Western Infirmary, which started in 1956, continued till September and was then transferred to the Pathology Department of the Western Infirmary. The

number dealt with here this year was 649. They were stained by the special method of Papanicolaou and examined by a medical officer of the Child Welfare staff experienced in exfoliative cytology. Five cases of early cancer were discovered. The total number of examinations made since the service started is 3,681.

Miscellaneous.—As in previous years a miscellany of examinations were made besides these already classified in this report. For example, examination for the presence of candida (yeast-like organisms) which may cause thrush, vaginitis, etc., is frequently requested. Then there are the examination of urine samples for sugar, albumen, blood, tube casts and pus cells as well as general bacteriological investigations for micro-organisms other than tubercle bacilli, already dealt with under *Tuberculosis*. Requests for the sensitivity to antibiotics of any pathogens found is the rule and indeed these tests are a routine procedure. Samples of faeces may be examined for pus cells, red blood cells or, by chemical examination, for occult blood. Water sediments may have to be examined for various forms of animal and vegetable life and milk sediments for red blood cells or other abnormal constituents.

Though the bulk of these supplementary examinations is not great compared with the total volume of work, some of them are considerably time-consuming, but add interest and variety.

JEAN L. YOUNG,
(Acting Bacteriologist).

TOTAL OF EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1961.

CITY OF GLASGOW.			INFECTIOUS DISEASES.					
<i>Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—</i>							<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	...	...	6	946
			Typing	...	...	...	—	6
			Virulence Tests (biological)				—	6
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control				332	857
Vincent's Infections			Suspects and control				24	184
Staphylococcal Infections		...	Suspects and control				599	731
<i>Gastro-intestinal Infections—</i>								
Enteric Fever—								
(Typhoid,			Suspects	...	...	...	16	423
paratyphoid)	...		Control, etc.				34	183
			Water Works employees				—	43
			Water samples				—	1
Food Poisoning—								
(Salmonellosis)	...		Suspects and control				203	3,879
			Mice	...	...	...	—	4
			Foodstuffs				—	35
(Staphylococcal)	...		Suspects and control				1	2
			Foodstuffs				1	19
(Cl. welchii)	...		Suspects and control				37	99
			Foodstuffs				1	19
Dysentery—								
Bacillary	...	...	Suspects	...	...	...	1,665	10,909
			Control				742	6,757
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	33
Other forms—giardia, etc.			...	...	...	...	—	6
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	...	...	Sputa	...	...	...	18	440
			Various specimens (microsc. exam.)				—	17
			Various specimens (biological exam.)				—	48
			Various specimens (culture)				—	11
<i>Venereal Disease—</i>								
Syphilis	...	...	Wassermann Test				—	8,447
			Kahn Test				—	1,555
			Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test				—	5,256
			Cardiolipin Wassermann Test				—	4,727
			Laughlen Test				—	11,622
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test				—	40
			<i>Carry forward</i>				...	57,305

SECTION XII

FOOD.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956, THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

This year food hygiene again played a very important and active part in the work of this Section. The enormous task of surveying food premises was continued. Some progress was made in improving standards and bringing premises to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, but not as much as one would desire, owing to the great reluctance on the part of shopkeepers whose premises are in poor property and in areas which are scheduled or where redevelopment is expected.

The insistence on hygienic food handling and the improvement reached in samples of foodstuffs procured for bacteriological examination were maintained and indeed slightly bettered.

New legislation which became operative during the Year.—The Labelling of Food (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961, amend the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, by exempting the requirement to declare on the label the fruit basis and alcohol content of certain wines.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961, permit the cleaning of utensils and drinking vessels not used for the service of milk or a liquid containing not less than four per cent. of fat to be cleaned in machines using cold water and an efficient bactericidal agent.

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, replace the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932-48, but retain the functions of Regulation 15 relating to the storage of meat and meat products.

The Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, restrict the amount of lead which may be present in certain specified foods, including drink, while other foods are subject to a maximum content of 2.0 parts per million.

The following reports and memoranda by the Food Standards Committee and other bodies were issued during the year :—

Food Standards—Composition of Meat Pies.

Proposals for Regulations regarding Emulsifiers and Stabilisers.

Proposals for Amending Regulations—Preservatives in Food.

D.H.S. Circular 56/1961—Model Dairy Byelaws.

Enforcement of Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.

Proposed Revocation of the Table Jellies Orders.

Report on Lead and Arsenic Limits in Yeast and Yeast Products.

Review of Food Labelling Order.

Proposals for Bread and Flour Regulations.

Standards for Canned Meats.

Proposals for Change in Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928—Cold Storage of Eggs.

Food Sampling.—During the year a total of 5,349 samples of a wide variety of foodstuffs was submitted to the City Analyst for examination, 1,441 being formal and 3,908 informal. Forty-one (2·84 per cent.) of the former and 114 (2·91 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. The corresponding figures of adulterated samples last year were 42 (2·98 per cent.) formal and 107 (2·81 per cent.) informal. Court proceedings instituted during 1961 fell from 33 to 29, all of these being taken under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Convictions were obtained in 28 of these cases while on the remaining case no court action was taken after discussion with the Procurator-Fiscal. This case related to a sample of sausage obtained from a small retail shop. Several samples of sausages procured, subsequent to the purchase of this sample, from the same manufacturer were found on analysis to conform to the regulations. The total amount in fines imposed decreased from £163 to £155.

As in previous years Court proceedings instituted against butchers greatly outnumbered those against other traders—26 to 3. Of the three remaining cases, one related to sausages, as stated above, sold by a small retailer; the second to milk deficient in milk-fat and the third to lard sold which was unfit for human consumption. Both respondents in the latter two cases pled guilty and were fined £5 each. One of the cases against a butcher went to proof. The butcher placed the onus on the charge-hand but he himself was found guilty.

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1961.

Article	Informal.		Statutory.		Percentage adulterated.		Percentage of Samples taken in each Group to Total	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	Infor. %	Stat. %	Infor. %	Stat. %
Milk	2,321	16	937	3	0.69	0.32	59.40	65.02
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.)	111	—	39	—	—	—	2.84	2.71
Meats and Meat Products	232	35	208	37	15.09	17.79	5.94	14.43
Cereals	142	—	61	—	—	—	3.63	4.23
Tea	12	—	21	—	—	—	0.31	1.46
Spirituuous Liquors ...	21	—	54	1	—	1.85	0.54	3.75
Drugs	156	1	8	—	0.64	—	4.00	0.56
Flavouring and Condiments	241	—	50	—	—	—	6.12	3.47
Ice Cream	257	53	1	—	20.62	—	6.60	0.07
Miscellaneous	415	9	62	—	1.93	—	10.62	4.30
	3,908	114	1,441	41	2.91	2.84	100.00	100.00

ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING YEAR 1961.

Informal.				1961 Month.	Statutory.			
No. Exam- ined.	No. Non- Genuine.	Average Per- centage Composition.			No. Exam- ined.	No. Non- Genuine.	Average Per- centage Composition	
		Fat. %	Non- Fat. %				Fat. %	Non- Fat. %
188	2	3.74	8.76	January	82	—	3.67	8.83
187	1	3.72	8.86	February	81	—	3.70	8.97
203	3	3.68	8.86	March	84	—	3.64	8.92
217	1	3.76	8.86	April	81	—	3.68	8.88
198	—	3.76	8.86	May	85	—	3.68	8.94
199	1	3.59	8.97	June	63	—	3.75	8.63
148	1	3.71	8.77	July	86	—	3.66	8.90
193	1	3.86	8.57	August	68	—	3.77	8.89
203	1	3.95	8.90	September	63	—	3.85	8.85
204	—	4.00	8.88	October	82	—	4.05	8.85
214	3	3.97	8.92	November	80	—	3.89	8.90
155	2	3.85	8.91	December	78	1	3.78	8.92
2,309	16	3.79	8.81		933	1	3.76	8.87

1961 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.69 ; Statutory—0.71
 1960 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—1.22 ; Statutory—0.22

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS
(SCOTLAND), 1925-58.

Over 450 samples of a wide variety of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of prohibited preservatives as well as an excess of permitted ones. In only one sample was a prohibited preservative found, namely, benzoic acid in cochineal (synthetic) food colour.

During the period of October to May, inclusive, when the use of preservatives in mince is prohibited, 11 samples were found to contain added preservative, while none of the samples examined showed an excess during the permitted period. The greatest amount of sulphur dioxide found in mince was 1,984 parts per million and the lowest amount 51, while many other samples contained no preservative. On the other hand, sausages contained varying amounts from 3,488 parts per million to 14. Letters of warning were sent to defaulters whose meat products contained minor amounts of preservatives.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.,
WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Chandy	1	1	Benzoic Acid	183	
Cidrena	1	1	"	90	
*Cochineal (synthetic)	1	1	"	630	
Cornflour	15	4	Sulphur Dioxide	70	26
Cough and Cold Mixture ...	1	1	Benzoic Acid	0.42	
Custard Powder ...	23	5	Sulphur Dioxide	77	12
Fruit, Dried	3	1	"	612	
Fruit, Glace	15	5	"	58	18
Gelatine	7	1	"	53	
Lemon Swell	1	1	"	192	
Lemon and Glucose Drink	1	1	Benzoic Acid	57½	
Mince	80	29	Sulphur Dioxide	1,984	51
Sausages	239	230	"	3,488	14
Soft Drinks	44	{ 11	Sulphur Dioxide	120	34
		{ 1	Benzoic Acid		82
Table Jellies	22	5	"	115	14
Table Jelly Crystals	10	3	"	20	10
Ribena	1	1	Sulphur Dioxide	320	
Rose Hip Syrup ...	1	1	"	218	
Smoothing Powder	1	1	"	173	
Vegetables, Dried ...	8	3	"	276	38
Wines, Non-Alcoholic ...	4	{ 2	Sulphur Dioxide	205	134
		{ 1	Benzoic Acid	584	

* Preservative is not permitted in food colour.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF TOTAL SAMPLES
PROCURED AND EXAMINED DURING 1961.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Acetic Acid	1	—	—	—
Ales (Canned and Bottled) ...	10	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground	5	—	3	—
Alum	4	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	—	1	—
Aspirin	15	—	—	—
*Baking and Raising Powder ...	8	—	3	—
Barley Meal	1	—	—	—
Beer	2	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	24	—	2	—
Biscuits	3	—	—	—
Black Pudding	3	—	—	—
Borax and Honey	1	—	—	—
Bourn-vita	—	—	1	—
Brandy	—	—	5	—
Brose Meal	9	—	3	—
*Butter	19	—	17	—
Butter Peanut	4	—	—	—
Cake Mix	5	—	4	—
Cascara Sagrada	6	—	—	—
Chandy	1	—	—	—
Cheese	9	—	12	—
Cheese, Processed	2	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	13	—	—	—
Chutney	3	—	—	—
Cider	1	—	—	—
Cidrena	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	9	—	1	—
Chocolate, Drinking	1	—	3	—
Chocolate Spread	3	—	—	—
Cocoa	7	—	4	—
Coconut, Dessicated and Oil ...	4	—	5	—
Codeine Tablets	2	—	—	—
Coffec	4	—	3	—
*Coffee and Chicory	8	—	—	—
Coffee, Instant	3	—	3	—
Colourings	1	1	—	—
Condiment, Non-Brewed	5	—	—	—
Confections	9	—	—	—
Cooking Fat and Shortening ...	13	—	18	1

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal			Statutory		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Taken	Non-Genuine	Taken	Taken	Non-Genuine	Taken
Cornflour	9	—	6	—	—	—
*Cream, Double	10	—	—	—	—	—
*Cream, Single	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, Sterilised	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, Imitation	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	21	—	4	—	—	—
Currants	4	—	7	—	—	—
*Curry Powder	15	—	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder	18	—	5	—	—	—
Dates	8	—	1	—	—	—
Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—
Essences	6	—	—	—	—	—
Farola	2	—	4	—	—	—
Figs	6	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Dressing	9	—	—	—	—	—
*Fish Cakes	4	2	—	—	—	—
*Fish Paste	12	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Canned and Potted	9	—	—	—	—	—
Flake Meal	7	—	—	—	—	—
Flavourings	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Flour, Ordinary	14	—	3	—	—	—
*Flour, Self-Raising	20	—	5	—	—	—
Flour, Soya	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, Wheaten	4	—	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Glace	13	—	2	—	—	—
Fruit and Fruit Juice	7	1	—	—	—	—
Fruits, Mixed Dried	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Pudding	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Gelatine	6	—	1	—	—	—
Gin	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground, Crystallised and Preserved	18	—	3	—	—	—
Glycerine	3	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine and Borax	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	5	—	—	—	—	—
Grape Nuts	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herbs and Herbs Mixed	11	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	5	—	—	—	—	—
Horlicks	1	—	2	—	—	—
*Ice-Cream	233	49	1	—	—	—
*Ice-Cream (Dairy)	7	1	—	—	—	—
*Ice-Cream (Milk Ice)	17	3	—	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article					Informal		Statutory	
					No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Ice Lollies	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—
Instant Whip	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—
Iodine	...	...	...	11	—	1	—	—
* Jams	...	...	...	40	—	—	—	—
Lager	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—
Lard	..	...	...	2	—	2	—	—
* Lemon Curd	...	..	...	15	—	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—
Macaroni	...	...	...	3	—	3	—	—
* Margarine	...	...	...	17	—	9	—	—
Margarine Kosher	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Marzipan	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—
Meat Extract	...	.	...	5	—	—	—	—
Meat, Jellied	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—
* Meat Paste	...	...	...	40	—	—	—	—
Medicinal Mixtures	...	...	...	20	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Powders	...	...	...	6	—	1	—	—
Medicinal Tablets	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	—
* Milk, Condensed and Evaporated	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—
Milk, Flavoured	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—
Milk Powder	...	..	...	1	—	—	—	—
Milk, Sterilised	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet	...	...	...	2,309	16	937	3	—
Mince	...	...	...	47	14	42	15	—
Mince Meat	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—
Mussels	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
* Mustard	..	...	...	12	—	2	—	—
Nutmeg, Ground	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	...	...	...	9	—	6	—	—
Oil, Almond	...	..	...	1	—	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	...	...	...	8	—	1	—	—
Oil, Castor	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	...	...	...	18	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Medicinal	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—
Ovaltine	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Peas, Dried and Canned	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed	...	...	...	7	—	3	—	—
Peppers	...	...	...	20	—	12	—	—
Permanganate of Potash	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—
Pickles	...	...	...	14	—	—	—	—
Prunes	..	...	...	2	—	6	—	—
Pudding, Christmas	.	...	...	4	—	—	—	—
Pudding, Mixed	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Raisins	7	—	15	—
Rennet, Essence of	3	—	—	—
Rice and Rice Flour	10	—	8	—
Rice, Canned	2	—	—	—
Rum	—	—	3	—
*Saccharin	3	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	—	1	—
Sago	2	—	—	—
*Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	10	—	—	—
Salt, Table	9	—	—	—
Salt, Iodized	2	—	—	—
Salt, Celery, Garlic and Onion	3	—	—	—
Salts, Medicinal	22	—	4	—
Sandwich Spread	6	—	—	—
*Sauces	27	—	—	—
Sausages	97	20	142	20
Semolina	5	—	8	—
Seasonings	10	—	—	—
*Soft Drinks	44	—	—	—
Soup and Soup Powders	41	—	1	—
Spice	4	—	1	—
Sponge Mix	6	—	—	—
Stout	3	—	—	—
*Suet	6	1	2	1
Sugar, Brown	1	—	3	—
Sugar, Demerara	5	—	10	—
Sugar, Icing	2	—	3	—
Sugar, Castor	2	—	1	—
Sulphur, Flowers of	3	—	—	—
*Table Jellies	20	—	2	—
Jelly Crystals	10	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	—	1	—
Tea	12	—	21	—
*Tomato Ketchup	25	—	—	—
*Tomato Puree	1	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	3	—	—	—
*Tonic Water	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned and Dried	7	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt	11	3	3	—
Vinegar, Distilled	—	—	1	—
Whisky	—	—	44	1
Wines, Non-Alcoholic	5	1	—	—
Yeast	4	—	—	—
	<u>3,908</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>41</u>

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956, SECTION 9—SUSPECTED FOOD.

The number of complaints lodged with this Department relating to food alleged to be contaminated or otherwise unfit for human consumption and to bad practices, etc., in food premises totalled just over 200, much the same as last year. One hundred and seventy-eight of these complaints alluded to food, 32 of which when investigated were shown to be unfounded, the food concerned being normal in appearance, odour and taste. Forty-three complaints related to meat and meat products, 19 of which concerned mould on pies or sausage rolls, while 37 referred to bakery goods, and 4 to fruit out of condition. Complaints were also received of foreign matter in food, e.g., insects, flies, cigarette ends, glass, string, splinters of wood and metal tags.

All complaints were fully investigated and the manufacturers and traders warned.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.—This year 9,364 visits of inspection were paid to markets, stores and wholesale and retail premises where food was dealt with and 2,531 lots of food were examined, amounting to 149 tons 4 cwts. 77 lbs. (48 tons 13 cwts. 62 lbs. less than last year) and were considered unsound and destroyed with the owner's consent. Certificates of condemnation were issued to the owners of the food destroyed.

The owners of these premises were notified of the need of repairs, cleansing and painting. In all instances the work was satisfactorily carried out. Advice was sought by and willingly given to owners of food premises who wished to effect improvements in their premises, equipment and methods. A number of reports on food premises was submitted following notification from the Town Planning Department that the applicant intended to set up a food business.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.

The number of registered milk producers in the City is now 23, one fewer than last year. Two herds produce "Certified" milk and 21 "Tuberculin Tested" milk, while one attested herd of the Regional Hospital Board produces "Tuberculin Tested" milk for use in their own hospitals and institutions.

The number of pasteurising establishments on the register now stands at 17, one fewer than last year.

There are now 1,722 dairies registered in the City, including 24 producers and 20 dairymen holding supplementary licences. There were 258 transfers due to change of occupancy with an overall reduction of 59.

The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose this year from 85,400 to 87,639 gallons, an increase of 2,239 gallons. The percentage of failures in tests of "Certified" milk fell from 18·8 to 15·6. Failures of "Tuberculin Tested" milk rose from 12·3 per cent. to 14·5 per cent.

Formal and informal samples of milk totalled 3,246. The average fat percentage rose slightly this year from 3·71 to 3·78, as did the percentage of solids-not-fat from 8·83 to 8·85. The number of designated milks sampled during the year was 1,196.

It is interesting to compare and note the average analyses of milk at milking tests during the Dairy Show published in the "Glasgow Herald" and those obtained from samples taken by this Section during the month of February up to the time of the Show. The number of samples published as having been taken for the trials was 130 and gave readings of 4·0 per cent. and 8·9 per cent. milk-solids-other-than-fat respectively, compared with 3·72 per cent. fat and 8·87 per cent. solids-other-than-fat of 133 samples obtained from milk supplied to the City from the beginning of the month to the end of the trials. These results are most gratifying.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 7,314 while 232 inspections were made of the 37 byres of the 24 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation for 1,018 cows but over the year the average number kept was approximately 928.

Sterilised Milk.—Approximately 12 gallons of "Sterilised" milk are sold daily in the City. Twelve samples were submitted to the City Analyst. All of them conformed to the prescribed tests. The average fat content was 3·68 per cent. and the solids-not-fat 8·80 per cent.

Jersey Milk.—Jersey milk is supplied to City creameries by five farmers having Jersey cattle. Thirty-four samples were analysed and bacteriologically examined; the averages were 4·88 per cent. fat and

9.08 per cent. solids-not-fat. Seven samples, one of which also had a high count, failed in the Coliform test, and one sample was below 4 per cent. fat, the statutory standard. These results show an improvement in last year's figures.

CERTIFIED						1961	1960	1959
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	983	1,034	890
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						1,917	1,783	1,966
TUBERCULIN TESTED								
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	21	22	24
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	779	838	782
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						476	1,075	902
TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—								
Pasteurising Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	19
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,670	1,729	1,675
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						*85,239	†82,530	‡85,947
1961—*						Includes 800 gallons Homogenised.		
1960—†						Includes 290 gallons Homogenised and 300 gallons Pasteurised.		
1959—‡						Includes 83,311 gallons Pasteurised.		
STERILISED—								
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	67	84	85

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (1)

	CERTIFIED	TUBERCULIN TESTED
	(a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	(a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
<i>Bacteriological Examination—</i>		
Number examined ...	243	186
Number conforming to all requirements ...	205	153
Number exceeding count only	3	4
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	7	4
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	28	19
Agar Count per ml.—		
Highest ...	481,400	1,000,000+
Lowest ...	100	1,000
Presence of Coliforms (—)	208	163
(+)	35	23
<i>Chemical Examination—</i>		
Fat Minimum 3%—		
(Number 3% or over) ...	242	185
(Number below 3%) ...	1	1
Average Butter-Fat Content	4.01	3.99

59 Examined Biologically with negative result.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILKS (2)

					TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)
					(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
					(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Unit (Phosphates Test)
Number Examined ...	...	...	...	...	767
Number passing each test	...	...	...	...	736
Number failing in one or more of the tests	...	...	...	...	31
Milk-Fat Test—					
Number Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	758
Number Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	9
Average Butter-Fat Content	...	...	...	...	3.74

91.47 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 91.32 last year.

Chemical examination showed 11 samples to be deficient in fat, while 5 samples were found to be below 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat.

Milk Supply to the Hospitals of the Western Regional Board.

This service to the Board was continued. The results are shown as follows :—

					Examined	Failed
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	70	6
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	270	7
					<hr/> 351 <hr/>	<hr/> 15 <hr/>

Last year 17 samples failed out of a total of 269 samples. In addition to the above examinations, three samples of "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative results. "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" milk supplies were also examined for the presence of tubercle.

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This year the supply of "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" milk to the City schools was undertaken by ten contractors compared with seven last year. Two hundred samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Four samples failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests compared with four failures in 140 samples examined last year. Fifty samples were subjected to biological tests with negative results.

The following table is a summary of the results of the sampling :—

SCHOOL MILK (" TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) ")

No. Examined	No. Passing both Phosphatase and Coliform Tests	No. Failing Phosphatase Test only	No. Failing Coliform Tests only	No. Failing Both Tests	No. Tuberculous	Average Fat Solids	Average Non-Fat Solids
200	196	—	4	—	—	3.70	8.78

The second table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the number of schooldays in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,482,144 gallons, a decrease of 27,530 gallons from last year.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITIES SUPPLIED.

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	7,150	19	July ...	*14,502	†
February ...	7,403	19	August ...	*58,252	†
March ...	7,448	21	September ...	7,521	20
April ...	7,734	14	October ...	7,453	22
May ...	6,272	21	November ...	7,262	21
June ...	7,049	22	December ...	7,150	16

* Monthly totals.

† No school days other than the transferred schools these months, but children are supplied with milk at the feeding centres and schools.

The quality standards of these milks are being maintained.

THE SCOTTISH DAIRY SHOW, 1961—KELVIN HALL.

Nine-thousand, nine hundred and nineteen gallons of milk, 3,621 gallons less than last year, were produced by show cattle during the period of the Show. The milk again this year was collected, poured into three refrigerated bulk milk storage tanks and uplifted by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board for processing.

Eight samples of the bulked milk were obtained. All samples were subjected to both bacteriological and chemical examinations. The following table shows the results of these examinations :—

	9th Feb.	13th Feb.	14th Feb.	15th Feb.	16th Feb.	16th Feb.	17th Feb.	17th Feb.
Fatty Solids	5.10	4.00	3.80	4.60	4.00	3.30	4.20	3.90
Non-Fatty Solids	8.94	9.05	8.96	8.98	8.90	8.91	9.05	8.98
Count	3,000	8,000	16,000	14,000	43,000	11,000	10,000	27,000
B.coli	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present

Six of these samples failed because of coliform being present.

Milk Vending Machines.—The number of milk vending machines has again increased this year and their popularity retained, but the amount of milk sold from them is unknown. These machines are reasonably well operated although the delivery trough does become soiled from time to time and requires regular attention.

Milk Dispensing Machines.—The careful watch on the operation, performance and results of these machines was maintained. The sustained pressure on and co-operation of some of the operators have resulted in a slight overall improvement in results, but despite this these results are poor and on consideration of the results obtained during the three years in which they have been in operation there is an increasing urgency that a statutory bacteriological test should be prescribed.

Year	Number Examined		Number	Failed
1959	119	71 or 59.7	per cent.
1960	200	137 or 68.5	per cent.
1961	228	131 or 61.8	per cent.

Of the 228 samples taken, 131 or 61.8 per cent. failed the coliform test prescribed in the Order of 1951, i.e., coliforms absent from 1/100 ml. Coliforms were present in 153 or 67.1 per cent. of the samples when examined in 1/10 dilution and 90 or 39.4 per cent. when examined in 1/1000 dilution.

With regard to the colony count, 199 samples or 87.3 per cent. had counts of under 200,000 per ml.; 20 or 8.8 per cent. had counts of over 200,000, while 9 or 3.9 per cent. had counts of over 1,000,000. The lowest count was 100 and the highest 4,000,000.

In 84 samples or 36.8 per cent. coliforms were absent and had a count of less than 200,000 colonies per ml.; 114 or 50.0 per cent. coliforms present with counts of less than 200,000; 30 or 13.2 per cent. coliforms were present and with counts of more than 200,000.

Dairy and Canned Cream—Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.—Fifty-eight samples of dairy and 7 samples of canned and sterilised cream were obtained and examined. Twenty-eight of the samples were analysed in terms of the Order and were reported as being in conformity.

The number of samples examined both chemically and bacteriologically was 8. Fifty (dairy cream) were examined bacteriologically and 22 of these were considered unsatisfactory because of high count and/or the presence of coliform organisms.

Cleansing of Milk Bottles.—During the year 157 bottles were submitted to bacteriological examination. Fifty-nine per cent. of the bottles had counts of under 100, while 28 of these bottles, although visibly clean, were reported as not complying with the accepted standard of not more than 600 colonies per pint bottle. Reports of all examinations are notified to the dairyman concerned, and where necessary repeat samples taken and investigations made. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows :—

	No. of Bottles	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	63	47	16	74·6
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	85	73	12	84·9
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	4	4	—	100·0
Washed by Hand	—	—	—	—

In 27 instances complaints were received of milk having been delivered in dirty bottles, 20 having been filled at creameries within the City and 7 at farms and creameries outwith the City. Each incident was fully investigated.

Cleansing of Milk Cans.—The check on the efficiency of can washing in City Creameries was continued.

	Number Examined	Number Satis- factory	Number Fairly Satis- factory	Number Unsatis- factory
1959	60	47	8	5
1960	128	90	12	26
1961	94	83	2	9

The table shows that 83 or 88·3 per cent. were satisfactorily washed compared with 90 or 70·3 per cent. last year ; 2 or 2·1 per cent. fairly satisfactory compared with 12 or 9·4 per cent., while the percentage of those unsatisfactory 9 or 9·6 per cent. compared with 26 or 20·6 per cent.

Ice Cream.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1960.

There are 453 registered dealers in ice cream in the City in respect of premises, 9 fewer than last year ; 470 certificates of registration are held in respect of vehicles for the sale of ice cream only, 16 fewer than last year. One of the large manufacturers put into service a motor vehicle in which was housed a machine for making soft ice cream made from a liquid or powder sterilised mix. This is the first of its kind in Glasgow.

Inspections of these premises and vehicles totalled 2,537 during the year. Two hundred and eleven certificates of authorisation were issued and recorded.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

The number of ice-cream samples obtained during the year was again increased and the improvement in hygienic standard maintained. The bacterial count on which the results are based was reduced from 100,000 to 50,000 per g. but this change affects the percentages only slightly when comparisons are made

Year	No. Examined	No. under 50,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. under 50,000 with Coliforms Present	No. over 50,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. over 50,000 with Coliforms Present
1961	313	261	19	19	14
1960	251	202	26	8	15

The table shows 261 satisfactory samples or 83.4 per cent., compared with 202 or 80.5 per cent. last year. This year 14 (4.5 per cent.) of the samples failed both in count and coliform compared with 15 of 251 or 6.0 per cent. Of the 313 informal samples taken, 254 were subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examinations, while 59 samples were for bacteriological examination only and 4 for chemical examination only. Of the 258 samples, 50 failed to comply with the standard laid down in the Regulations. Defaulters were warned and advice given. It would appear that the small manufacturers had changed their recipes in an attempt to conform to the three standards for ice cream laid down and were not always successful in making the proper adjustments in the quantities of the ingredients.

	No. Exam- ined	No. Adul- terated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Defi- cient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat
1961	258	50	22	16	12
1960	210	44	31	21	8

AVERAGES

Milk Ice			Dairy Ice Cream and Ice Cream		
		Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat
1961	...	4.28%	7.74%	6.94%	9.47%
1960	...	3.70%	7.76%	6.79%	9.82%

HIGHEST

1961	...	11.23%	12.50%	12.56%	14.6%
1960	...	5.76%	8.40%	12.55%	14.60%

Fourteen samples of ice cream as supplied to school children through the School Meals Service were obtained as in previous years each week during the months of May, June and September. Chemical and bacteriological results were most satisfactory.

Imitation Cream.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 16.

The number of samples of bakers' cream filling was also increased and the pressure on hygienic necessity maintained. Two hundred and sixty-two samples, nearly twice as many as last year, were obtained.

The report is again based on the standard of not more than 100,000 bacteria per gram with coliforms absent. On this basis 206 or 78·6 per cent. were satisfactory compared with 74 or 55·2 per cent. last year ; 56 or 21·4 per cent. compared with 60 or 44·8 per cent. unsatisfactory. Sixteen or 6·1 per cent. of the samples failed because of a high count and with coliforms present ; 17 or 6·5 per cent. failed in count only and 21 or 8·0 per cent. failed in coli only. Of the 262 samples, 33 had a count of over 100,000 and 29 of 100 or less.

Egg imports and Sampling.

Dutch Frozen Whites.

Imports of this product via Leith were confined to the months of January, February and March. There were only three shipments as compared with six last year. The quantity of this frozen albumen was 3 tons 13 cwts. 104 lbs. compared with 12 tons 4 cwts. last year. Sixteen samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist. Three samples were subjected to a full examination and gave counts of 8,000, 5,000 and 1,500 respectively ; faecal *B.coli* was found in one sample. No *Salmonella* organisms were isolated from any of the samples.

Liquid Whole Hen Egg (Packed in Glasgow).—Shell eggs broken out in the two City breaking-out plants were from four sources, namely, Britain, Poland, Australia and Sweden. Seventeen samples were taken 8, 7, 1 and 1 respectively, and submitted for bacteriological examination. Ten had counts of over 100,000, five over 10,000 and two over 1,000. Faecal *B.coli* was found in eight samples. No organism of the *Salmonella* group was found in any of the samples.

Cleansing of Beer, Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Bottles.—Nineteen complaints of contaminated soft drinks, the same number as last year, were received despite the fact that the washing of aerated water bottles is satisfactorily carried out. The source of the trouble

is the contamination of the stoppers. Manufacturers are still experimenting with the use of plastics and various types of closures in an endeavour to find a satisfactory stopper which would solve this problem.

There were also four complaints regarding the condition of beer. The causes of complaints were either due to the presence of mould or yeast. All washed beer bottles submitted for examination showed that they had been properly cleansed.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.—The ticketing and marking of imported foods were reasonably well carried out by shopkeepers. In no instance was it found necessary to take Court proceedings.

The Labelling of Food Orders, 1953-1961.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6.

Observations on and for scrutiny of the wording on labels affixed to prepacked articles of food for misleading statements and claims were continued.

It was found necessary to direct the attention of the manufacturers or packers to inaccuracies in eleven instances.

1. Full cream sweetened condensed milk claiming a 10 per cent. fat content was found to be deficient in fat—subsequent samples were in conformity.
2. Shredded beef suet was also deficient in fat.
3. A can of American sweetened grapefruit juice bore on the label the words "It is a rich source of Vitamin C," but it failed to indicate the quantity of Vitamin C contained in each fluid ounce of juice, as required by the Order. Enquiry of the importers revealed that the product carried American style labels. Existing stocks were recalled and the necessary correction made.
4. Several jars of honey from varying sources were observed to have labels affixed to them which did not bear the name and address of the packer. As several apiarists were involved the attention of the secretaries of the Glasgow and District Beekeepers' Association and the Scottish Beekeepers' Association was drawn to this omission with a request that the attention of members be directed to this infringement of the Order.
5. A bottle of tincture of iodine contained iodine in excess of the B.P. standard. The manufacturer was informed and the formula adjusted.
6. Culinary cochineal colouring manufactured and bottled in England was found not to be cochineal, but a blending of Ponceau SX and Red 10—Bin fact, a synthetic colour. Although the word "synthetic" did appear on the label it was in much smaller print than the name of the product and tucked away on another part of the label. The colouring matter also contained benzoic acid which is not permitted. Correspondence with the manufacturer followed and the wording on the label was duly corrected.
7. The attention of a chemist who sold Easton's syrup marked "B.P." was directed to the fact that it was no longer an article of the British Pharmacopocia, but an article of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1959. The product was nevertheless genuine.

8. Distilled malt vinegar was found to be deficient in acetic acid. Correspondence with the maker effected the necessary correction.
9. Cough and cold mixture contained glacial acetic acid B.P. which is at times as strong as acetic acid, but was declared on the list of ingredients as "acetic acid B.P." No exception was taken to the product, but to the declaration. The complete preparation and processing of the cough mixture were scrutinised and the irregularity remedied.
10. Double soda water, guaranteed to contain all the mineral salts that soda water should contain and highly beneficial to health, turned out to be ordinary soda water and the labels used had been designed and used for many years. The labels were reprinted.
11. Milk chocolate fingers were found to have been covered with a milk chocolate substitute. The fat in this substitute was not entirely cocoa fat but was more suitable and more easily handled when biscuits were covered. The substitute was no less nutritious. The baker decided to change the description to "Table Finger Trays." This was acceptable.

Last year a manufacturer of lolly syrup in the City sought advice from this Department on the declaration of ingredients on the label. Before giving this advice the City Analyst was consulted who in turn wrote to the Council of the Association of Public Analysts on the matter. It was agreed after careful consideration that the ingredients used need not be declared. Several sampling authorities, operated by Weights and Measures Inspectors, in England took exception to the lack of the declaration of the ingredients. Lengthy correspondence followed between local authority and manufacturer and between local authority and local authority. The local authorities concerned were advised of the lengthy consideration given before reaching our decision, but they were adamant in spite of the fact that similar products made in England did not declare a list of ingredients on the label. The manufacturers in view of the wide sale of their product in England decided to have such stock labelled listing the ingredients.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Section 15.—Fifteen certificates of approval were granted in respect of meat storage premises, two more than last year, while 49 copies of these certificates, the same number as last year, were issued for vehicles operating from these premises.

Metallic Contamination of Food.—Arsenic was found in 34 of the 243 samples of foodstuffs in varying amounts from 1 to 0.03 parts per million of food examined. Of 107 samples examined for copper, 94 were found to contain copper in varying amounts from 43 to 0.1 parts per million; of 245 samples, 215 contained lead in varying amounts from 16 to 0.1 parts per million; zinc in 14 samples varied from 28 to 0.1 parts per million; 2 samples contained iron in amounts of 10 and 7 parts per million and in 23 samples no metallic contamination

was found. None of the samples was outwith the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee's Report.

The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957.—In the course of sampling, 62 types of a wide range of samples of food were examined for the presence of prohibited colouring matter. Only one sample returned an adverse report, not because of a prohibited food colour being present but because of the inaccurate wording on the label. (See section on labelling of food). Permitted colours had been used singly or blended to give the desired effect.

Desiccated Coconut.—One hundred and fifty samples, including samples of biscuits, cakes and confections in which coconut was used and of fine, medium, coarse, toasted and heat-treated desiccated coconut were procured. Three samples of fine desiccated coconut were found to be contaminated, one with *S.litchfield* and two with *S.hvittingfoss*. The coconut from which the samples were drawn was destroyed.

It was reported by a large multiple firm that coconut which had been used in the manufacture of biscuits in England was found to be contaminated with *Salmonella* organism when sampled. Samples of the biscuits of the same type and manufactured by the same baker were obtained from some of their Glasgow branches but no organism of the *Salmonella* group was isolated. The firm nevertheless withdrew these biscuits from sale and had them destroyed.

Mineral oil in Food.—Sixty-seven samples of seventeen varieties of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of mineral oil. This is the seventh year in which all the samples have been found to be free from mineral oil.

Artificial Sweeteners in Food.—The number of samples examined for the presence of saccharin was 285. Saccharin was found in only six samples, but in no instance was it found in ice-cream. Its presence was only found in soft drinks in which it is permitted. Samples which were examined for the presence of dulcin were found to be free from this sweetening agent.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955-1956.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960.

Twenty-five informal samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were submitted for examination during the year. All samples were substantially in agreement with the prescribed statutory statement,

but any slight variations were not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The suppliers were, however, notified.

Byelaws for Regulating Street Trade.—The number of street traders continues to increase and the hygienic standard of their vehicles continues to improve. After careful consideration of the street trading position it was decided that the time was ripe to prohibit the sale of fish from hand-barrows. The vendors of fish were advised that on the next occasion on which their vehicle was presented for inspection hand-barrows would not be acceptable. There are now 1,985 persons engaged in street trading as compared with 1,657 last year. This increase is made up largely by the number of persons employed on ice cream vehicles during the summer months.

Food Hygiene.—The survey of shops, particularly butchers' shops, was continued. Visits made under the Regulations totalled 2,750. Improvement of standards in shops is slow and steady, but not spectacular. Shopkeepers whose premises are on a year-to-year lease or in properties which are in areas likely to be redeveloped in the reasonably near future show the most unwillingness to carry out improvements. It is very doubtful if full use is made by the employees of the hand-washing facilities provided. Quite often, these basins are used for holding handbags, etc., and very often the sinks are used for hand-washing. There is a lot of education yet to be done in this sphere of personal hygiene.

Twenty-four complaints were received regarding malpractices and defects in food premises. These included odours permeating houses or offices over food premises due to waste matter being held over the weekend, out-of-date methods of processing food and inadequate or unsuitable ventilation; smoking in food premises by the staff and in catering establishments by the public; sleeping in food premises and leaving foodstuffs and food containers outside shops.

One complaint of odours is worthy of note. The odours, it was alleged, were permeating a house from a shop where cooking was carried out. Investigation of this complaint entailed a great deal of time and a considerable number of visits to the site at all times of the day and night. No odours were ever experienced in the house on any of the visits.

Two complaints were received of finger dressings having been found in meat products. It is most essential that businesses of this type are supplied with a first-aid box in which are contained suitable waterproof finger dressings which would prevent incidents of this nature.

SPECIAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) *Food and Drugs, etc.*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Dairies—							
Registered during year ...	174	188	176	206	209	205	156
Removed from Register ...	141	174	119	128	147	149	215
On Register at 31st December	1,510	1,519	1,565	1,643	1,705	1,761	1,702
Number of Inspections ...	11,473	10,733	10,066	13,999	9,056	6,561	7,314
Contraventions of Orders, Acts and Byelaws ...	1	5	20	20	8	15	25
Prosecutions for same ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	78	36	17	4	3	3	15
2. Dealers in Ice Cream—							
Registered during year :							
Premises ...	39	30	24	31	34	24	23
Vehicles ...	45	53	72	77	171	103	71
Removed from Register :							
Premises ...	47	38	23	33	45	35	32
Vehicles ...	34	20	27	72	90	55	87
On Register at 31st Dec. :							
Premises ...	493	475	486	484	473	462	453
Vehicles ...	274	307	352	357	438	486	470
Number of Inspections ...	3,462	3,429	3,254	3,224	3,175	2,842	2,537
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Byelaws ...	8	5	87	87	31	8	8
Prosecutions for same ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	2	4	17	8	—	—	—
3. Byres for Milch Cows—							
Number of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	40	39	38	35	34	37	37
Number of Cows licensed for ...	1,053	1,055	1,027	975	993	1,122	1,134
Average number kept ...	955	1,000	920	846	857	975	928
Number of Inspections ...	306	306	266	302	230	238	232
4. Unwholesome Food—							
Number of Inspections ...	11,144	11,106	12,214	12,998	11,822	8,832	9,364
Number of Lots dealt with ...	2,561	2,561	2,851	2,754	2,650	2,493	2,531
Nature of Food destroyed at Inspector's instance ...	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
With Owner's consent ...	137	54	105	98	151	197	149
Assorted Foodstuffs ...	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
... 3	2	2	1	7	18	4	
... Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
... 23½	83½	7½	59½	49½	27	77	
5. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act—							
Informal Samples analysed ...	3,700	3,819	3,759	3,807	3,838	3,802	3,908
Statutory Samples analysed ...	1,400	1,311	1,339	1,330	1,361	1,406	1,441
Statutory Samples found non-genuine ...	47	46	49	58	41	42	41
Proceedings instituted ...	36	33	37	44	32	33	29
Number of Convictions ...	34	32	37	44	29	32	28
Amounts of Fines imposed ...	£159	£130	£161	£236	£154	£163	£155
Number dismissed or found "Not Guilty" ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Deserted Simpliciter ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number No Action ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Number Dismissed ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Number Admonished ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Number Acquitted ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1961.

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Complaint and Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Admon- ished	No. Acquitted	No. Action
1	<i>Sweet Milk</i> — Not of nature or sub- stance or quality de- manded	1	£5	—	—	—
16	<i>Sausages</i> — Contained an excess of preservative	15	£75	—	—	1
11	<i>Mince</i> — Contained preservative during prescribed period	11	£70	—	—	—
1	<i>Lard</i> — Unfit for human con- sumption	1	£5	—	—	—
29		<u>28</u>	<u>£155</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>

HARRY T. SMITH.
Senior Food Inspector.

SECTION XIII.

AIR PURIFICATION.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Since Glasgow's first smoke control area came into being in October, 1959, considerable experience has been gained in the planning and control of such areas of which there are now four in operation in the City.

CENTRAL AREA.

The favourable response from all occupiers of premises within this area is most commendable. Many users of boilers, heating plants, etc., have asked the Department for advice in the difficulties met with in their endeavour to operate their plants efficiently within the requirements of the Clean Air Act. In such circumstances the plant is inspected and the operators advised as to the best way to solve their problems. Much time has to be devoted to such requests as the instruction in the operation of the plant has to be followed up by frequent visits to ensure that the advice has been taken and the desired result achieved.

There have been more complaints than in previous years in the smoke control area and all have been fully investigated.

Frequent observations of chimneys in the area are made, especially in the early morning when the effect of kindling fires is most noticeable. Any excessive emission of smoke is investigated and the correct method of kindling demonstrated so that there should be no further cause for complaint.

POLLOKSHAWS AREA.

Frequent observations are made at various times during the day and smoke emission due to faulty kindling investigated and rectified.

Bituminous fuel is still being sold in the area and purchasers, when detected, are visited and warned or in certain circumstances dealt with in court. The most frequent offenders are those who, have recently occupied new homes and who, from habit and lack of appreciation of the purpose of the Act, continue to purchase this fuel.

The City Factor has issued a leaflet to all tenants of Corporation houses explaining briefly the requirements of the Clean Air Act and this has had considerable effect. In six cases, however, Court action had to be taken as the only means of impressing on the offenders that the

use of bituminous fuel cannot be permitted in a Smoke Control Area. Further particulars of these cases will be found in the Prosecution Section.

POLLOKSHIELDS AREA.

The Pollokshields Smoke Control Area Order which had been made by the Corporation on 9th June, 1960, was approved by the Secretary of State on 26th April, 1961. The area has an acreage of 1,239 and contains 3,542 dwellings, 252 commercial premises, 22 industrial premises and 81 other premises. The usual methods of publicity were again employed, including communications to the tenants on the details of the Order and the grant proposals, the holding of meetings to which householders were invited, and an exhibition and demonstration house. Objection was taken to the Order by certain private individuals and the public enquiry which was held, including the delay until the decision was given, meant that the date of the Order coming into force had to be postponed by seven months until 15th May, 1962.

The Pollokshields (No. 2) Smoke Control Area Order was made by the Corporation on 22nd December, 1960. It covered the remaining part of the Pollokshields Ward with an acreage of 2,010, comprising 6,057 dwellings, 54 commercial premises, 3 industrial premises and 49 other premises. This area was also subject to objection, and following the enquiry held on 31st July, 1961, the Secretary of State approved of the Order on 29th August, 1961. Again owing to the delay in approval it was found necessary to postpone the coming into force of the Order from 1st November, 1961, to 30th September, 1962. As in previous areas the usual methods of publicity were again employed, but the attendances at the meetings for householders were poor, although the two demonstration houses were very well attended. It would appear that the public are becoming aware of the smoke control area order procedure, and that the demonstration houses along with the delivery of the necessary literature will be sufficient in future areas. In the demonstration houses it was essential that the staff in attendance should have a thorough knowledge not only of the Order but of the Corporation's policy.

The work of adaptation of fireplaces in the Pollokshields Area has proceeded, but by the time the Order came into force there was still a considerable proportion of the tenants who either did not wish to take advantage of the grant available or had failed to take the necessary action. A considerable amount of follow-up work is entailed in this area.

In the Pollokshields (No. 2) Area almost all the houses are owned by the Corporation. Where major alterations are involved the tenants

are issued with specifications to make their own arrangements with contractors, but where minor alterations only are necessary the Corporation have undertaken the work, always with the proviso the tenant may obtain a specification and make his own arrangements. The area includes a large number of houses built during and immediately after the war when materials were scarce and substitutes had to be used. These scarce and substitute materials have given rise to considerable difficulties in adaptation, and the Corporation decided to carry out major alterations in order to make good the defects, although the tenant's share was limited to that for a minor adaptation. Good progress is being made, and it is expected that the whole work of adaptation will be completed by the date the Order comes into operation.

The next step in smoke control was the Order for the Ward of Provan. The ward has an acreage of 4,845 and comprises 19,768 dwellings, 185 commercial premises, 40 industrial premises and 65 other premises. The dwelling-houses may be divided roughly into three groups—Area A, 5,336 houses built before 1939 and in which major alterations were required; Area C, 7,984 houses built after the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956; and Area B, 6,448 houses built after the war but before 1956. The Order was made by the Corporation on 21st December, 1961, and there were two dates for the Order coming into operation—for Area A, 15th May, 1963, and for Areas B and C 16th August, 1963. The Order was confirmed by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962.

The usual explanatory notes were sent to the tenants, and for the information of the householders in Area A an exhibition was held in Hogganfield Loch Tearooms and two demonstration houses were opened. The meetings, as expected, were poorly attended, but the demonstration houses and the exhibition were very well patronised.

The houses in Areas B and C are widely scattered, and it was decided to rely on explanatory memoranda and on demonstration houses. One temporary house at 481 Edinburgh Road was open for four weeks from Monday to Saturday. The three clinics, Garthamlock, Wellhouse and Rogerfield were used as demonstration houses on certain days of the week. By this means the householders were informed of the requirements of the Order and the conditions for grant. As with Pollokshields (No. 2) the Corporation intended to carry out any of the alterations necessary in Area B subject to the appropriate householder's share and in Area C the installation of gas ignition in the existing approved fireplaces and this has had considerable effect.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 — SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Area.	Date of Order.	Date of Approval by Secretary of State.	Order comes into force.	Average.	No. of Industrial Premises.	No. of Commercial Premises.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Other Premises.
Central	11th December, 1958	15th April, 1959	15th October, 1959	201	420	3,546	367 (244)*	34
Central No. 2 (Extension West of Central)	24th December, 1959	29th March, 1960	15th October, 1960	160	113	2,154	1,047 (910)*	45
Central No. 3 (Extension East of Central)	24th December, 1959	29th March, 1960	15th October, 1960	91	48	341	1,441 (1,131)*	15
Pollokshaws ...	24th December, 1959	29th March, 1960	15th December, 1960	2,794	36	85	8,928 (a)	203
Pollokshields ...	9th June, 1960	26th April, 1961	15th May, 1962	1,239	22	252	3,542 (b)	81
Pollokshields (No. 2)	22nd December, 1960	29th August 1961	30th September, 1962	2,010	3	54	6,057 (c)	49
Provan	21st December, 1961	4th April, 1962	15th May and 16th August, 1963.	4,845	40	185	19,768 (d)	65

* Number of dwellings when Order came into operation shown in brackets.

Houses in course of erection : (a) 1,145 ; (b) 62 ; (c) 24 ; (d) 897.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATION, ETC., WORK DONE DURING 1961.

For administrative purposes the City is divided into districts, each of which is the responsibility of an individual inspector. Observation work is carried out during the normal working day and if necessary at any other time of day. The inspectors are fully conversant with all industrial plants within their districts and are available to give advice on problems of smoke abatement.

The work carried out by the staff during the year under review is summarised as follows :—

Number of observations of chimneys (Industrial)	22,109
Number of inspections of steam boilers and other furnaces	417
Number of verbal intimations of excessive smoke	204
Number of Prior Approval locations inspected	88

The above figures do not include the work done and time consumed in investigating smoke complaints. Such figures do include the time occupied on shipping in the docks and harbour. These are extensive and much time is taken up traversing them.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956, SECTION 3(2)—PRIOR APPROVAL APPLICATIONS.

There was a notable increase in the number of Prior Approval applications submitted under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. In each instance an inspection is made of the site so that the location and height of chimney can be ascertained in relation to the surrounding properties. Full particulars of the type of plant, method of firing, etc., are given in the questionnaire or drawings and if satisfactory are submitted to the appropriate committee for their approval. This procedure ensures that with proper maintenance the plant will give no cause for complaint. The total number of applications dealt with is given in the preceding table.

IMPROVEMENTS TO PLANT NOTED DURING YEAR 1961.

The number and description of improvements and additions to power and process plants installed during the year are listed below and, although perhaps not of the same magnitude as last year, they are equally important.

A large number of the small hand fired boilers have been replaced by modern fully automatic oil fired units. This has made for a considerable improvement as many of these plants were the source of complaints in the past. The following table indicates the various improvements that have been recorded.

Number of new steam boilers installed to give increased capacity	89
Number of mechanical stokers fitted to steam boilers and other furnaces	16
Number of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened	41
Number of steam boilers or process furnaces converted to oil fuel	85
Number of improvements not included under the above headings	24

The figures submitted above are all work that has been completed during the year under review but there are, in addition, a number of large alterations and additions in the process of completion.

Some of the major improvements which were completed during the year were as follows :—

A well-known paint manufacturing firm in the East end of the City installed two large Economic type steam boilers fitted with oil burning equipment, fully instrumented. This plant is now in operation and conditions are very satisfactory.

A laundry in the Pollokshaws area has replaced a hand fired Lancashire boiler with an Economic dry back unit of larger capacity, burning oil fuel. This plant is fully instrumented and has been installed in a new boiler house. It is a good example of a modern, efficient unit replacing an old plant which was the cause of recurring complaints in the neighbourhood.

A firm of scrap metal merchants and cable strippers, operating in one of the smoke control areas, have installed two new furnaces working in conjunction with an oil fired after burning chamber. The burning of scrap cable was responsible for heavy volumes of dense smoke and many complaints in the past but since the new furnaces have been in operation, conditions are good and give no cause for complaint.

At a Corporation establishment in the Kinning Park district a large Lancashire boiler which was hand stoked has been replaced by three "Stone" steam generators. This type of plant introduces a comparatively new trend in the practice of steam generation and is proving very satisfactory.

A large engineering firm on the North bank of the river have installed chain grate stokers to a battery of three Lancashire boilers which were previously hand fired. Before the installing of mechanical stokers this plant was the cause of many complaints.

A small hospital in the Southern area of the City has installed two "Sunrod" vertical oil fired steam boilers. The new plant replaces two Cornish boilers which were hand fired. The new installation is of modern design, fully automatic, and is a good example of the renewal and modernisation plan that is being carried out by the Western Regional Hospital Board.

The Glasgow School of Art in the Central Smoke Control Area have installed two Package type oil fired steam boilers. The new plant is automatic in operation and replaces two solid fuel fired boilers.

A brewery firm in the Port Dundas district have increased their boiler capacity by the addition of an Economic type boiler. This has considerably reduced the loading conditions on the plant and consequently eliminated the issue of smoke which was previously the cause of complaint. The new boiler is fitted with a mechanical chain grate stoker.

It will be observed from the above that many firms are effecting a plant conversion change from solid fuel to one of the available oil fuel systems which have proved to be very satisfactory from a smoke abatement point of view.

Where solid fuel has been selected, the chain grate stoker is undoubtedly becoming increasingly popular.

Many other large improvements are under way but as these have not yet been completed, will not be included in this report.

PROSECUTIONS.

It has always been the policy of this Department to give all possible assistance to offenders by advice, demonstration and appeal, rather than resort to Court action.

In a few instances, where there was complete disregard of our instructions, Court action was the only course left open and in each case proved effective in enforcing compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Five industrial prosecutions were proceeded with during the year. In all cases bituminous fuel was in use and faulty stoking methods were being employed in spite of the advice given.

In one case, the owners of an ocean-going vessel, which was emitting large volumes of dense smoke as a result of faulty settings of the oil fuel plant, were fined £10.

The total fines imposed in these cases amounted to £36.

In another case, the emission of smoke from an asphalt melting boiler, a plea of not guilty was submitted. The case went to proof and the plea was successful on a point of law. It was claimed that the boiler, being portable and not installed or attached to any land, could not be dealt with under Section I of the Act.

In the Smoke Control Areas six prosecutions were taken against occupiers of domestic dwellings for emitting smoke by burning unauthorised fuel in their domestic fires. All pled guilty and in three cases a fine of £1 was imposed. The remainder were admonished with a warning that the maximum penalty would be imposed if there was any future infringement of the regulations.

SHIPPING AND RIVER CRAFT IN THE HARBOUR AREAS.

The shipping in the docks and harbour areas received the same supervision as that of the remainder of the City and routine observations are carried out daily in these areas. Although the problems affecting marine practice are somewhat different to those of land installations, the staff are well qualified to offer their technical advice, having had considerable marine experience.

Shipping using the harbour varies from the large ocean-going passengers and cargo vessels to the smaller types of coastal and river craft.

It is worthy of note that the last steam tug-boat on the river burning solid fuel has been replaced with a new diesel engined vessel. All ships of this class now operating on the river are either fitted with oil fired boilers or are diesel engined. This has contributed greatly to the mitigation of smoke pollution in the harbour areas as these vessels were, in the, past responsible for heavy and prolonged smoke emission. These conditions were mainly due to the erratic and unforeseen steam demands that are encountered in the harbour area.

Several inspections aboard vessels were carried out during the year. In many instances the smoke emission was found to be unavoidable owing to a particular auxiliary unit being temporarily out of commission for overhaul. It should be noted that repairs can only be effected when the vessel is in port, whilst at the same time the essential hotel services, cargo handling operations, etc., must be maintained.

In one instance a prosecution was taken in respect of a large cargo vessel for the heavy and prolonged issue of dense smoke. This is referred to elsewhere in the report.

RAILWAYS AND SERVICING DEPOTS.

During the year under review, a number of complaints were received in respect of heavy smoke from railway locomotives. In most cases the complaints were confirmed and many were from occupiers of houses in the close vicinity to the Engine Servicing Depots. There are three main depots within the City boundaries from which complaints have been received. One in particular on the South side has been the cause of recurring complaints. This problem has been discussed with the Railway Executives on several occasions and everything possible is being done to alleviate the smoke pall that is characteristic of these areas.

Conditions are improving and will continue to do so as the number of new diesel units are brought into service.

Alterations have, and are being made to these depots to accommodate these types of power units and the time is not too distant when the solid fuel steam locomotives, as we know them to-day, will be a thing of the past.

Another notable contribution by the Railways to clean air has been the reintroduction of the electric train services on the Helensburgh to Airdrie line which had so unfortunately to be withdrawn in the early part of last year.

The electrification of the Cathcart Circle, now approaching completion, should bring about a great improvement in the areas which it serves.

The replacement of the old type steam shunting engines by modern diesel units for this class of work at the marshalling yards, goods and mineral depots, docks, etc., has proved very successful and conditions will continue to improve as additional units become available.

In general, British Railways have done a good deal to combat the numerous smoke problems connected with its various undertakings but until such time as the electrification and diesel conversions are complete the smoke problem will remain.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

WINTER COURSES IN BOILER HOUSE PRACTICE AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Following past procedure, all departments of the Glasgow Corporation, and industrial firms generally, in the City Area were circularised of the arrangements being made for the resumption of the classes,

for the 46th year. A joint ordinary and advance course was begun on Tuesday, 3rd October, 1961, in the Burgh Court Hall of the City Chambers. The classes met separately after the third week, on both Tuesdays and Wednesdays between 7.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m. The nominal fee of five shillings was again charged for the course of lectures.

The total enrolment of students was 52, being made up of 34 ordinary or first year class and 18 in the advanced. The final lecture of the course was on 24th January, 1962. The attendance averages for the session were 80.1 per cent. advanced and 74.5 per cent. ordinary, a combined figure of 77.3 per cent. This was a very good record for attendances, having regard to the fact that late and shift work had to be contended with. Some members attended at both levels on alternate weeks and a few took both classes. A total of 27 lectures was given during the course and a further two refresher lectures were given during April to the men who had entered the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination in Boiler House Practice and Boiler Operation. Several candidates studied Combustion Engineering.

The written class examinations were held on the evening of 31st January, 1962, between 7 and 9.30 p.m. The pass mark for a merit certificate was 50 per cent. and book prizes were allocated to each class. Only *bona fide* operators or men of similar status were eligible for prizes. Twelve men in the advanced class and 21 in the ordinary took the session examination and of this number 12 advanced and 17 ordinary candidates gained merit certificates.

During April class visits were made on two evenings to both an Electric Power Station and a large Hospital Boiler House. These visits year by year are found to be of practical educational value to the members attending. Both visits were well attended.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATIONS.

RECORDING AND INSTRUMENTATION.

The supervision of instruments and recording of the elements polluting the atmosphere are also the responsibility of this section of the Health and Welfare Department.

Instruments are located at selected sites throughout the City so that a complete record of the atmospheric conditions prevailing in the respective areas can be determined for any day of the year.

This aspect of the work is carried out by a technical assistant whose duty it is to supervise and attend to the recording apparatus, analyse the deposits and record the data so obtained.

DEPOSIT GAUGES.

There are thirteen Deposit Gauge Stations within the City boundaries and, in addition, three country locations at Loch Katrine, Mugdock Bank and the Gorbals Water Works, Darnley. These country gauges afford a comparison with conditions prevailing in the City. The following figures have been calculated from the results submitted by the Corporation Chemist in his analysis of the monthly samples from all the City Stations.

DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR 1960 AND 1961.

						Tons per Square Mile per Annum.	
						1961	1960
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	3.48	3.99
Carbonaceous other than Tar	...	...	...	...	...	43.15	41.70
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	97.33	104.77
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	143.97	150.46
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	72.78	66.30
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	216.76	216.76
Rainfall in Millimetres	...	...	...	...	...	1013.00	930.00

Appended at the conclusion of this Section's report is a table giving details of the average monthly deposit of each element of atmospheric pollution for the year 1961 and also figures for the previous six years.

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTERS.

The smoke filters and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus are installed at nine points throughout the City and give a daily reading of the concentration of sulphur dioxide and also of smoke and suspended matter in the atmosphere. Assistance in this work is given by the Nursing Staffs at certain of the Clinics where the apparatus is installed. Extra week-end readings are taken at times of dense fog.

Herewith are comparative figures for the year 1960-1961 for sulphur dioxide and smoke determination for one site in the Central Smoke Control Area.

MONTROSE STREET—CENTRAL SMOKE CONTROL AREA.

SO₂ PARTS PER HUNDRED MILLIGRAMMES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1960	13.9	14.6	7.5	6.3	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.9	5.4	7.3	10.3	9.9
1961	9.2	7.3	5.8	6.3	4.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.7	5.5	12.5	16.9

SMOKE CONCENTRATION—MICROGRAMMES PER 100 CUBIC METRES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1960	62	62	31	23	18	11	13	16	23	33	56	77
1961	42	27	18	22	13	10	9	11	16	24	43	65

LEAD PEROXIDE APPARATUS.

The estimation of sulphur dioxide by Lead Peroxide method is taken at thirty locations covering all districts so that a complete record can be made of the contamination in both the residential and industrial areas of the City. Again included in the above are three country sites, from which a comparison can be made with conditions prevailing within the City boundaries.

Herewith is a summary of comparisons of contamination from this source for the years 1960-1961 at Carlton Place.

CARLTON PLACE.

SO₂ MILLIGRAMMES PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1960	4.43	4.55	3.43	2.66	2.00	1.82	1.47	1.80	2.31	3.04	4.20	5.34
1961	3.81	3.10	2.40	2.56	1.85	1.52	1.33	1.22	1.10	2.34	3.48	5.30

The information obtained from the various instruments is recorded each month and a copy submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, under whose direction a National Survey is being carried out.

C. E. STANGER,

Senior Smoke Inspector.

AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1961.

ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Month	Rainfall in millimetres	INSOLUBLE MATTER						Included in Soluble		TOTAL SOLIDS						
		Tar	Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids, 1960.	Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl.	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	
Mean of 13 Stations	January ...	71	0.29	4.35	10.51	15.15	7.16	22.31	2.30	1.87	20.56	18.77	22.06	22.49	18.88	19.91
	February ...	95	0.30	2.64	8.30	11.24	8.30	19.54	2.27	1.97	21.70	16.50	21.24	23.49	21.85	20.67
	March ...	35	0.30	2.77	7.63	10.70	4.36	15.06	1.47	0.81	18.01	20.08	12.08	18.91	13.60	21.12
	April ...	98	0.29	4.44	8.32	13.05	5.49	18.54	2.25	0.52	17.24	15.41	13.23	16.12	16.33	12.16
	May ...	37	0.21	2.29	4.95	7.45	3.52	10.97	1.20	0.72	18.07	11.03	18.15	14.72	13.71	21.09
	June ...	37	0.16	2.14	5.82	8.12	3.76	11.88	1.26	0.55	13.51	13.49	19.35	15.81	16.65	18.22
	July ...	62	0.30	4.46	9.87	14.63	2.77	17.40	0.95	0.39	14.25	11.71	14.50	15.19	13.65	9.13
	August ...	126	0.28	2.47	6.19	8.94	5.03	13.97	1.91	0.57	15.01	7.89	13.07	17.30	17.93	17.00
	September	128	0.28	3.05	7.56	10.89	8.14	19.03	2.61	0.92	13.92	15.15	18.18	13.77	16.36	12.81
	October ...	139	0.21	3.26	8.11	11.58	8.48	20.06	3.14	2.11	17.02	21.86	14.61	15.36	16.17	15.09
	November...	97	0.37	5.66	9.40	15.43	7.55	22.99	2.79	1.32	22.56	16.42	19.07	14.32	14.19	14.42
	December	88	0.50	5.62	10.67	16.79	8.22	25.01	3.28	1.31	24.91	20.67	25.41	19.38	21.86	36.94
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile		1013	3.49	43.15	97.33	143.97	72.78	216.76	25.43	13.06	216.76	188.98	210.95	206.86	201.18	218.56
Monthly mean of all Gauges	...	84	0.29	3.60	8.11	12.00	6.06	18.06	2.12	1.09	18.06	15.75	17.58	17.24	16.76	18.21

SECTION XIV.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

EAST.			NORTH.			CENTRAL.		
Ward No.			Ward No.			Ward No.		
1.	Shettleston and Tollcross.		8.	Cowlairs.		11.	Exchange.	
2.	Parkhead.		9.	Springburn.		12.	Anderston.	
3.	Dalmarnock.		10.	Townhead.		13.	Park.	
4.	Calton.		14.	Cowcaddens.		19.	Kelvinside.	
5.	Mile End.		15.	Woodside.		20.	Partick (East).	
6.	Dennistoun.		16.	Ruchill.		21.	Partick (West).	
7.	Provau.		17.	North Kelvin.		22.	Whiteinch.	
			18.	Maryhill.		23.	Yoker.	
						24.	Knightswood.	
SOUTH-EAST.			SOUTH-WEST.					
Ward No.			Ward No.					
25.	Hutchesontown.		27.	Kingston.				
26.	Gorbals.		28.	Kinning Park.				
33.	Camphill.		29.	Govan.				
34.	Pollokshaws.		30.	Fairfield.				
35.	Govanhill.		31.	Craigton.				
36.	Langside.		32.	Pollokshields.				
37.	Cathcart.							

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1961 was as follows :—

			Area		Population	Density
Central	...	...	7,050	acres	206,595	29
North	...	...	8,172	"	220,889	27
East	...	...	8,855	"	234,762	26
South-East	...	...	8,246	"	217,959	26
South-West	...	...	7,402	"	172,895	23
City	...	...	39,725		1,053,100	26

The following table, which is based on information supplied by the City Assessor, shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1961 :—

				Number of Houses		
			Occupied	Empty	Total	
Central	...	...	67,005	1,173	68,178	
North	...	...	66,730	1,042	67,772	
East	...	...	73,131	676	73,807	
South-East	...	...	70,027	870	70,897	
South-West	...	...	49,721	574	50,295	
			326,614	4,335	330,949	

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1961 will be found in the pages that follow and the work of this section is summarised in Appendix Table XVI—Operations of Sanitary Section.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

The various new concepts in the field of public health which are periodically introduced by statute require to be implemented, and on a staff already fully employed these additional duties impose an extra load which can only be carried by devoting less time to matters which previously were regarded as of greater importance. This trend is causing a marked change in the duties of the sanitary inspector, and as can be observed from this report, there is no doubt that the new legislation is dealing with matters of public health which for many years have been in need of attention.

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, a considerable proportion of the staff of this Division has been employed in the inspection and supervision of food premises. By and large, food traders have been found to be co-operative, but certain traders appear to be unaware of their responsibilities and far too many premises, particularly restaurants, are most unsatisfactory. In this type of restaurant it is noted that the part of the premises which is seen by the public presents a facade of elegant decor and cleanliness, but when the kitchens are inspected a different picture is obtained. Unsatisfactory ventilation, dirty walls and floors, food being prepared on tables the surfaces of which are cracked, broken, absorbent and not capable of being cleaned, together with a complete unawareness of the principles of food hygiene, are all too commonly found. Smoking by persons engaged in the handling of food is prevalent and many persons have been warned, but it is doubtful if the managers and other persons in control are paying enough attention to this problem. Legal action is necessary to make the proprietors of these premises aware of their responsibilities in law and to their customers, and unless an improvement is forthcoming a number of cases will be reported for prosecution.

Difficulty is also being experienced in dealing with new food premises, many of which are opened to the public before they are completed because of the necessity of complying with an over-optimistic opening date. This is unsatisfactory as there is the possibility of food being contaminated when building tradesmen are working amongst food which is being prepared or is exposed for sale.

The emergency powers for dealing with choked drains, etc., contained in the Glasgow Corporation Order (Confirmation) Act, 1959, have proved to be very successful in having nuisances of this type

abated expeditiously. An extension of the powers to deal with defective property roofs would be reasonable and relieve much hardship at present suffered by tenants who are occupiers of properties with this defect.

Nuisance Abatement.—A report under this heading is bound to be repetitive, yet there are usually some changes or unusual features which are worthy of inclusion. In the City Centre many complaints of flooding of business premises are received which require investigation in co-operation with the City Analyst and Water Engineer. Complaints of unusual smells affecting premises are also frequent and in several cases the assistance of the Divisional Medical Officer must be acknowledged. With the use of the P.S. Carbon Monoxide Detector the presence of Carbon Monoxide has been established, and when this information has been passed to the Scottish Gas Board defective gas pipes have been found and the nuisance abated more expeditiously than formerly would have been possible.

The number of statutory notices authorised by the Committee for service under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, fell to 45. The details are as follows :—

Notices authorised by Committee	...	45
<hr/>		
Nuisances abated prior to service	...	3
abated after service	...	24
cancelled	... ..	2
submitted for court proceedings		9
outstanding	... ..	7

Ten nuisances brought forward from last year were submitted for court proceedings, making a total of 19. At the end of the year 14 cases had been dealt with by the Sheriff and five cases were carried forward. Costs of £949 9s. 1d. and expenses of £32 11s. were awarded to the Corporation.

Offensive Trades.—During the year it was discovered that the under-noted premises were within the legal definition of " Offensive Trade " under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Messrs. Bell & Company, 31/45 McFarlane Street, C.4—Skin and Hide Factor.

Messrs. Thomas McQueen & Sons Ltd., 51 Molendinar Street, C.1—Skin and Hide Factor.

Both premises have been used as such for a considerable number of years, and for unknown reasons have not been shown in the Annual Report since 1952.

Both premises were sanctioned by the Local Authority under the Act on 19th December, 1938 and 22nd September, 1937 respectively, for the establishing of the business of Skinner and Hide Factor, and both premises have been in use for these purposes since.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960.—Twelve complaints of noise nuisance were received, all of which were investigated. Full information regarding this type of nuisance is contained in a separate section of this Report.

The Glasgow Corporation Order (Confirmation) Act, 1959.—The table below shows the details appertaining to the various nuisances dealt with under this Act.

Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959.

NOTICES					NUISANCES				
Description of Nuisance	Out-standing from 1960	Issued during 1961	Out-standing at 1962	Complied with during 1961	Work done by				Average Time Taken Days
					Owner	%	Department	%	
Surface Traps ...	1	129	2	128	105	82	23	18	6
Private Sewers ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	100	9
Main Drains ...	2	303	2	303	237	78	66	22	7
Waste Drains ...	32	1,323	27	1,328	1,070	80	258	20	6
Soil Pipes ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	100	7
Water-Closets ...	1	23	1	23	21	91	2	9	5
Totals ...	36	1,782	32	1,786	1,433	80	353	20	7

Housing.—This year ends the second of the three year programmes for dealing with unfit houses which were submitted to the Secretary of State under the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. In previous years the programme has been maintained and this year has been no exception. A total of 385 houses have been dealt with under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. In addition, 37 houses were condemned as dangerous buildings under Dean of Guild procedure, and a further 160 houses were closed or demolished by owners. This year also saw the commencement of a programme for the elimination of the pre-fab houses which were built to alleviate the shortage of houses in the immediate post-war years. These houses served a useful purpose and it must be recorded that few complaints were received regarding defects in these houses. The table on page 285 shows the addresses and other details of the various houses and properties dealt with during the year and their current condition.

PROPERTIES DEALT WITH DURING 1961 UNDER HOUSING ACT
BY DEAN OF GUILD ACTION
OR BY PRIVATE CLOSURE OR DEMOLITION.

Address	No. of Apartment Houses				Total	How dealt with	Current Condition
	1	2	3	4+			
65/67 North Street ..	2	7	—	—	9	Closing Order	Closed
173 Finnieston Street ..	4	6	3	—	13	Closing Order	Demolished
69/71/73 North Street ..	1	4	3	—	8	Closing Order	Closed
176 Kelvinhaugh Street ..	—	12	—	—	12	Closing Order	Closed
3 Dingwall Street ..	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Closed—
							Awaiting Demolition
20 Muirhead Street ..	—	1	—	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
47/49 Northinch Street ..	2	11	—	—	13	Closing Order	Closed
51/53 Northinch Street ..	2	12	—	—	14	Demolition Order	Closed—
							Awaiting Demolition
55 Northinch Street ..	3	12	—	—	15	Demolition Order	Closed—
							Awaiting Demolition
57 Northinch Street ..	3	11	—	—	14	Demolition Order	Closed—
							Awaiting Demolition
105/107 Purdon Street ..	5	7	—	—	12	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
113 Purdon Street ..	3	8	—	—	11	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
44 Castlebank Street ..	5	6	—	—	11	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
50 Castlebank Street ..	1	—	6	—	7	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
7 Lugton Street ..	4	8	—	—	12	Demolition Order	Closed—
							Awaiting Demolition
9 Lugton Street ..	4	8	—	—	12	do.	Awaiting Rehousing
11 Lugton Street ..	4	8	—	—	12	Demolition Order	Closed
							Awaiting Demolition
429/429½ St. Vincent Street ..	—	—	2	—	2	Closing Order	Closed
433/433½ St. Vincent Street ..	—	—	2	—	2	Closing Order	Closed
437/437½ St. Vincent Street ..	—	—	2	—	2	Closing Order	Closed
254 William Street ..	—	9	1	—	10	Closing Order	Closed
25 Oak Street ..	10	10	—	—	20	Closing Order	Closed
6 Oak Place ..	8	8	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
44 Guest Street ..	2	13	—	—	15	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
81 William Street ..	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
92½ Bishop Street ..	—	—	2	—	2	Closing Order	Closed
68 North Street ..	—	10	—	—	10	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
87 Garnethill Street ..	—	—	8	—	8	Dean of Guild	Demolished
65 Shamrock Street ..	—	—	9	—	9	Dean of Guild	Demolished
91 William Street ..	3	12	—	—	15	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
10 Dunaskin Street ..	10	7	—	1	18	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
12 Dunaskin Street ..	10	9	—	—	19	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
16 Dunaskin Street ..	10	9	—	—	19	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
72/74 Castlebank Street ..	3	8	—	—	11	Dean of Guild	Awaiting Rehousing
55 Chancellor Street, Basement	—	—	—	—	—	—	Awaiting Closing
First Left ..	—	1	—	—	1	Represented	Order
14 Gayfield Street ..	4	22	—	—	26	Represented	Awaiting Demolition
							Order
23 Canibridge Street ..	—	—	3	3	6	Private Demolition	Demolished
109 Renfrew Street...	—	—	—	7	7	Private Demolition	Demolished
113 Renfrew Street ..	—	—	—	8	8	Private Demolition	Demolished
129 Renfrew Street ..	—	—	1	6	7	Private Demolition	Demolished
22 Ferguson Street ..	1	5	3	—	9	Dean of Guild	Demolished
165 "B" Stockwell Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	Private Demolition	Demolished
165 "C" Stockwell Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	Private Demolition	Demolished
21 Beith Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	Dean of Guild	Demolished (Closing
							Order, 1958)
23 Beith Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	Dean of Guild	Demolished (Closing
							Order, 1958)
80A Ingram Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	Private Demolition	Demolished
80B Ingram Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	Private Demolition	Demolished
975 Dumbarton Road ..	—	9	—	—	9	Whiteinch Tunnel	Closed—
							Awaiting Demolition
Totals ..	104	285	45	25	459		
Prefabricated Houses ..	—	—	123	—	123	Corporation Demolition	Demolished
Grand Total ..	104	285	168	25	582		

Properties Offered to Corporation.—Joint inspections were made and reports were prepared in conjunction with the City Architect and Master of Works in respect of eight properties containing 120 houses which were offered to the Corporation. Four properties were refused by the Committee, three decisions are pending while estimates of

repairs are obtained, and one property was referred to Planning Committee. Many properties are being acquired by the Corporation within the Anderston Comprehensive Development Area and during the year four Compulsory Purchase Orders have been promoted in respect of areas which fall within the first phase of the redevelopment. It is to be noted that when negotiations are in progress to acquire a property, owners are often reluctant to carry out essential repairs.

Abandoned Properties.—Nine abandoned properties containing 103 houses were represented under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, during the year. As there were no additions, this leaves a total of 14 properties containing 144 houses classified as abandoned for which the Department is responsible for expenses incurred in the abatement of certain types of nuisance.

Rent Acts.—Eight applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year; four were refused, two were cancelled, and two were not disposed of and have been carried forward. Two applications were received for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair, both of which were granted.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959-61.—Comment has already been made in the introduction to this report on the standard of hygiene obtaining in food premises. The primary survey of all the premises in the Division has not yet been completed as the main effort has been applied to the City Centre where the greatest concentration of food premises is to be found. An appreciation of the extent of the problem presented by the Regulations may be seen from the following table.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959-1961.

Type of Premises	Details Regarding Premises Surveyed during Period 1.10.59 to 31.12.61						Number of Inspections during 1961			
	Number Surveyed	Number in which Contraventions Found	% in which Contraventions Found	Number of Contraventions Found	Number Remedied	% Remedied	Primary Visits	Re-visits	Total	Average of
Licensed Premises ...	307	252	82	1,961	1,235	63	27	966	993	3
Hotels, Boarding Houses ...	104	88	85	534	197	37	41	174	215	2
Restaurants ...	149	128	86	1,285	714	56	24	625	649	4
Canteens ...	65	46	71	326	212	64	9	122	131	2
Fish Restaurants ...	43	41	95	238	74	31	11	99	110	3
Bakehouses ...	27	26	96	191	26	13	12	59	71	3
General Stores ...	40	36	90	145	50	34	6	63	69	2
Fishmongers ...	39	37	95	175	59	34	8	76	84	2
Grocers ...	69	67	97	341	106	31	17	114	131	2
Fruiters ...	86	80	93	370	131	35	24	153	177	2
Miscellaneous ...	77	68	88	326	124	38	24	127	151	2
Total	1,006	869	86	5,892	2,928	49	203	2,578	2,781	3

Since October, 1959, over 1,000 premises have been surveyed and approximately 6,000 contraventions notified in writing to the proprietors of food premises. As the above table shows, only 49 per cent. of these contraventions were remedied by the end of 1961; this is most unsatisfactory and in the ensuing year it will be necessary to ensure that proprietors of food premises take steps to remedy any contraventions more expeditiously than at present.

Drainage.—The building of new houses within the Division decreased during the year, but there was an increase in the number of office and other commercial buildings. The two inspectors who are responsible for the inspection and supervision of drainage were fully employed. The table below shows the details of this work.

WORK DONE BY DRAINAGE INSPECTORS FROM 1.1.61 TO 31.12.61.

Type of Premises	Tests Applied to New Buildings			Supervision of Existing Buildings	
	Number of Premises Completed	Number of Open Drain Tests	No. of Final Drain Tests	Number Commenced	Number Completed
Houses, Corporation	332	106	144	21	10
Houses, Private	71	—	—	—	—
Schools	3	71	15	11	8
Commercial	27	32	33	116	95
Hospitals	—	31	—	—	—
Food Premises	—	—	—	78	75
Miscellaneous	3	7	4	41	29
Totals	436	247	196	267	217

Swimming Baths.—All swimming baths within the Division were visited regularly and the pond water sampled and submitted for bacteriological analysis. The results obtained were satisfactory, indicating a good standard of control. One new swimming pond (St. Pius School) was opened during the year, making ten in all, from which 107 samples of water were obtained. An interesting feature of this work arose in connection with a temporary swimming pool, a sample of the water from which indicated a high bacterial count. Chlorination of the water was introduced and the count fell from 100,000 per ml. to 1 per ml. within one day. The initial dose for chlorination was 30 ozs. of Soda Ash after which 20 ozs. of "Chloros" was added. This gave a 1.00 p.p.m. Free Chlorine and a pH value of 7.6.

Rodent Control.—An increase in the number of infested premises was noted within Smoke Control Areas. This is probably due to the increased amount of waste food, etc., being deposited in the ashbins within these areas. Another noticeable trend is the movement of the

field of operations from the older residential areas to the new housing schemes at Drumchapel and Blairdardie. For the purposes of investigation in connection with an outbreak of food poisoning, four mice were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were found to be negative for food poisoning organisms.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF RODENT CONTROL SECTION
1ST JANUARY, 1961, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Type of Premises	No.	Bodies Recovered		Durations of Operations and Cost							
		Rats	Mice	Hours	Charged			Hours	Waived		
					£	s.	d.		£	s.	
Food Premises	56	42	17	277	69	5	0	16	4	0	
Industrial and Commercial Premises	163	104	10	826	206	10	0	12	3	0	
Piggeries	3	1	—	21	5	5	0	—	—	—	
Dwelling-houses—Private	262	242	36	1,000	250	0	0	587	146	15	
Dwelling-houses—Corporation	86	78	15	648	162	0	0	—	—	—	
Schools; Colleges; Hospitals	31	2	11	175	43	15	0	6	1	10	
Condemned Properties	39	49	—	—	—	—	—	330	82	10	
Local Authority Premises	20	3	—	112	28	0	0	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous	43	8	—	208	52	0	0	39	8	15	
Totals	703	529	89	3,267	816	15	0	990	247	10	

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—One registered premises closed during the year, leaving 20 registered and two licensed premises. All these premises were visited and one proprietor was warned for not keeping satisfactory records.

The Factories Act, 1937.—There are 1,474 premises registered under the above Act and only 814 premises were inspected during the year. Twenty-five notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which were dealt with within the statutory period. Considerable building operations have been observed to be taking place within the City which have not been notified to the local authority as being premises to which the Act applies.

The Glasgow Corporation Order, 1960. Painting and Limewashing of Common Passages and Staircases.—An inspection was made during the year of every passage and staircase in all the privately-owned tenement properties within the Division, numbering 4,240 in all. Notices were issued in respect of 905 properties, calling upon the proprietors to limewash and/or paint the passages and staircases. At the end of the year 400 had been complied with plus 98 as a result of notices issued in the previous year. In addition, 185 closes and staircases were attended to by the owners without notice having been served, and this made a total of 683 for the year, representing 16·1 per cent. of the private properties in the Division.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are five Common Lodging Houses and one Seamen's Boarding House registered within the Division. The conditions obtaining in two of these Lodging Houses are unsatisfactory and a weekly inspection is being made. It appears unlikely that these lodging houses will be able to be brought up to the standard required and further action will require to be taken. Three "working men's hotels" were investigated with a view to ascertaining if they came within the new definition of "Common Lodging House" as defined in the Glasgow Corporation Order, 1960. An opinion was obtained from the Town Clerk to the effect that these premises were not Common Lodging Houses within the meaning of the Act.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.—There were five sites occupied by caravans within the Division, all of which were inspected in order to ascertain whether they complied or were likely to be able to comply with the conditions envisaged under this new Act. All the sites were occupied by showmen and unfortunately all were found to be unsatisfactory; in consequence the owners were requested to discontinue letting the sites for this purpose. In three cases the owners agreed and the sites are no longer in use as such, but the remaining two sites were found to be used by artistes appearing in the Kelvin Hall Circus, some of whom were responsible for the care of animals and of necessity had to live in proximity to the Kelvin Hall. It was agreed to permit these sites to be used during the current year on the clear understanding that the sites will require to conform with the requirements of the Act if they are to be occupied in future years.

Miscellaneous Duties.

Piggeries.—There are six premises which are licensed for the keeping of pigs. All were inspected regularly during the year and no complaints were received in respect of these premises.

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.—Inspections were made and reports prepared in respect of 68 applications for planning permission for the "change of use" of premises.

Scheme of Loans for House Purchase.—Applications for loans under the above scheme continued during the year and 520 reports were made on dwelling-house properties.

Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing Schemes, etc.—The supervision of the tenants occupying the various housing schemes was continued.

Nine-thousand, one hundred-and ninety-four houses were inspected and it is gratifying to report that at the end of the year none was classified by the Housing Nurses as dirty. Unfortunately, 723 houses were still only in fair condition and it is clear that this type of supervision must continue as many changes of tenancy occur and one unsatisfactory tenant can adversely affect the amenity of an entire property.

Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.—The number of water-closets used in common continues to be reduced as slum properties are demolished. This year the net decrease is 106 from a total of 2,136, and it must be regarded as unsatisfactory that this standard of sanitary accommodation cannot be eliminated by other means instead of having to await the demolition of the property.

Water-closets serving 2 tenants	830	(—15)
„ „ „ 3 „	1,004	(—41)
„ „ „ 4 „	268	(—26)
„ „ „ 5+ „	34	(—24)
	<hr/> 2,136	<hr/> (—106)
Dry-closets and privies	2	
Ashpits	7	
Houses without internal water supply	4	

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Division, which extends to 8,172 acres, has an estimated population of 220,889 persons, equal to a density of 27 persons per acre as against that for the City as a whole of 26 persons per acre.

In the ten-year period 1951-1961 there has been a nett decrease in the population of 29,199 persons. This is a measure of the progress made in dealing with the slum problem. In the same period, 4,785 houses have been closed or demolished either by action under the Housing Acts or by Dean of Guild Court Order.

Unfortunately the demolition of so much property has not permitted the development of the cleared areas. Most of the houses dealt with were in industrial Areas or dispersed, leaving only small gap sites. The exception was the area north of Royston Road which was represented, cleared and developed within a period of four years.

Within the areas of the Townhead, Cowcaddens and North Woodside Wards there is a continuous deterioration in structure of dwelling-house property and of amenity. These areas have been designated Comprehensive Development Areas. That being so, the useful life of the properties therein is uncertain. Only the barest amount of money is spent to maintain property.

Effort during the year has been directed to the rapid removal of nuisances as these occur, and to the maintenance of amenity by enforcing the bye-laws for the cleansing of common passages and stairs and white-washing and painting of the walls of closes and stairs and by the activities as detailed in the following pages.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Nuisances.—With the continued deterioration to near dilapidation of many of the tenement properties in the Division, the abatement of nuisance arising from structural defects is becoming a major problem. Much time and administrative effort are required to have nuisances abated, particularly when roof slating and chimney heads are involved, especially after storms.

During the year 14,213 nuisances were brought to the notice of factors and others responsible for abatement. At the end of the year 14,172 had been abated. The comprehensive nature of nuisances dealt with is classified in Table XVI in the Appendix. Hereunder is a summary of action taken :—

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN TO HAVE NUISANCE ABATED.

Formal Intimations to Owners, etc.	14,213
Nuisances Abated	14,172
Service of Statutory Notices	73
Nuisances Abated after Service of Notice ...	39
Notices Cancelled	12
Referred to Sheriff Court (including Carry Over from 1960)	20
Successfully dealt with in Court	14
Awaiting Decision of Court	6
Statutory Notices Outstanding at end of Year	22
Cost of Work done by the Department on Decree from Sheriff (to date)	£476 9 3
Decree for Recovery of Costs	£438 16 5
Decree for Recovery of Legal Costs	£31 10 0

Nuisance from Noise.—This can be dealt with under Section 16 (6) of the Act and the scope has been widened by the coming into force of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, to include noise nuisance from any source, including those from vibration. Nuisance arising from noise was investigated on seven occasions. These were concerned with the use of fans for ventilation of premises, and in one instance machinery operating a refrigerator and in another the breaking up of scrap metal in preparation for smelting at a foundry. Those noises associated with fans were due to worn bearings and presented no problem in having the nuisance abated.

A complaint of excessive noise lasting throughout the twenty-four hours of each day of the week was received from the residents of a housing area. A large extension to factory premises had been put into operation where retorts for the smelting of glass were installed. Four intake fans maintained the blast which melted the primary elements. These fans caused a considerable reverberating noise; also there was a steady roaring noise at the blast nozzles within the retort. The noise waves created were finding their way to the atmosphere by the intake openings in the wall of the building, by the vertical exhaust stacks which passed through the roofs and by ventilating louvres at roof level. The management of the factory was interviewed and every assistance was given with the investigation. After consultations with specialists in noise abatement, work was put in hand to abate the nuisance. This included moveable baffles across openings in the retorts that could not be sealed, diverting the intake openings from a horizontal plane to a vertical plane and surrounding the openings with insulated shields; insulated skirtings around bottom of flues which do not connect directly with the retort; providing a solid floor above retorts and building brick baffle walls on the roof in front of the louvre openings. Since the work was completed the noise level in the vicinity of the factory was reduced from the region of 80 decibels to around 60 decibels. No further complaints have been received.

Insect Infestation.—During the year 261 complaints of insect infestations were investigated and appropriate treatment advised. Also, 2,496 houses were visited prior to the rehousing of the families by the City Factor to ensure furnishings being free of bug infestation. It was found necessary to have 1,007 houses, including 1,817 apartments, treated by the Disinfestation Unit. Probable sites of fly infestation—ashbin shelters, dung steadings, etc.—were treated by the Unit on 1,246 occasions during the summer months.

Molendinar Burn.—It was again necessary to require the riparian owners to cleanse the course of the Molendinar Burn where it leaves the culvert north of Drygate to the point where it enters the culvert at Wright Street on the south. In recent years the normal flow of water in the burn has been much less, and at times of flood greater quantities of silt are deposited on the bed. This, along with the crude sewage discharged into the burn from tenements fronting John Knox Street, quickly creates nuisance conditions, especially during the summer months. The conditions are aggravated by an assortment of unwanted household articles being deposited in the water-course. The solution to the recurrent nuisance arising from the condition of the burn is to divert it into a public sewer. However, this easy solution is not possible because of the insistence of one of the riparian owners on reserving his right to the use of the water from the burn for business purposes. The cost of cleansing the burn on this occasion amounted to £278 3s. 3d.

Offensive Trades.—There are four trades licensed under the Act as offensive trades. These are Skin and Hide Factors, Soap Boilers, Tanners, Knacker, and a Slaughterer of Horses registered in terms of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954. Thirty-three visits were made in the course of the year to ensure that the businesses were being carried on in a satisfactory manner. Nine contraventions of the bye-laws were brought to the notice of the managements.

Piggeries.—Ten piggeries are licensed with accommodation for 2,074 pigs. These are situated in the landward areas of the Division with the exception of two, and were found to be satisfactorily conducted. Visits were made on 77 occasions and 11 contraventions of the bye-laws dealt with.

Common Lodging Houses.—Three lodging houses were registered with accommodation for 822 persons. Regular visits were made throughout the year to ensure cleanliness of premises and of bedding and adequacy of ventilation. There was concern about the poor conditions in Burns Street Lodging House. However, as a result of a fire in two disused dormitories towards the end of the year, the house had to close down temporarily. The opportunity was taken to demand improved facilities and complete redecoration. The house re-opened for a short time, but at the time of reporting it has been closed permanently. Garscube Home, 6 Burns Street, was opened as a lodging house in 1891, with accommodation for 600 lodgers. The charge per night was threepence-halfpenny. Little change has been made to

the premises during the period of its existence as a lodging house except during the last ten years or so when parts of the house have been closed and some attempt was made to increase the size of the cubicles by joining two cubicles to form one. However, this proved to be uneconomical. At time of closure the lodging house was registered as having accommodation for 242 lodgers and charges varied between 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per night.

Multiple Occupancies.—There was a further reduction in the number of houses used for multiple occupancies—115 as against 131 in 1960. The following table indicates the position as at December, 1961 :—

MULTIPLE OCCUPANCIES, 1961.

Ward	Number of Houses	Number of Apartments	Number of Persons	Number of Families
10	21	124	115	83
14	3	17	23	12
15	62	504	734	345
17	29	287	296	163
	<hr/> 115 <hr/>	<hr/> 932 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,168 <hr/>	<hr/> 603 <hr/>

Any attempt by tenants or owners of large houses to sub-let their rooms is discouraged, but lacking powers to enforce standards, this is not always successful. The recent increase in the number of Pakistani families coming into the city aggravates the position. Because of gross dilapidation occurring in two tenements of large houses it was necessary to represent them for closure and demolition in terms of the Housing Acts. These properties were in good residential areas where the standard of amenity was reasonably high. Much time is required for the abatement of nuisance caused by the unsatisfactory habits of some of the families resident in these houses.

Cleansing of Common Closes and Stairs.—Failure by occupiers of shops or houses to wash and brush regularly common closes and stairs leading to their premises or homes is the cause of more complaints to the Department than any other subject. During the year, 519 such complaints were investigated in the Division. It was necessary to issue 929 rotation cards fixing the turn of cleansing the common passage or stairs. In 25 instances where persistent neglect occurred, the defaulters were referred to the Procurator Fiscal's Department for action in the Police Court. All referred to the court were found guilty

of failure to observe the bye-laws and fines amounting to £15 were imposed. In seven cases the offenders were admonished.

Drainage.—Building activity continued to increase during the year, especially on the industrial and educational side. Forty-four meetings of a consultative nature were held on sites and in the office with architects and contractors, and 2,512 visits were made to sites during period of construction to ensure a satisfactory standard of workmanship. In the course of the year the smoke test was applied to drains and completed work on 413 occasions. The following table indicates the range of premises and type of fittings installed :—

	W.C's.	Urinals	Lav. Basins	Baths	Showers	Sinks	Drinking Foun- tains	Washing Machines	Septic Tanks
Factories and Offices	87	27	91	—	7	15	2	—	2
Shops and Restaurants	11	—	76	—	—	55	—	—	—
Licensed Premises ...	45	19	137	—	—	195	—	—	—
Dwelling-houses ...	10	—	20	9	1	15	—	—	1
Schools ...	12	—	19	1	1	16	—	—	—
Hospitals ...	25	1	46	1	1	70	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	33	8	26	—	—	14	—	—	—
Totals ...	223	55	415	11	10	380	2	—	3

Water Supplies.—Regular weekly visits were continued to Mugdock and Craigmaddie Reservoirs to obtain samples of water at various points, before and after chlorination, for bacteriological analysis. Four-hundred-and-eight samples were collected and submitted to the Bacteriologist. An analysis of those obtained at the inlets and outlets of the reservoirs reveals a deterioration of the water while being retained in the reservoirs. This is due principally to the amount of bird life frequenting the surface of the reservoirs, especially seagulls. However, after chlorination at the screening wells the water entering the city mains is consistently of good quality.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.—All premises where food is processed or retailed were revisited during the course of the year. It is gratifying to report that a considerable improvement in the standards of premises and methods of handling was noted. Many contraventions detected in previous visits had been remedied. The interim period, in which the policy was to advise and instruct in the hygienic handling of food, has passed. In future, those responsible for the management of food premises must be made aware that to permit contraventions of the Regulations is an offence subject to summary action in the Sheriff Court. The table shown on page 296 gives details of the work carried out during 1961.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—There was a further increase in the number of premises dealt with for rat infestations during the year compared with that of last year. The increase was particularly noted in some of the new housing areas and would indicate migratory infestations from the open country adjacent. Also some increase was noted in food premises. In the course of the year 1,404 premises were inspected and 563 found infested. This involved 2,777 visits by Inspectors as indicated by the following table :—

Visits—

Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,414
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Proofing	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
							<hr/> 2,777 <hr/>

Type of Premises—

Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989
Offices and Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Factories (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Factories (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shops (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Shops (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Coups	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Schools and Dining Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total							<hr/> 2,777 <hr/>

*Number of rats killed and bodies recovered	...	...	564
*Number of mice killed and bodies recovered	...	...	12
Amount of Warfarin used	...	...	2,072 lbs.

* Does not take into account those destroyed by Warfarin or other poisons, and where carcasses were not recovered.

Three areas of infestation of particular note were—

(1) Persistent surface infestation in courts and washhouses of tenement property in Edington Street and Sawmillfield Street seemed to indicate that the sewers in the area should be treated. With the co-operation of the Master of Works and City Engineer's staff, nine manholes were baited with Warfarin, resulting in good "takes." Subsequent baiting was carried out after an interval of ten days when the "takes" were practically negligible. It was estimated that 80 rats were destroyed. There was no further evidence of rats in the back areas of the tenement properties.

(2) At a farm it was noted that considerable burrowing existed at base of the grain stacks. The stacks looked ragged and the top of

one partially collapsed, evidence of heavy infestation of rats. The farmer was unwilling at first to allow the Department's Rodent Control Operatives to treat the area but eventually agreed. After treatment it was estimated that 152 rats had been destroyed.

(3) A piggery noted for frequent heavy infestations of rats was treated in March and again in November. On the first occasion 200 yards of ditch on adjoining land was treated, it being heavily burrowed. In March, 336 rats were destroyed and in November 168 were destroyed.

In all cases Warfarin was used.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1961.

Factories registered in terms of the Acts include :—

Factories (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	536
(Non-Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	38
(Non-Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	2

In addition, 61 building sites are listed.

Routine visits were made to all factory premises in the course of the year and 155 defects brought to the notice of the managements.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950-1961.

Operations under the Housing Acts in their various aspects have again reflected on the number of occupied houses in the Division. According to the City Assessor's Return of houses in the city as at Whitsunday, 1961, there were 379 fewer houses occupied in the Division than at Whitsunday, 1960 (see table below).

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION AT WHITSUN, 1961.

Ward	Size of Houses					Total	Total at Whitsun, 1960
	1	2	3	4	5+		
8	1,189	4,352	1,740	243	37	7,561	7,514
9	596	2,203	2,965	3,191	357	9,312	9,240
10	900	4,627	2,373	640	112	8,652	8,843
14	1,046	3,715	1,302	162	60	6,285	6,628
15	1,377	3,847	1,164	406	308	7,102	7,140
16	583	2,601	6,202	2,825	399	12,610	12,522
17	1,258	4,119	1,823	554	611	8,365	8,379
18	585	3,351	2,842	817	290	7,885	7,885
	<u>7,534</u>	<u>28,815</u>	<u>20,411</u>	<u>8,838</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>67,772</u>	<u>68,151</u>

However, from Departmental records it is known that in the calendar period 1961, 803 houses were closed or demolished and 819 new houses made available in various small housing developments



ROYSTON ROAD AS REPRESENTED 1957



ROYSTON ROAD AS DEVELOPED 1961

within the Division, notably 453 houses in Royston Road Development. This is a nett increase of 16 houses, a temporary halt in the trend of previous years.

DWELLING-HOUSES COMPLETED FOR OCCUPATION DURING 1961.

By Corporation Housing Department.

Locus		Number of Apartments			
		1	2	3	4
131 Auchentoshan Terrace	Tenement	—	—	8	—
11/21 Auchinloch Street	Tenement	—	—	16	—
140/160 Charles Street	Multi-Storeys	—	117	234	—
154/156 Charles Street	Tenement	—	—	16	—
109/121 Royston Road	Flats above Shops ...	16	—	—	—
131/151 Royston Road	Tenements	—	—	66	—
3/9 Garnock Street	Cottages	—	—	—	4
81/99 Dykemuir Street	Tenements	—	—	24	—
90/103 James Nisbet Street	Tenements	—	8	56	—
173/205 Torogay Street	Tenements	—	—	42	—
41/65 Mingulay Street	Tenements	—	—	42	—
Total ...		16	125	504	4

By Scottish Special Housing Association—

Houses		Number of Apartments			
		1	2	3	4
4/58 Carbisdale Street	Tenements	—	—	50	30
33/65 Carron Street	Tenements	—	—	36	—
3/33 Carron Place	Tenements	—	—	30	18
Total ...		—	—	116	48

By Private Builder—

Houses		Number of Apartments			
		1	2	3	4
5/7 Carron Street	Semi-Detached Villas	—	—	—	2
135/137 Balgrayhill Road	Semi-Detached Villas	—	—	—	2
58 Caldercuilt Road	Detached Villa ...	—	—	—	1
Broomfield Road	Flat	—	—	—	1
Total ...		—	—	—	6

It was gratifying to note the speed with which the area north of Royston Road was developed. (See photograph).

The houses in the area were represented in terms of Section 25 of the Housing (Scotland) Act in 1957, Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed in 1959, and site cleared and building operations started at the beginning of the year 1960. By August, 1961, 453 houses—three point blocks of 20 storeys each, nine four-storey and two three-storey tenements of flats, and four two-storey cottages and shops with flats above—were occupied. The spaces around the blocks were hard-landscaped and children's play areas provided.

During the year 1961 the following houses were closed or demolished, either by operations of Section 9 of the Act in previous years or by other agencies, i.e., Master of Works dealing with dangerous buildings or Planning Section of the Architect's Department clearing sites to permit development.

	Houses in Apartments					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
30 Properties Closed against Occupancy	127	166	63	—	—	356
38 Properties Demolished	113	226	39	11	12	401
Houses Closed Voluntarily by Owners	9	11	26	—	—	46
<hr/>						
Total Number of Houses no longer Available for Occupancy	249	403	128	11	12	803
<hr/>						

In the period under review a further 367 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation as shown in the following tables :—

HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT IN TERMS OF SECTION 9

Ward	Address	Houses in Apartments Total					Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5	
8	3 Kemp Street	5	5	—	—	—	10 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	5 Kemp Street	5	5	—	—	—	9 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	8 Robb Street	3	6	—	—	—	9 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	14 Robb Street	1	6	2	—	—	9 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	21 Robb Street	8	—	—	—	—	8 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	273/275a b Springburn Road	1	10	1	—	—	12 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	277/279/281 Springburn Road	—	3	2	—	—	5 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
	287 Springburn Road	3	1	1	—	—	5 Rep. 7.8.61 ; D.O. 6.9.61
9	22 Hillkirk Street	1	—	—	—	—	1 Rep. 20.2.61 ; C.O. 20.3.61
10	238 Royston Road	—	6	3	—	—	9 Rep. 17.5.61 ; C.O. 12.6.61
	256 Royston Road	2	8	1	—	—	11 Rep. 17.5.61 ; C.O. 12.6.61
	4 Tharsis Street	—	6	3	—	—	9 Rep. 17.5.61 ; C.O. 12.6.61
14	12/14 Colinton Street	1	5	1	1	—	8 Rep. 16.10.61 ; D.O. 13.11.61
	18 Colinton Street	—	12	—	—	—	12 Rep. 16.10.61 ; D.O. 13.11.61
	53 Dunblane Street	5	12	1	—	—	18 Rep. 30.10.61 ; D.O. 27.11.61
	73 Dunblane Street	8	17	—	—	—	25 Rep. 27.11.61 ;
	14 Maitland Street	—	12	3	—	—	15 Rep. 2.10.61 ; C.O. 30.10.61
	20 Maitland Street	1	10	3	1	—	15 Rep. 2.10.61 ; C.O. 30.10.61
	26 Maitland Street	1	7	2	—	—	10 Rep. 2.10.61 ; C.O. 30.10.61
	42 Milton Street	—	6	5	—	—	11 Rep. 30.10.61 ; C.O. 27.11.61
	50 Milton Street	—	—	3	2	—	5 Rep. 30.10.61 ; C.O. 27.11.61
	50/54 Milton Street	2	—	—	1	—	3 Rep. 30.10.61 ; C.O. 27.10.61
	60 Milton Street	8	6	1	—	—	15 Rep. 2.10.61 ; C.O. 30.10.61
	66 Milton Street	—	6	6	—	—	12 Rep. 30.10.61 ; D.O. 27.11.61
	14 Parliamentary Road	4	12	—	—	—	16 Rep. 17.4.61 ; C.O. 17.5.61
	10 Townsend Street	5	6	1	—	—	12 Rep. 16.10.61 ; C.O. 13.11.61
	14/16 Townsend Street	5	8	—	—	—	13 Rep. 16.10.61 ; D.O. 13.11.61
15	37/39/41 Burnbank Gardens ...	38	—	—	—	—	38 Rep. 31.5.61 ; C.O. 7.8.61
	19 Cameron Street	—	7	2	—	—	9 Rep. 27.11.61 ;
16	138 Bardowie Street	1	1	—	—	—	2 Rep. 27.11.61 ;
18	1542 Maryhill Road	4	6	—	—	—	10 Rep. 20.3.61 ; C.O. 17.4.61
	1552/1558/1562 Maryhill Road	1	8	1	—	—	10 Rep. 20.3.61 ; D.O. 17.4.61
	1686 Maryhill Road	—	2	2	—	—	4 Rep. 20.3.61 ; C.O. 17.4.61
	1820 Maryhill Road	—	5	2	—	—	7 Rep. 20.3.61 ; C.O. 17.4.61
		111	205	46	5	—	367

C.O. = Closing Order.

D.O. = Demolition Order.

Rep. = Represented.

Since 1945, 5,865 houses have been demolished or closed, as indicated in the following table :—

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING THE YEARS 1945/1961.

Year	Houses Demolished										Houses Closed										Grand Total
	Wards									Total	Wards									Total	
	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18	8		9	10	14	15	16	17	18				
1945/																					
1959	657	50	683	954	716	95	41	113	3,309	225	44	291	292	315	13	8	4	1,192	4,501		
1960	65	—	133	—	—	108	1	2	309	—	1	111	44	82	12	—	2	252	561		
1961	—	38	165	132	50	16	—	—	401	—	16	98	219	49	9	—	11	402	803		
	722	88	981	1,086	766	219	42	115	4,019	225	61	500	555	446	34	8	17	*1,846	5,865		

* Houses subsequently demolished — 1,400.

Abandoned Properties.—A further four properties containing 70 houses were abandoned by their owners. This brought the total of abandoned properties up to 40, containing 487 houses. Since the beginning of the year seven properties containing 97 houses have been demolished and four properties containing 41 houses have been taken over by the Corporation. At the end of 1961 there were listed 29 properties containing 344 houses for which the occupiers pay no rent. Abatement of nuisance in abandoned properties cost the Department £527 11s. 8d. during the year.

Properties offered to the Corporation.—Fourteen properties containing 167 houses were offered free or at a nominal price to the Corporation as indicated in the following table :—

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO THE CORPORATION DURING 1961.

Ward	Number of Prop- erties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	4	2	26	—	—	—	28	—	—	3	20	1	8	28
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	16	—	—	16
14	4	11	32	2	—	—	45	1	17	2	16	1	12	45
15	4	51	14	—	—	6	71	—	—	2	44	2	27	71
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	6	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	7	7
	14	70	89	2	—	6	167	1	17	8	96	5	54	167
Properties offered in previous years and negotiated in 1961								7	90	—	—	25	283	373
Total number of properties accepted, refused or pending in 1961								8	107	8	96	30	337	540

Since 1948, 278 properties containing 3,182 houses have been acquired by the Corporation in this way. However, 94 properties containing 1,133 houses have either been closed or demolished since acquisition on account of action in terms of the Housing Acts.

Overcrowding.—During 1961, 1,035 families comprising 5,528 persons have been rehoused in accommodation more suitable for their needs. Since 1935, 21,597 families in the Northern Division have been allocated larger houses.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947.

Reports on 27 applications to change the use of premises were prepared in collaboration with the Planning Officer for submission to the Planning Committee. The premises under consideration were dwelling-houses (9) and shops proposed to be changed to public houses, catering and small factories. Eighteen applications were granted, five refused, one pending and three withdrawn.

SUPERVISION OF TENANTS IN REHOUSING SCHEMES, ETC.

With an ever increasing number of families being rehoused from slum and redevelopment areas it is not possible for all requiring supervision to be rehoused in the schemes originally provided for that purpose. In consequence the number of houses under supervision by the housing nurses is very much greater. In addition, all families being allocated a house by the Corporation are visited prior to moving to their new house and after they have settled in. This gives an opportunity to the nurse to assess the standard of housekeeping to be expected and to give advice where this is thought necessary. During 1961, 36,084 visits were made by the nurses to houses in various schemes; also 847 pre-rehousing visits were made. The nurses found that 55·6 per cent. were satisfactory, 43·8 per cent. were fair and 0·45 per cent. were unsatisfactory. Only two houses were found to be infested with bugs.

In the course of the year 404 visits were made to aged persons and such help as required provided, including the laundering of bed-clothes and personal clothing on 323 occasions.

SCHOOLS.

For the cleanliness inspection of school children, 25 schools for which the Division is responsible were each visited at least twice during

the year and 11,642 girls and 13,534 boys examined. Conditions found were as follows :—

Girls found with major infestations (pediculus capitis)	90
Girls found with minor infestations (nits only) ...	3,134
Boys found with major infestations (pediculus capitis)	77
Boys found with minor infestations (nits only) ...	1,254
Girls with evidence of fleas	116
Boys with evidence of fleas	33
Girls dirty in body and clothing	58
Boys dirty in body and clothing	142

These figures reveal a slight increase in the unsatisfactory conditions on the previous year, but would be very much worse were it not for the regular inspections that take place.

GENERAL SANITATION.

A water supply is available at a fixed sink in all houses ; 43,526 houses (64·2 per cent.) are provided with an internal water-closet and 28,633 houses (42·24 per cent.) have a fixed bath.

The following table indicates the number of and to what extent water-closets are shared in common :—

WATER-CLOSETS SHARED IN COMMON, 1961.

Ward	Common to				Totals
	2	3	4	5+	
Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	
8	382	834	139	9	1,364
9	179	456	102	13	750
10	387	553	288	54	1,282
14	302	775	186	50	1,313
15	170	669	177	80	1,096
16	118	98	117	4	337
17	87	902	161	18	1,168
18	142	528	103	7	780
	<u>1,767</u>	<u>4,815</u>	<u>1,273</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>8,090</u>

After the ten-year period 1951-1961 there were 4,505 fewer families sharing a common water-closet in the Division.

Apart from 56 septic tank installations for sewage disposal in the landward areas of the Division, all sanitary fittings are connected by drains to public sewer.

JOHN D. ARTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector,
Northern Division.

EASTERN DIVISION.

In addition to the normal routine work of the Division, the inspection of food premises introduced during the previous year was continued in 1961. Each visit takes up considerable time as many owners of food premises are not quite convinced of the need for all the alterations requested by the Department. However, tact and perseverance on the part of the inspectors is showing some return in the number of premises now fitted up with washhand basins and additional sinks in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. Another item of special note was the preparatory work in connection with the Smoke Control Area Order which was made by the Corporation in December. When this Order comes into force there should be a vast improvement in the atmosphere of the eastern area of the Division since the Order affects some 4,000 acres and almost 20,000 dwelling-houses.

More new houses are being built and although most of them are in the new Easterhouse area various other "gap" sites are being filled in with modern tenements.

Altogether 895 new houses were completed in the Division during 1961 and these included 691 houses of three apartments, 203 houses of four apartments and one house of five apartments. This contribution to the provision of good standard houses in Glasgow is to some extent offset by the closing and demolition of old houses which have served their day and are now considered unfit for habitation. In this way 531 houses were represented as unfit for habitation, as follows :—204 houses of one apartment, 298 houses of two apartments, 22 houses of three apartments, three houses of four apartments and four houses of six apartments or over. Action was taken by the Master of Works against seven properties containing 93 houses which were considered to be in a dangerous condition, bringing the total number of houses closed and demolished during the year to 624.

The number of houses offered to the Corporation by owners who found that for various reasons they were unable to continue the management of their properties was 101, a figure less than half the number of houses offered to the Corporation during the previous year. These offers were dealt with as follows :—

	Agreed to Negotiate for Acquisition	Referred to Other Departments	No Action	Consideration Continued	Total
No. of houses ...	Nil.	75	14	12	101

The figures of 1,910 families rehoused from the Eastern Division into Corporation-owned houses shows an increase of 574 over the figure for 1960. These families are rehoused under strict supervision in order to prevent vermin from old property being transferred with furniture and bedding into new houses. Where infestation is found to exist or shows evidence of having recently existed, the furniture and bedding are thoroughly treated by operators from the Department and the bedding is removed, disinfested and delivered to the new house.

In the supervision of these families it was found that 798 were living under overcrowded conditions. While some claim can be made that overcrowded conditions in the Division have improved as a result, it must be remembered that many of the vacated houses soon become overcrowded again by the incoming families.

The number of nuisances removed as a result of routine visits by the inspectors was 7,851. This is lower than the number removed in 1960 and the decrease may in part be due to the large number of old, worn-out houses which were removed during the past two years. Often the cause of the nuisance is found only after much routine work and persistent investigation by the inspector on the district. There is no doubt that close supervision of tenements, factories, shops, and in fact all premises in the area is necessary to prevent conditions of public health nuisance arising and continuing. In many cases action by persons responsible is taken only after the conditions have been brought to their notice by this Department.

Of all the nuisances investigated in the course of 12 months it is gratifying to note that in only 16 cases it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings, and these were dealt with as follows :—

Work completed by owners after Court proceedings started	5
Cases where Corporation authorised to carry out work necessary to remove nuisance	10
Cases deserted by prosecution	1

Court proceedings have not yet been completed in seven of the cases and in the nine cases finally disposed of the Corporation were granted £26 5s. expenses and warrants for recovery of £649 12s. 7d., being costs of works carried out to remove nuisances at owners' expense.

Notices served in terms of Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959, totalled 3,212, of which 145 were cleared by tradesmen employed by the Corporation. These notices concern urgent public health nuisances and are dealt with by the Corporation where the factors fail to remove the nuisance within a specified time.

Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.—The number of common water-closets in use in the Division was reduced by 177 during the year and there are now 8,447 common conveniences still in use, including 1,258 w.c.'s used in common by two tenants and 5,420 w.c's. used in common by three tenants. As an indication of the changes that are taking place due to building of new houses and demolition of old property of the 74,215 houses in the Division at 31st December, 1961, 41,577 or 56·02 per cent. are provided with internal bathrooms, including w.c. accommodation. Three privy closets were removed and the numbers of dry closets remaining are 18 privies and one privy midden.

Certificates of Disrepair.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were reduced to four, this being four less than the number of applications during 1960. In each case the application was refused as the owners carried out the necessary repairs by the time the applications were submitted to the appropriate Corporation Committee. There were no applications by owners for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair.

Septic Tanks.—There has been a reduction of 24 in the number of septic tanks still in use in the Division and the total is now 64. This is made up of 14 septic tanks serving business premises and 50 serving dwelling-houses.

Piggeries.—Two piggeries were removed from the register as the premises were no longer used for that purpose, and there are now 13 piggeries in the Division. Piggeries are kept under regular observation and any contraventions are noted immediately. Fullest co-operation has been obtained and in no case was there need to serve written notice for defects.

Offensive Trades.—No changes took place concerning the number of offensive trades operating in the east end of Glasgow during the year. There are 36 offensive trades as follows :—

Blood Boiler	...	...	1	Manure Manufacturer	...	2
Bone Boiler	...	...	6	Soap Boiler	...	1
Glue or Size Maker	...	...	1	Tallow Melter	...	10
Gut Cleaner ...	...	...	3	Tanner	...	7
Hide and Skin Factor	...	...	2	Tripe Boiler	...	3

Close supervision of this type of business must be maintained at all times and when complaint of smells arises a prompt investigation is carried out. Every co-operation is received from the managements of the different firms and defects in the plant or faulty operation by employees receive immediate attention when brought to the notice of firms concerned. In only three cases was there need to record nuisances

In addition a total of 1,148 mice were killed by operators from the Department.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—No residential caravan sites are situated within the Division and of the five sites used by caravans four are used by travelling showmen and are mainly occupied in the winter months. The remaining site is used by a caretaker for an industrial firm and a licence was granted by the Local Authority for this purpose in terms of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The large caravan site at Vinegarhill will require considerable alteration to bring it into compliance with the new legislation. Two of the other sites are being altered and applications will be submitted to the Local Authority early next year. One site under negotiation for sale to the Corporation will thereafter be used for other purposes.

Constant and regular supervision is maintained over these sites and any nuisances or contraventions of the byelaws are dealt with immediately.

The usual two carnivals were held during the summer months—one at Flesher Haugh, Glasgow Green, and the other on vacant ground in the east end of the City. Arrangements were made with the Director of Cleansing and Director of Parks to provide various services, and with their full co-operation we were able to prevent nuisances or contravention of the byelaws.

Rag Flock.—The number of premises registered for use of rag flock in terms of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, remains unchanged at 17. One factory is licensed for the manufacture of rag flock and one for storage. The premises are kept under regular inspection and there were no incidents concerning breaches of the Act during the year.

Squatter Families.—This year has been notable for the removal of the last of the squatter families. Squatters started with the rush in 1946 and 1947 to set up house in any camps or other premises which were unoccupied. The premises recently vacated consisted of a large eight-apartment detached dwelling-house which was variously occupied by three, four and five families since September, 1949. The last family moved out in September, 1961, and the premises are now so dilapidated and in such a ruinous condition that no further efforts could be made

to set up house here again. This mode of occupation posed many problems to the Department during the thirteen years squatters were in occupation, and we are pleased to be able to state that there are now no squatters in the Eastern Division.

Food Premises.—Visits to food premises in terms of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, were 430, and as was the case last year, most of them were first visits to shops, restaurants, etc., to give owners and management instructions and advice on their duties and requirements in terms of the enactments. Some difficulties are always experienced when old and established businesses are required to make alterations to conform to new standards, but by careful explanations and some effort at education on hygiene most of the difficulties are gradually being overcome. Where progress cannot be made it may be necessary to take proceedings in accordance with the Act, but at the moment every possible effort is being made to gain compliance with the Regulations by consultation and discussion with the persons responsible for making any necessary alterations.

Clean Air.—The Corporation made an Order, dated 21st December, 1961, entitled "The Glasgow Provan Smoke Control Area Order, 1961," declaring the area Provan, Ward 7, to be a Smoke Control Area. From results of a survey of dwelling-houses, business and commercial premises in the area carried out some time previously, information was available to complete Appendix III, Tables I and II, of the Clean Air Act to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Preliminary preparations were then put in hand to bring the Order to the notice of the inhabitants of the area and to make public the arrangements made by the Corporation whereby all possible information regarding the Order and all its implications could be obtained. The order was confirmed by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962.

Elderly and Infirm Persons.—Elderly and infirm persons living alone and often under straitened circumstances set problems which are dealt with by working in the closest co-operation with members of the Welfare Section. Where such cases are found they are given sympathetic treatment and where necessary the resources of the Department are used to improve their circumstances to the best of our ability. This section of the Department is unable to provide financial aid but visits by nurse inspectresses and inspectors, using tact and persuasion, can do much to improve conditions and make life somewhat easier for these people. In this branch of our work the experience of the Housing Nurses is invaluable in obtaining the patient's confidence.

When the person concerned is so aged or infirm that the house has become dirty and is in an insanitary condition, cleaners employed by the Department are put into the house by agreement with the tenant. Where finances are low and there are no friends or relatives to help, no charge is made. The number of houses cleaned in this way during the year was 17, which is less than half the number dealt with in this manner last year. Some 63 compassionate washings of personal clothing and bed linen were given and in three cases bathing facilities provided.

Housing Nurses.—The Housing Nurses have under their direct care 6,774 houses in rehousing type schemes which are kept under close and regular supervision. Every effort is made to encourage good methods of housekeeping and house management, and the success of the nurses in this field is reflected in the way they are accepted by the tenants. Few cases of real difficulty are encountered although there is always a hard core of tenants who have to receive more attention than the average household.

In Intermediate Schemes comprising 3,804 houses there is less need for such close supervision. Although the houses are kept under general control they do not require such individual attention except in known cases which are dealt with in accordance with the conditions of each household. Primary visits are made to new tenants of all Ordinary Housing Schemes and where there appears to be need for supervision this is carried out as required.

School children in 44 schools are regularly inspected for cleanliness and possible vermin infestation, and where necessary follow-up visits to houses are made when home conditions are investigated.

Other work attended to by the Housing Nurses includes attendance at clinics in connection with the Corporation's immunisation schemes and full details of all work carried out by them is set out for easier comparison in Table XVI of the Appendix.

T. K. WORK.

Senior Assistant Inspector.

Eastern Division.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

Nothing of an unusual nature occurred in the Division during the year and the nature of the duties covered by the staff could be labelled as routine. The acreage of the Division totals 8,246 with a population as at 31st December, 1961, of 217,959.

The face of the City is changing year by year and already skyscraper buildings can be seen in more than one area. In the Hutchesontown/part Gorbals redevelopment area many of the multi-storey blocks are in course of erection and the work of demolishing old and undesirable properties continues in advance of new building. Where large areas have been cleared recognition of the previous arrangement of streets is difficult. The demolition of the buildings in the Pollokshaws Redevelopment Area is also under way and soon new buildings will rise.

Nuisances.—As in previous year, choked drains still outnumber any other type of nuisance. Where the drain has subsided or become defective, a chokeage is the inevitable result but not in every case where a drain chokes repeatedly is the drain faulty. From the varied assortment of articles removed, it could be said that in many instances the chokeages were the result of misuse.

The issue of notices in terms of Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959, in respect of choked drains, etc., has had the desired effect of having drains cleared expeditiously. By and large, property owners and their tradesmen have responded very well but a number of drains still require to be cleared by the Corporation tradesmen at the expiration of the 48-hour time limit. The number of Section 5 notices issued during the year was 2,015, of which 1,601 were cleared by the owners and 414 by the Corporation.

There were 1,558 intimations, in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, issued in respect of varied types of nuisances, following which, as a result of remedial work not being carried out, 42 statutory notices were issued. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in five cases; three for choked drains and broken waste conductors and two for defective roofs. All were successfully contested in court and the Corporation authorised to carry out the work in all but one. In this case the work was carried out by the proprietor and court expenses

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS, 1961.

Wards	Dirty Stairs, Closes	Choked Drains	Defective Roofs	Offensive Smells	Dirty Houses	Miscel- laneous Reports	Insect Infestation	Noise	Disrepair in Houses	Total
25	54	94	88	18	10	230	59	—	13	566
26	102	116	130	28	6	315	52	—	14	763
33	58	93	55	21	5	108	20	3	3	366
34	8	18	4	8	—	42	6	—	—	86
35	120	158	98	37	7	147	56	1	4	628
37	28	37	9	14	5	90	27	3	2	215
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	370	516	384	126	33	932	220	7	36	2,624

awarded to the Corporation. The total cost of work carried out by the Corporation in the four cases was £1,125 7s. 5d.

The maintenance of abandoned properties in a reasonable sanitary condition cost the Department £281 5s. 4d. for repairs during the year. This was mostly for work in connection with clearing choked drains and repairing roofs.

Several complaints were made by interested parties of the unsatisfactory condition of the Mallsmire or Jenny's Burn as it flows through Richmond Park to enter the River Clyde. It was observed that the water was a distinctly yellow colour and gave off an odour of a sulphurous character. Samples of the effluent submitted to the Analyst were found to contain 114 p.p.m. of Chromate (CR). The source of the discoloration was traced to an industrial concern beyond the city boundary. The Clyde River Purification Board Inspector and the Sanitary Inspector of the adjacent Local Authority were notified of the facts and they took action with the firm concerned with a view to remedying the complaint.

It is proposed to develop an area of ground for house building at Toryglen North, near to the Mallsmire water course. Owing to a breakdown in the culvert under the main railway line east of the proposed site, the water has spread to form a large lagoon. As surface water drainage from the new development will discharge into the water course, the lagoon will increase in size and depth and constitute a danger to the residents. It has been recommended that the defects to the culvert under the railway be made good in order to drain the lagoon ; thereafter the burn can be piped.

In the same location adjacent to the proposed development, an area of vacant ground, bounded on two sides by busy thoroughfares, is being used as a dumping ground for refuse. Complaints have been made to the Department by public-spirited persons of the unsightliness of the area and by nearby residents of the loss of amenity. The materials dumped are mostly trade refuse and broken or unwanted household articles and fittings. Efforts have been made by the Department over a long period to prevent the dumping and in the absence of legal powers no positive action can be taken by the Local Authority against the offenders or to have the rubbish removed.

The various types of complaints made during the year and their distribution over the wards is shown in the table on page 313.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, 1961.

				RATS			Total Kill	MICE		TOTAL	
				Infestations Treated	Trapped	Gassed	Poisoned	Infestations Treated	Total Kill	Infestations	Kill
Dwelling-Houses	...	...	...	210	75	—	1,711	54	707	264	2,493
Basement Cellars	...	...	...	360	93	—	3,581	—	—	360	3,674
Back Courts	...	...	...	835	—	1,215	7,180	—	—	835	8,395
Shops General	...	...	...	30	15	—	195	3	60	33	270
Food Premises	...	...	...	19	40	—	172	9	242	28	454
Other Premises	...	...	...	47	—	—	517	2	50	49	567
Business Premises	...	...	...	36	122	—	581	3	78	39	781
Railway Embankments	...	...	...	2	—	—	105	—	—	2	105
Stables	...	...	...	1	—	—	25	—	—	1	25
River Embankment	...	...	...	—	—	—	402	—	—	1	402
Rubbish Dumps	...	...	...	2	—	200	350	—	—	2	550
				1,543	345	1,415	14,819	71	1,137	1,614	17,716

Rodent Control.—The follow-up treatment to the large scale sewer operations of 1960-61 reported in detail in the Report of 1960 was carried out during the early months of the year. This entailed poisoning and gassing all the basement cellars and back courts known or suspected to be infested within the area bounded by Gorbals Street and Cathcart Road on the west, the River Clyde to the north and east, and Caledonia Road and Dixon's Iron Works to the south. Here again the technical advisers from the Department of Agriculture for Scotland prescribed new techniques which proved to be highly successful. Many rats were killed, the details of which can be seen in the table on page 315. It is beyond doubt that the combined onslaught on sewer and surface harbourage has reduced the rat population within the prescribed area to negligible proportions, and the subsequent number of complaints fell to zero although continuing to be made in respect of adjoining and other areas throughout the year.

Two rubbish tips on the perimeter of the city were found on inspection to be very heavily infested. These were treated with poison gas and poison baits with excellent results. Unfortunately tips are liable to re-infestation owing to the feeding and harbourage readily available, necessitating periodic treatment.

Factories and Workplaces.—All " Food Premises " in the Division have now been inspected with a view to bringing them into line with the provisions laid down in the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. Not all of the owners have completed the alterations or installed the additional fittings necessary, and constant vigilance will be required to put matters right. It is true to say that the food industry generally co-operated with the Department although not without much argument and discussion in many cases. The most frequent argument used by business people against the introduction of additional equipment, utensil washing facilities and hand-washing facilities was the lack of space in their premises. This is undoubtedly true, particularly in the small retail shops and bakehouses, where a compromise solution was usually reached.

While proprietors and managers have instructed their staffs on the necessity of frequent hand-washing and the proper use of bactericidal agents when washing utensils, it is open to question whether in many premises the additional fittings are used to advantage. The display of a " Wash Your Hands " notice does not signify that they *are* washed.

Many proprietors are slow to introduce modern coverings for food exposed for sale and all too often can be seen practices that are almost

FACILITIES, CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKPLACES IN SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION, 1961.

Factories Act, 1937																					
Municipal Ward	New Registrations during 1961												Removals during 1961				Catering Establishments		Workplaces		
	Total on Register as at 31.12.61		Bakehouses		Non-Mech.	Bakehouses		Non-Mech.	Bakehouses		Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.						
			Mech.	Non-Mech.		Mech.	Non-Mech.		Mech.	Non-Mech.						Mech.	Non-Mech.	Total as at 31.12.61	New	Re-movals	Total as at 31.12.61	New	Re-movals
	25	54	6	14	7	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	17	2	1
26	168	33	16	4	4	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	32	1	—	75	—	1	
33	59	19	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	19	—	—	
34	75	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	18	—	—	
35	63	8	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	24	—	—	
36	34	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	17	—	—	
37	38	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	
Totals	491	82	65	22	7	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	100	1	—	184	2	2	

Victorian. It will be some considerable time yet before all food premises could be classified as ideal in management, method and design.

The visitation of all places of employment administered by the Department continued as routine inspection. The number of such premises is shown in the table on page 317.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—Action in terms of the Housing Act was taken during the year to the limit of the allocation of alternative accommodation. The stage has now been reached in particular areas where many tenement properties of the same age group have reached a similar state of unfitness, which makes the selection of houses to be represented somewhat difficult. It sometimes happens that priority is given to a property where an urgent and expensive major overhaul is necessary which, in view of all other circumstances, would not be justified.

The classification of property alters with age and other factors and the last survey which was completed in 1949-50 is now out-of-date. An endeavour is being made to resurvey and classify every house in the Division which, it is hoped, will be completed early in 1963.

The following tables show the action in terms of the Act to deal with insanitary houses. The closure and demolition of houses by other departments are also indicated.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

HOUSES REPRESENTED.

Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total Houses	Date Represented	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Muni- cipal Ward
	1	2	3	4	5+					
175/177 Shawhill Road ...	10	2	—	—	—	12	23.1.61	20.2.61	—	34
311 Lawmoor Street ...	2	2	—	—	—	4	20.2.61	20.3.61	—	25
315 Lawmoor Street ...	2	2	—	—	—	4	20.2.61	20.3.61	—	25
117 Norfolk Street ...	—	3	3	—	—	6	20.3.61	17.4.61	—	26
52 Coustonholm Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	4.4.61	1.5.61	—	33
93 Norfolk Street ...	—	1	1	—	5	7	4.4.61	1.5.61	—	26
554 Rutherglen Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	17.4.61	15.5.61	—	25
62 Adelphi Street ...	—	—	3	3	3	9	1.5.61	29.5.61	—	26
13 Crown Street ...	—	—	5	1	—	6	29.5.61	26.6.61	—	26
21 Crown Street ...	—	12	—	—	—	12	29.5.61	26.6.61	—	26
29 Crown Street ...	—	—	—	6	—	6	29.5.61	26.6.61	—	26
35 Cleland Street ...	—	6	4	—	—	10	12.6.61	7.8.61	—	26
106A Albert Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	26.6.61	7.8.61	—	36
149 Wolseley Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	26.6.61	—	7.8.61	25
69A, 69B, 69C Adelphi Street	7	14	8	—	1	30	18.9.61	16.10.61	—	26
4 Errol Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12	30.10.61	—	27.11.61	26
8 Errol Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12	30.10.61	—	27.11.61	26
14 Errol Street ...	—	8	—	—	—	8	30.10.61	—	27.11.61	26
Totals ...	36	75	24	10	9	154				
Closing orders ...						109 Houses				
Demolition Orders						45 Houses				

DEMOLITIONS BY MASTER OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Wards	Address		Size of House in Apartments					Total
			1	2	3	4	5+	
25	163 Wolseley Street	...	6	7	—	—	—	13
	171 Wolseley Street	...	6	7	—	—	—	13
26	72 Bedford Street	...	—	4	6	—	—	10
	93 Cumberland Street	...	—	—	6	—	—	6
	140 Hospital Street	...	—	—	8	—	—	8
	118 Nicholson Street	...	—	—	—	8	—	8
	257/259 Nicholson Street		—	—	—	6	1	7
	77 South Portland Street		1	1	6	—	—	8
	79 South Portland Street		—	1	6	—	—	7
	Totals	...	13	20	32	14	1	80

VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.

Municipal Ward	Address		Size of House in Apartments					Total
			1	2	3	4	5+	
25	142A Naburn Street	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	142B Naburn Street	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	48 Wolseley Street	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
26	225 Florence Street	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	240 Florence Street	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	292 Thistle Street	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Totals	...	6	1	—	—	—	7

The undernoted prefabricated houses were closed :—

Municipal Ward	Address	3 Apartments
36	35 Myrtle Place ...	1
34	40 Tracey Street	1
	46 Tracey Street	1
37	87 Spean Street ...	1
	46 Tulloch Street	1
	Totals	5

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950/1957.

GORBALS (SALISBURY STREET/SURREY STREET) CLEARANCE AREAS.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
Area I—							
26	12 Pollokshaws Road ...	1	2	—	—	—	3
	62 Surrey Street ...	2	2	—	—	—	4
	133 Surrey Street ...	2	1	—	—	—	3
	135 Surrey Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	141 Surrey Street ...	1	6	—	—	—	7
Area II—							
	14 Salisbury Street ...	—	—	6	—	—	6
	15 Salisbury Street ...	1	2	2	—	—	5
	16 Salisbury Street ...	1	—	3	—	—	4
	18 Salisbury Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	20 Salisbury Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	21 Salisbury Street ...	1	2	1	—	—	4
	22 Salisbury Street ...	—	5	—	—	—	5
	23 Salisbury Street ...	2	5	—	—	—	7
	25 Salisbury Street ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
	27 Salisbury Street ...	8	—	—	—	—	8
	29 Salisbury Street ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
	31 Salisbury Street ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
	33 Salisbury Street ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Area III—							
	6 Cavendish Street ...	1	6	2	—	—	9
	10 Cavendish Street ...	—	—	3	—	—	3
	60 Pollokshaws Road ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
	62 Pollokshaws Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	72 Pollokshaws Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	61 Salisbury Street ...	1	6	—	—	—	7
	67 Salisbury Street ...	—	5	—	—	—	5
	Totals ...	47	48	17	—	—	112

POLLOKSHAWS REDEVELOPMENT AREA.
CLOSURES AND DEMOLITIONS BY THE CITY ARCHITECT
AND PLANNING OFFICER.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
34	6, 12, 18 Bengal Place ...	9	18	—	—	—	27
	24, 33 Bengal Street ...	—		2	—	—	3
	5, 7, 9, Cogan Street ...	—	13	10	—	—	23
	16, 32 Cogan Street ...	2	1	—	—	—	3
	1, 3 Coustonhill Street ...	2	8	3	—	—	13
	6, 10 Coustonhill Street ...	—	4	2	—	—	6
	12, 14, 16 Coustonhill Street	5	10	—	—	—	15
	5, 7, 9 Coustonhill Street	—	10	1	—	—	11
	5, 9, 11 Coustonholm Road	—	4		—	—	5
	13, 15 Coustonholm Road	—	4	—	—	—	4
	8, 20, 28 Greenview Street	3	10	1	—	—	14
	43, 45, 48 Greenview Street	1	2	2	—	—	5
	51, 52 Greenview Street	—	3	—	1	—	4
	58, 70, 84 Greenview Street	7	8	1	—	1	17
	4, 9, 10 Harriet Street ...	—	11	—	—	—	11
	33 Kennishead Road ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
	12 Leckie Street ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
	17 Maida Street ...	2	5	—	—	—	7
	45, 47 Pleasance Street	—	—	2	—	—	2
	1517, 1527, 1537 Pollok-shaws Road ...	2	8	1	—	—	11
	18 Riverford Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	11, 15 Rossendale Road	2	5	—	—	—	7
	48, 50 Rossendale Road	—	2	—	—	—	2
	187, 195 Shawbridge Street	—	6	4	—	—	10
	212, 217 Shawbridge Street	1	4	—	—	—	6
	229, 230 Shawbridge Street	—	3	1	—	—	4
	240, 243 Shawbridge Street	4	3	—	—	—	7
	250, 257 Shawbridge Street	—	3	2	2	—	7
	269, 270 Shawbridge Street	—	1	—	1	1	3
	277, 289 Shawbridge Street	—	7	4	—	1	12
	290, 303 Shawbridge Street	1	2	1	—	—	4
	145, 147, 149 Shawhill Road	3	11	1	—	—	15
	153, 155, 157 Shawhill Road	2	6	—	—	—	8
	161, 180, Shawhill Road ...	1	2	1	—	—	4
	13, 19 Shawholm Street	22	10	1	—	—	33
	25, 29 Shawholm Street	24	11	—	—	—	35
	40, 42 Shawholm Street	—	3	—	—	—	3
	58, 60 Shawholm Street	4	13	1	—	—	18
	20, 22 Tracy Street ...	4	3	—	—	—	7
	26, 30 Tracy Street ...	5	7	—	—	—	12
	5 Well Green ...	1	4	—	—	—	5
	7 Well Green ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
	Totals ...	108	233	43	4	4	392

GORBALS/HUTCHESONTOWN COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA
CLOSURES AND DEMOLITIONS BY THE CITY ARCHITECT
AND PLANNING OFFICER.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
25	364, 372 Ballater Street ...	1	5	3	—	—	9
	382, 390 Ballater Street	—	2	5	—	—	7
	400, 406 Ballater Street	7	8	—	—	—	15
	412, 418 Ballater Street	2	9	—	—	—	11
	391, 399 Ballater Street	4	16	—	—	—	20
	6, 10 Gilmour Street ...	—	1	1	—	—	2
	101, 109 Lawmoor Street	—	3	2	—	—	5
	115, 121 Lawmoor Street	6	4	—	—	—	10
	127, 133 Lawmoor Street	4	7	—	—	—	11
	139, 147 Lawmoor Street	2	6	1	—	—	9
	155, 325 Lawmoor Street	—	2	—	—	—	2
	118, 121 Mathieson Street	3	7	—	—	—	10
	122, 126 Mathieson Street	1	6	—	—	—	7
	129, 136 Mathieson Street	4	6	—	—	—	10
	137, 144 Mathieson Street	6	2	—	—	—	8
	145, 150 Mathieson Street	7	3	—	—	—	10
	153, 156 Mathieson Street	7	10	—	—	—	17
	159, 162 Mathieson Street	2	9	—	—	—	11
	163, 168 Mathieson Street	4	1	—	—	—	5
	173, 174 Mathieson Street	5	4	—	—	—	9
	180, 181 Mathieson Street	3	3	—	—	—	6
	231, 241 Mathieson Street	12	17	—	—	—	29
	251, 278 Mathieson Street	3	14	2	—	—	19
	288, 298 Mathieson Street	6	12	—	—	—	18
	362, 268, 226 Mathieson Street ...	4	12	14	—	—	30
	342, 426 Mathieson Street	1	1	—	—	—	2
	310, 355 Moffat Street ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
	18, 15, 55 Naburn Street	3	15	—	—	—	18
	11 Oatlands Square ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
	257, 263 Rutherglen Road	—	—	8	1	—	9
	271, 289 Rutherglen Road	—	—	6	—	—	6
	322 Rutherglen Road ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
	26, 34 Sandyfaulds Street	3	17	—	—	—	20
	110, 118 Waddell Street	4	3	—	—	—	7
	124, 130 Waddell Street	6	2	—	—	—	8
	136, 142 Waddell Street	4	7	—	—	—	11
	154, 164 Waddell Street	5	8	—	—	—	13
	174, 182 Waddell Street	7	7	—	—	—	14
	192, 200 Waddell Street	1	5	2	—	—	8
26	280, 288 Cumberland Street	2	9	—	—	—	11
	296, 302 Cumberland Street	4	7	—	—	—	11
	310, 318 Cumberland Street	—	7	—	—	—	7
	323, 332 Cumberland Street	1	5	—	—	—	6
	340, 349 Cumberland Street	2	6	5	—	—	13
	357, 365 Cumberland Street	4	11	—	—	—	15
	373, 381 Cumberland Street	2	13	—	—	—	15
	60 Errol Street ...	4	7	—	—	—	11
	9, 15 Hutcheson Square	—	7	10	—	—	17
	21, 27, 39 Hutcheson Square	—	22	—	—	—	22
Totals ...		148	334	59	1	—	542

Housing Nurses.—The visitation of the housing schemes was continued throughout the year and it is gratifying to report that no house was found to be dirty although many were found to be fair or neglected.

The high standard of cleanliness demanded by the nurses for school children was maintained. Unfortunately far too many parents do not have the same standard and permit their children to attend school in a dirty and verminous condition. During the inspections it was found that 271 girls and 43 boys were infected with head or body lice and 51 boys and 79 girls were dirty—a sad reflection on the parents, many of whom prefer Bingo and other excitements to cleaning their children.

The care and attention of helpless old people takes up a considerable portion of the nurses' time. During the year 120 such old people were visited. Of this number, 26 were removed to hospital and 10 died. It was necessary to have 106 houses cleaned by the Department cleaners and 178 washings passed.

Caravan Sites.—Two applications for licences for residential caravan sites were approved during the year. In both cases the sites were good and the services provided were satisfactory.

Clean Air Act, 1956.—Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Order has now been in operation for a complete year, during which observations were taken from time to time, in different locations, to observe the effect. A number of chimneys were seen to be smoking and visits were made to the houses of the offenders. Varied were the excuses made by the occupiers, but except where there were structural defects preventing the burning of smokeless fuel, the remainder could be said to be the result of household mismanagement or apathy.

Smokeless fuel, "Gloco," was in plentiful supply, but some of the tenants claim they had difficulty in igniting it without a gas poker and had used coal to start the fire. One tenant went so far as to say she had been informed by her fuel supplier that a mixture of bituminous nuts and "Gloco" was legally permissible. Coal is so easily obtainable in 28-lb. paper bags sold by many small shopkeepers. All the offenders visited were warned of the consequences of further emission of smoke.

WILLIAM RAE,

*Divisional Sanitary Inspector,
South-Eastern Division.*

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

The pattern of work within the Division was the same as in 1960. Some 5,384 visits were made in connection with the Smoke Control Areas in the Pollokshields Ward, confirmation of the No. 2 Area being delayed until August because of the public inquiry. Food Hygiene visits again took up a good proportion of the inspectors' working day and 2,719 visits were made.

The representation of uninhabitable houses continues and during the year 377 houses were condemned. Fewer houses were built within the Division during the year, and as more houses are closed the divisional figure will inevitably decrease. There are now less than 50,000 houses, 19,000 less than the average number of houses in the other four divisions.

Nuisance and factory visits were maintained despite the increasing attention given to Smoke Control Areas and Food Hygiene.

Nuisance Detection and Removal.—There are still some owners who are reluctant to do essential repairs and leave no alternative but Court proceedings. Six Court Cases were concluded during the year, and the Corporation granted decree for £1,230 2s. 2d. with £45 9s. expenses awarded.

Number of Statutory Notices issued	27*
Number of Statutory Notices cleared	13*
Number of Statutory Notices where work is in progress ...	14
Number of Cases completed during year (including carry over from previous year)	6
Number of Cases waiting on Sheriff's decision	3

* Five not served as work already done.

There were 4,315 Notices issued in terms of Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Order (Confirmation) Act, 1959. On 36 occasions owners failed to remove the nuisance within a reasonable time and orders were given by this Department to private contractors. There is no doubt that there has been quicker action on the part of owners to remove choked drains since the above Act became law.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Pollokshields Smoke Control Area Order was confirmed in April, 1961, and Pollokshields (No. 2) in August, 1961. The former order came into force on 15th May, 1962; the latter has been postponed until

30th September, 1962. The first area comprises 3,542 houses principally in the part of the ward generally known as Pollokshields proper. In Area No. 2 there are 6,057 houses.

Specially prepared specifications were issued to tenants of the Pollokshields Area and to a number of the houses in Pollokshields (No. 2) Area. From April until the end of June work proceeded at a reasonable pace but slowed down after the summer holidays.

From the following table it can be seen that the work to be overtaken is considerable, although it is doubtful if some tenants will take advantage of the grant. The number of "C" specifications approved has risen above that issued, the reason here being two-fold:—

- (1) Tenants had kitchen ranges blocked off when initial survey was made and new tenant has decided to use fire, and
- (2) a number of "A" specifications with back boilers have been found to be poorly constructed and the Clerk of Works has asked for a "C" specification to be issued.

By the end of the year the following specifications had been returned to the tenant duly approved for the work to proceed.

Type of Specification.	Number Issued.	Number Approved.	Number of Conversions or Adaptations completed.
A	*6,069	2,375	1,887
B	19	3	2
C	575	597	505
D	2,413	919	729
E	1	1	1
Cooker	126	49	41

* Includes 1,557 modified "A" specifications required for simple adaptations.

Number of Applications for Hardship	...	...	...	49
Number of Applications for Hardship granted	...	...	...	23
Number of Applications for Hardship refused	...	...	...	17
Number of Applications for Hardship outstanding	...	...	...	6
Number of Applications for Hardship withdrawn	...	...	...	3

Fortunately the pressure of work in the Pollokshields Area had subsided when the No. 2 Area was confirmed by the Secretary of State in August, 1961. This area comprises 6,057 houses and was dealt with in special groups:—

- (1) Old Pollok Corporation Houses.
- (2) New Pollok houses (Post war).
- (3) Private houses.
- (4) Rosshall (Scottish Special Housing Association).

Specifications were issued to all householders in groups 1 and 3 permitting them to proceed to obtain estimates for conversions. In the post-war houses in group 2 some difficulty had been found owing to the type of fireplace which had of necessity to be used in times of scarcity. The Housing and Works Department of the Corporation are carrying out the alterations in group 2 houses in many cases requiring a major conversion where otherwise a minor conversion would have been thought possible. In the case of group 4 the Scottish Special Housing Association offered the tenants a package deal, and in the majority of cases their proposals have been accepted by the tenants.

The following table gives an indication of work being done on private specifications (New Pollok Houses excluded).

Type of Specification	Number Issued.	Number Approved.	Number of Conversions or Adaptations completed.
A	611	139	108
B	21	Nil	Nil
C	594	266	224
D	1,036	190	169
E	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cooker	4	Nil	Nil
Number of Applications for Hardship			162
Number of Applications for Hardship granted			72
Number of Applications for Hardship refused			66
Number of Applications for Hardship outstanding			19
Number of Applications for Hardship withdrawn			5

Housing (General).—The number of new houses constructed within the Division during the year was again at a low level ; 48 Corporation houses of 3 and 4-apartments, 54 1-apartment houses for aged persons and spinsters and 45 privately built houses for sale. Seven hundred and eight houses were closed during the year, indicating the steady progress being made by this Department and the Master of Works. Ninety-eight prefabs were demolished. These were all confined to the Pollokshields, Craigton and Fairfield Wards.

The divisional housing figures at 31st December, 1961, are as follows :—

SIZE OF HOUSES (APARTMENTS).						
1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total.
3,420	14,152	13,558	13,372	3,271	2,094	49,867

BY SUB-DIVISION.

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
31	69 Ralston Avenue	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	Converted from large single houses
	26 Rowan Road ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	
32	30 Aytoun Road ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	12 Bruce Road ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	39 Hamilton Avenue	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	48 Hamilton Avenue	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	6 Leslie Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	18 Newark Drive ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	165 Nithsdale Road	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
		18	—	—	3	5	7	3	

NUMBER OF HOUSES CLOSED AND/OR DEMOLISHED
DURING 1961.

			Apartments						Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Represented as Unfit	...	...	157	263	20	2	—	—	442
Dangerous Buildings	...	...	8	48	21	8	—	—	85
Voluntary Closing by Factor	...	...	19	21	7	6	1	11	65
Converted into Business Premises	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Corporation Property	...	...	—	9	98*	—	—	—	107
Linthouse Tunnel Project	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	8
Total	...	...	188	345	146	16	1	12	708

* Prefabs.

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT
FROM 1954-1961.

			Apartments				Total
Ward	1	2	3	4			
27	320	432	28	6			780
28	182	274	—	—			456
29	196	558	13	2			769
30	22	25	—	—			47
31	—	2	1	1			4
32	3	14	1	—			18
	723	1,305	43	9			2,074

NUMBER OF HOUSES DECLARED DANGEROUS BY THE
MASTER OF WORKS FROM 1954-1961.

			Apartments				Total
Ward	1	2	3	4	5		
27	5	63	49	19	4		140
28	25	45	3	—	—		73
29	20	64	39	—	4		127
	50	172	91	19	8		340

HOUSES REPRESENTED UNDER SECTION 9, HOUSING
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, DURING 1961.

Ward		Apartments				Total	Represented
		1	2	3	4		
27	185 Carnoustie Street	11	12	—	—	23	17.4.61
	195 Carnoustie Street	11	12	—	—	23	17.4.61
	205 Carnoustie Street	8	9	3	—	20	17.4.61
	215 Carnoustie Street	8	9	3	—	20	15.5.61
	225 Carnoustie Street	13	5	1	—	19	15.5.61
	265 Carnoustie Street	13	3	—	—	16	15.5.61
	61 Houston Street ...	7	16	—	—	23	15.5.61
	176 Wallace Street	3	—	—	6	9	2.10.61
	76 Weir Street ...	2	7	7	—	16	20.2.61
28	29 Maclean Street ...	13	7	—	—	20	15.5.61
	33 Maclean Street ...	13	6	—	—	19	15.5.61
29	93 Broomloan Road	—	14	—	—	14	13.10.61
	11 Burndyke Street	4	8	—	—	12	9.1.61
	13 Burndyke Street	4	8	—	—	12	9.1.61
	15 Burndyke Street	4	8	—	—	12	9.1.61
	17 Burndyke Street	4	8	—	—	12	9.1.61
	10 Burndyke Street	4	8	—	—	12	9.1.61
	12 Burndyke Street	4	8	—	—	12	9.1.61
	1/5 Logie Street ...	4	8	—	—	12	11.12.61
	6 Logie Street ...	—	12	—	—	12	11.12.61
	39 Nethan Street ...	3	12	—	—	15	11.12.61
	65 Nethan Street ...	3	7	—	—	10	15.5.61
	74 Nethan Street ...	3	8	—	—	11	11.12.61
	75 Nethan Street ...	—	6	2	—	8	15.5.61
	285 Summertown Road	2	11	—	—	13	13.10.61
32	115/117 Shawmoss Road	—	2	—	—	2	2.6.61
		<u>141</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>377</u>	

PROPERTIES DECLARED DANGEROUS BY THE
MASTER OF WORKS DURING 1961.

Ward		Apartments						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
27	31 Paterson Street	...	—	—	8	—	—	8
	33 Paterson Street	...	—	10	4	—	—	14
29	135 Elder Street ...	...	5	7	—	—	—	12
	144 Golspie Street	...	—	8	4	—	—	12
	146 Golspie Street	...	3	9	2	—	—	14
	12 Napier Street ...	...	—	4	3	—	—	7
	4 Hoey Street ...	...	—	7	6	—	—	13
	6 Hoey Street ...	...	—	7	6	—	—	13
			<u>8</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>93</u>

Abandoned Properties.—Two properties were demolished and two added to the list making the total numbers of properties abandoned unchanged at 39. Eight of these properties have been the subject of Closing Orders and are at present lying derelict.

Properties represented under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (Closing Orders)	8*
Properties represented under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (Closing Orders)	2†
Properties declared dangerous by the Master of Works	1
Properties where no action is contemplated meantime	28
* Properties empty. † Tenants still in occupancy.	

Properties Offered to the Corporation.—Eighteen properties involving 224 houses were offered to the Corporation during the year. All the properties except two come within one of the 29 areas selected for housing development.

Ward		Apartments						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
27	98/112 Carnoustie Street	—	12	11	—	—	—	23
	*61 Houston Street ...	7	16	—	—	—	—	23
	*42 Kinning Street ...	5	13	—	—	—	—	18
	50 Kinning Street ...	—	13	2	—	—	—	15
	486a/492 Paisley Road ...	—	1	—	5	—	—	6
	*172/180 Wallace Street ...	—	3	—	6	—	—	9
	57 Watt Street ...	2	7	—	4	—	—	13
	65 Watt Street ...	2	8	—	4	—	—	14
28	68 Eaglesham Street ...	5	9	—	—	—	—	14
	70 Eaglesham Street ...	5	9	—	—	—	—	14
	76 Eaglesham Street ...	1	10	—	—	—	—	11
	*29 MacLean Street ...	13	7	—	—	—	—	20
29	1/3 Crossloan Place ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	†4 Hoey Street ...	—	7	6	—	—	—	13
	†6 Hoey Street ...	—	7	6	—	—	—	13
	163/165 Neptune Street ...	1	14	1	—	—	—	16
		41	136	26	19	—	2	224

* Represented as unfit before offer. † Declared dangerous by M.O.W.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954, RENT ACT, 1957.

Details of applications received under the Act are as follows :—

Number of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	3
Number of Applications Granted	—
Number of Applications Refused	2
Number of Applications Withdrawn	1
Number of Applications for Revocation of Certificates	—

Glasgow Police Acts.—Some 2,701 visits were made as a result of complaints of dirty stairs, work, needless to say, that could be reduced greatly if householders would ensure that their turn of cleansing the stair or close was carried out. From experience no other complaint is certain to produce more heated dispute among tenants than an argument about the responsibility to cleanse a close or stair. Five tenants would not co-operate with the inspectors and after the inevitable prosecution, four tenants were fined £1, 10s., £2 and £1. The remaining tenant was admonished.

Factories.—Court action had to be taken during the year against the proprietor of a factory for his failure to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation for the employees. The action was successful and the respondent was fined £5. The proprietor of the factory concerned has since removed to other premises. Most proprietors of factory establishments co-operate with my inspectors, and the following is an indication of the work done.

Factories registered at 31.12.61 :—

Mechanical Factories	...	...	...	...	...	508
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,006
Non-Mechanical Factories	...	...	...	...	...	59
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	127
Mechanical Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	137
Non-Mechanical Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Written Notices issued (all types)	...	...	...	...	...	105
Number of Written Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Written Notices to H.M. Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	—

Drainage.—Work in this field is decreasing because of the lack of new building. Most of the inspectors' time is taken up with alterations to drainage in private housing and commercial premises. Some 569 visits were made and 154 smoke and/or water tests carried out. About four years ago sanction was given in Glasgow for contractors to use fibre pipes in drainage work and, to date, no material of this type has been used in the Division. Now, certain Architects wish to use pitch fibre pipes above ground for soil and waste conductors. After considering the matter and obtaining the views of colleagues in an

area where pitch fibre pipes were used above ground, the following disadvantages were noted :—

1. Pipes easily damaged by tenants and tradesmen.
2. When jointing tool becomes worn, it is not possible to make a good joint in pipe lengths.
3. There is a mitred joint on the branch from the water closet and this seems to be a weak link, this joint leaks very easily if bumped, in consequence the stack has to be taken down to level of branch for it to be renewed.
4. Pitch fibre seems to ignite fairly easily.
5. When supported by holderbatts, if compressed too much the pipe cracks.
6. Unsightly for internal plumbing work.

It is only fair to point out that lack of experience by tradesmen of pitch fibre work is the cause of some of the defects.

Rag Flock.—There was no change in the number of registered premises, the total remaining at twelve. Twenty visits were made and the storage accommodation, etc., in the premises found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Rodent Control.—Over the past three years the number of premises visited and found to be infested has decreased. Correspondingly, the estimated kill of rodents has also decreased and it would seem that the steady routine efforts of the Rodent Control Service is making its mark. Sometimes a complaint is received from an irate tenant demanding instant attention and in one case such a person reported that a “white beast” had damaged clothing and caused a cat to jump out of the window. The initial survey of the house and the property did not produce evidence of rats, and the operators thought that a ferret had managed to get into the property. After a few days of trapping and using tracking dust no evidence could be found, and the tenant appeared to be satisfied. However, within a few days the same complaint was made again and after further investigation no evidence of the “beast” found. Telephone calls were now being received daily and on one occasion the tenant reported that the beast had been trapped in a packing trunk. An inspector immediately set off for the house and on opening the trunk nothing was found. The tenant was most insistent that the animal existed and the assistance of the Department of Agriculture was asked. Again no evidence was found, and the tenant was told firmly that our operators would terminate work. No further complaint has been received for six months. One interesting point was that a representative of an insurance company telephoned asking if my inspector could confirm that damage to clothing was caused by rats.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, 1961.

Type of Premises	No.		Degree		Hour Worked
	Visited	found Infested	Light	Heavy	
Dwelling-houses, Cellars, Basements and Courts ...	162	147	108	39	1,254
Factories	7	7	6	1	37
Food Premises	2	2	2	—	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shops	16	16	13	3	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stores	9	9	6	3	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Public Houses	3	3	3	—	14
Schools and Dining Centres	17	14	12	2	64
Institutions	7	6	4	2	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Plots and Recreation Grounds	3	3	2	1	16
Churches	1	1	1	—	6
Clyde Tunnel Projects ...	4	4	—	4	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sewers	3	3	1	2	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Community Centres ...	1	1	1	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cinemas	1	1	1	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wash-houses	6	6	6	—	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Garages	1	1	1	—	6
Building Sites	4	4	2	2	25
Hotels	3	3	2	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>250</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,736$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Total Estimate Kill — 1,912 rats, 1,367 mice.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.—Four complaints of noise were received and these were fully investigated. Brief reports are as follows :—

No. 1—

Complaint was made that a neighbour was doing an excessive amount of hammering, usually in the evening and at week-ends. Observations were made at various times and no evidence of noise found to justify the complaint. Appears that hammering may have been started as a result of an argument among neighbours. Tenant was told to get in touch with this Department should noise recur. No further complaint has been received.

No. 2—

The cause of complaint in this case was a burglar alarm which went off when the shop below the complainant's house was opened at 6 a.m. When the proprietor was interviewed he said that the time taken to switch off the alarm when the door was opened was only a matter of seconds. He said that his assistants sometimes opened the shop for him, and they were dilatory about switching off the alarm. The proprietor promised to have a hidden switch placed on the outside of the premises in order that the bell could be disconnected before opening the door. To date nothing has been done about the switch, but meantime the alarm bell has been disconnected.

No. 3—

This complaint was of noise coming from fans in dry cleaning premises situated on a busy thoroughfare. The noise of the fans was masked during the day by the heavy traffic but in the Spring and Summer there was a good deal of working late and the fans were often in operation until 10 p.m. In

the quiet of the evening tenants maintained that the noise from the fans disturbed them. Observations were taken during the day and in the evening and readings were taken from the sound level indicator in co-operation with the Divisional Medical Officer. The extract fan in particular seemed to be the culprit and after a meeting with representatives of the firm both fans were overhauled with little difference to the noise level. A device was then fitted to the switchgear of the extract fan to control the speed of the fan. By reducing the speed, noise from this fan has been reduced to a minimum. Further readings have been taken with the sound indicator and a noticeable reduction in decibels recorded. The premises are being kept under observation.

No. 4—

In this instance complaint was received from a tenant that there was an excessive noise coming from a neighbour's oil fired boiler and a noise caused by swishing water. Observations were made during the day and at midnight but no evidence was found to substantiate the complaint.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.—Revisits were made to all premises in the Division and reminder letters have been sent to all occupiers where contraventions are outstanding. Steady progress is being made but it is too early yet to give a summary of the situation.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.—There are four farms in the Division and each was surveyed in terms of the sanitary provisions of the Act. Three are family run farms and employ no outside labour, except possibly for a short period, when seasonal workers are engaged. Privy middens are used for sanitary accommodation. There is adequate washing facilities. The remaining farm is owned by the Western Regional Hospital Board, and a number of workers are employed. Modern facilities are available for sanitary and washing purposes.

Housing Nurses.—A further increase in the number of visits to elderly and infirm persons was noted during the year. Washings were given where necessary and in a few instances cleaners were utilised where no relatives or friends could be found to help the old folks.

Visitation to rehousing and other schemes was maintained and the "occupant out" visits, 2,543 gives an indication of the number of married women who are out working.

Full details of the housing and school visits appear in the appendix.

W. B. EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

This Act came into force on 27th November, 1960. Under Section 1 noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes one of the categories of nuisance to be dealt with under Part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Local authorities now have all the powers and duties in relation to noise nuisance that they already have in relation to other nuisances under Section 16 (6) of this Act. There are exceptions for noise or vibrations caused by statutory undertakings in the exercise of their powers and for noise or vibration caused by aircraft.

The Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order Confirmation Act, 1960, gave confirmation to the Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order of 1960 and this Order became operative on 1st May, 1960. By Section 118 a noise or vibration nuisance is liable to be dealt with summarily in the manner provided in Part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The section does not apply to the British Transport Commission and their servants exercising statutory powers in relation to their railways.

During 1961 thirty-one noise complaints were dealt with by the Health Department. In no case occurring during the year was legal action required. On two occasions complaints of noise were made regarding the operation of the new suburban electric railway. No complaint was considered to exist in one case. In the other, complaint was made regarding the working at the Maintenance Depot in a residential area. The Railway Authorities co-operated but were not able entirely to remove the source of the noise. Complaints by householders and others about noise from industrial premises numbered 15 in all. The noises complained of are summarised—

Noise from

- (a) Perforating machines in printing works ;
- (b) A panel beater's business ;
- (c) Confectionery machinery ;
- (d) An electric welding machine with engine ;
- (e) Compressors and pneumatic drills at a building site near dwellings, operating night and day for three weeks ;
- (f) A poorly maintained crane on building site near dwellings and operating day and night ;
- (g) A foundry—the breaking up of scrap, and also noise from an electric motor ;
- (h) Fans operating at high speed in a glass works and also from a blast nozzle ;
- (i) The testing of electric diesels in locomotive works ;

- (j) Electric furnaces and overhead cranes in a steel works ;
- (k) Dough-mixing machines in bakery ;
- (l) Condensers in a milk plant and also noise from the shifting of milk bottles ;
- (m) Dome hammering in an engineering works ;
- (n) " Whirring " of fans in a chemical works ;
- (o) Compressor being worked in a building nearby.

Three noise complaints were reported during the year connected with domestic activity. The first was concerning noise from a neighbour's radio and the second was a complaint with no justification concerning hammering in a neighbour's house. The third complaint did not exist—the complainer suffers from a mental illness.

Noises originating from shops and restaurants were frequently complained of. In all 12 complaints of this nature were made. These complaints are now summarised—

Noise from

- (a) A refrigerator motor in ice-cream shop ;
- (b) Ventilation fans in a restaurant ;
- (c) Banging of door of shop and from door warning bell ;
- (d) Juke box in a cafe ;
- (e) Refrigerator motor in butcher's shop ;
- (f) Ventilation fan in a restaurant ;
- (g) A potato cleaning machine in restaurant ;
- (h) Electric fan in window of restaurant ;
- (i) Spin dryers in laundry ;
- (j) Burglar alarm in shop ;
- (k) Ventilation fans in a dry cleaner's shop.

Notice will require to be taken by the designers of machinery and by ventilation engineers of possible complaints by members of the public of noise emission. Strict notice should be taken in planning as to the possibility of noise from premises giving rise to nuisance to members of the public.

A major noise nuisance during the year occurred on a civil engineering site where compressors were worked 24 hours per day for three weeks continuously. Civil engineering contractors should be aware of the Noise Abatement Act and should endeavour as much as possible to reduce the volume of noise from their operations.

The following table shows the type and number of noise complaints dealt with during 1961 :—

TYPES OF NOISE COMPLAINT DEALT WITH DURING 1961.

Complaint	Division					Total
	Central	North	East	South-East	South-West	
Noise from surface transport —motor vehicles, trains, boats	2	—	—	—	—	2
Noise from aircraft ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noise from industrial premises and civil engineering and building sites	6	3	2	4	—	15
Noise from agricultural or forestry machinery, bird scarers, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noise originating in a dwelling or in connection with domestic activities	1	—	—	—	2	3
Noise originating from shops or restaurants	4	5	—	—	2	11
Totals ...	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>31</u>

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There were no new applications for registration under the above Act during the year. One firm closed down and the registration was cancelled.

Nine licences were renewed to firms which store or manufacture Rag Flock on their premises.

No new applications for licences were made throughout the year.

The total number of premises registered at the end of 1961 was 75 compared with 76 in 1960. The number of licensed premises remained unchanged.

Division			Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	...	...	20	2
Northern	...	...	10	1
Eastern	...	...	17	2
South-Eastern	...	...	16	4
South-Western	...	...	12	—
			<u>75</u>	<u>9</u>

DISINFECTING SECTION.

This section carries out the disinfection of premises, clothing, books, etc., following the removal to hospital or the granting of a clearance certificate to a home case of infectious disease. It also serves

the public by lending equipment and supplying materials so that the tenants themselves may do cleaning, whitewashing or distempering.

Disinfection of Premises, etc.—The table below shows the number of premises and books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Houses, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	5,444
Library and school books disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,484

The amount of materials used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	...	...	...	...	52 gallons
Naphthalene Powder	...	...	...	...	1,356 lbs.
Disinfectant (Crude)	...	...	...	...	32 gallons
Whiting	...	...	...	...	639 lbs.
Colour (Dry)	...	...	...	...	45 lbs.
Brushes loaned	...	...	...	...	17

In addition to the above work, 257,228 articles of second-hand clothing and 148 bales of rags were disinfected for export to other countries.

Although not directly connected with disinfection, this section undertakes the stencilling of "Approved for Food" certificates on all food vehicles. In this respect 977 food vehicles were stencilled during the year.

Disinfection of Second-hand Clothing.—During the year 660 consignments of second-hand clothing were disinfected by formalin or naphthalene or by steam process. Of these, 124 were consigned abroad and 536 to the Irish Free State.

The foreign trade has again fallen, but the trade with Eire maintains a steady flow.

Towards the end of the year, it was found expedient to raise the charges for naphthalene, formalin and the disinfectant's time, resulting in a small increase of revenue to the Department—£471 10s. 7d. compared with £436 18s. 3d. in 1960.

Ruchill Disinfecting Station.—A variety of materials is washed and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station at Ruchill, chiefly clothing, bedding and bed linen from houses in which an infectious disease has occurred and including some from dirty houses and verminous persons. In the case of infirm elderly persons compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. A much appreciated service is that offered to men living in lodging houses who may have their clothes cleaned while they themselves have a bath on the premises.

Bedding and bedclothes, etc., from the Education Authority Holiday Camps, from Police Cells and from two Ambulance Association are also dealt with. Laundry work is carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc.

A disinfecting service is provided for private firms exporting second-hand clothing and rags and also packing straw used in the packing of goods for export. In each case a certificate of disinfection supplied by this Department is required by the importing country.

The number of washings, etc., carried out at the station during 1961 was as follows :—

	1961	1960
Number of washings	12,609	14,097
Average number per day	41.6	45.63
Articles washed and disinfected	816,954	879,686

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT† OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE CITY OF GLASGOW IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	365	752	35	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	3,753	4,607	324	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	72	132	2	—
	<u>4,190</u>	<u>5,491</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>1</u>

†This table is enclosed at the request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual reports or with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act administered by the County or Town Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but should be attached as an annex.

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Number of cases in which defects were found

Particulars			Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	125	108	—	11	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	3	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	32	21	—	5	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	299	247	—	15	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	56	45	—	5	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	486	408	2	7	—
Total	<u>1,002</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>1</u>

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Section 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	24	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>25</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

SECTION XV

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The Occupational Health Section is responsible for medical examinations in connection with their employment of employees of all Corporation Departments except Fire, Lighting, Police and Transport which have their own medical officers.

The arrangements for carrying out Entrance, Sick Pay, Superannuation, Special and Retiral medical examinations, remained as in previous years, 2,989 persons being examined for the first time. In addition, 248 persons were examined for the second or subsequent occasion. The distribution of these examinations by scheme and department is shown in Table I. The introduction of the National Insurance Graduated Pension Scheme has not altered the arrangements for these examinations as all eligible employees will, if medically fit, continue to enter the Corporation Superannuation Scheme whether or not they are contracted out of the Graduated Pension Scheme.

Of 2,945 persons examined for the first time for Entrance, Sick Pay or Superannuation purposes, 451 (15·38 per cent.) were found unfit because of the conditions shown in Table II and 298 persons who had been found unfit on previous occasions were re-examined after investigation and treatment had been carried out. Of these, 145 (48 per cent.) were again found unfit. The commonest single cause of unfitness in males was chronic bronchitis which was also, as shown below, the commonest single condition causing premature retiral in employees previously found fit. Although a considerable number of employees were found unfit on account of tuberculous and other radiological chest lesions, the majority of these are likely to be found fit at a later date after investigation and treatment, and this also applies to almost all the cases of glycosuria. The commonest defect found in females was hypertension, often associated with obesity.

All persons examined have chest X-rays at the Department's X-ray Unit at the time of their medical examination and five new and previously unknown cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were detected, a rate of 1·7 per thousand X-rays. A number of other persons are under observation at chest clinics as a result of their X-ray examination.

Thirty-nine persons were examined with a view to premature retirement on health grounds, but in nine cases it was considered that they were fit to continue their employment. Most of these examinations were carried out at the employees' homes. The conditions causing premature retiral are shown in Table III, the commonest cause being chronic

bronchitis. Other main causes were congestive cardiac failure and cerebral thrombosis.

The Occupational Health Section is also consulted by Corporation Departments for advice on working conditions and on the degree of physical fitness required for certain occupations.

TABLE I

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT 20 COCHRANE STREET
DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Department	Entrance		Sick Pay		Super-annuation		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Architectural and Planning ...	—	—	1	—	32	7	—	—	—	—	33	7
Baths ...	—	—	6	—	36	16	2	—	—	—	44	16
Children's ...	—	1	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	5	9
City Assessor's ...	3	5	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	9	15
City Chamberlain's ...	1	4	6	10	17	16	—	—	—	—	24	30
City Factor's ...	2	1	1	8	28	9	—	—	—	—	31	18
Civil Defence ...	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Cleansing ...	—	1	69	6	364	13	5	—	2	—	440	20
Curator's ...	—	—	—	1	5	14	—	—	—	—	5	15
Education ...	—	5	76	520	80	176	5	3	—	—	161	704
Estates ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Halls ...	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	6	2
Health and Welfare	4	16	—	136	26	64	1	3	—	1	31	220
Housing and Works	—	—	124	2	385	11	5	—	1	—	515	13
Kelvin Hall ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
Information Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Libraries ...	1	—	—	16	15	31	—	—	—	1	16	48
Luncheon ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Markets ...	—	—	4	—	28	6	—	1	—	—	32	7
Museums and Art Galleries ...	—	2	1	7	6	3	—	1	—	—	7	13
Office of Public Works ...	1	1	11	—	64	—	6	1	—	—	82	2
Parks ...	—	—	37	—	180	4	3	—	—	—	220	4
Printing ...	—	—	10	14	4	8	—	—	—	—	14	22
Probation ...	—	4	—	1	12	5	—	—	—	—	12	10
Procurator-Fiscal's	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Registration of Births, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Town Clerk's ...	—	1	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	2	13
Veterinary Surgeon's	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Water ...	—	1	4	1	52	6	1	—	—	—	57	8
Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Blind Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other Local Authorities ...	1	7	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	8
	14	51	350	728	1,369	433	29	10	3	2	1,765	1,224

2,989

In addition to the above, 298 persons were examined for the second or subsequent occasion.

TABLE II

ENTRANCE, SICK PAY, SUPERANNUATION AND SPECIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS FOUND IN PERSONS EXAMINED FOR THE FIRST TIME WHICH CAUSED THEM TO BE FOUND UNFIT.

	Male	Female
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active, newly discovered ...	4	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active, previously known	24	3
Other radiological chest lesions requiring investigation	24	7
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	2	—
Chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis	38	9
Cardiac Disease	26	8
Hypertension	28	24
Varicose Veins	12	17
Hernia	17	—
Peptic ulcer	28	3
Ear conditions	3	—
Genito-urinary disease (non-tuberculus)	15	7
Arthritis and rheumatism	14	5
Neurological disease	5	1
Psychiatric disease	14	4
Diabetes mellitus... ..	3	1
Glycosuria requiring investigation	36	7
Skin disease	1	1
Endocrine disease	—	4
Obesity	14	21
Epilepsy	5	—
Malignant neoplasms	—	1
Defective vision	8	3
Other conditions	2	1
	<u>323</u>	<u>128</u>

One hundred and forty-five persons who were examined for the second or subsequent occasion were also again found unfit.

TABLE III

RETIRAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLINICAL CONDITION CAUSING PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

						Male	Female
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Coronary Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Congestive Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Cerebral Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bronchial Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other Malignant Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Arthritis and Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Defective vision	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Prostatic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Psychiatric Disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
						<u>23</u>	<u>7</u>

In addition, six males and three females were examined but insufficient grounds could be found to recommend premature retirement on health grounds.

SECTION XVI.

WELFARE SERVICES.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year building has proceeded of a new sixty-bedded Home at Langlands Road, mentioned in last year's Report. The main structure is now complete and the internal work is on hand. It is anticipated that the Home will be ready for occupation towards the autumn of 1962. The extension to Woodburn in Cleveden Gardens is also in hand, the residents being transferred to the Department's Holiday Home at Frognaal in November, 1961, to enable the work to proceed. A lift will be installed. The Home will be ready for re-occupation during the early summer of 1962 and accommodation will then be available for forty-one instead of twenty-eight as formerly.

Present residential accommodation continues as under :—

		No. of beds
Foresthall, 657 Edgefauld Road ...	(1,287 beds, of which 640 are at the disposal of the Western Regional Hospital Board) ...	647
Crookston, 837 Crookston Road ...	Wards ... 342 Annexe ... 14 Cottages ... 136	492
<i>Small Homes—</i>		
	Opened on	
Woodburn, 10-12 Cleveden Gardens ...	16th April, 1948 ...	28
Tayford, 33 Newark Drive ...	24th October, 1950	24
Stoneleigh, 48 Cleveden Drive ...	1st November, 1951	24
Redhills, 42 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th March, 1952	19
Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th April, 1952 ...	20
Ailsa, 13-15 Turnberry Road ...	9th October, 1952	26
Burnbank, 20-26 Burnbank Terrace ...	22nd April, 1953	50
Scott House, 56 Langside Drive ...	19th May, 1953 ... }	39
Extension to Scott House ...	26th April, 1955 ... }	
Huntly Lodge, 33-34 Huntly Gardens ...	6th October, 1953	36
Fairfield, 53-55 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	12th January, 1954	22
Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road ...	1st June, 1954 ...	14
Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road ...	17th October, 1956	36
Roberton, 1 Lancaster Crescent ...	21st May, 1957 ...	17
Merrylee Lodge, 55 Muirsketh Road ...	14th November, 1957	40
Knowehead, 372 Albert Drive ...	12th December, 1957	38
Mainsholm, 2-3 Kirklee Gardens ...	13th March, 1958	35
Windlaw, 340 Ardenraig Road ...	22nd April, 1958	40
		508
		1,647

Foresthall.—Admissions to the Home, including residential accommodation and hospital patients, numbered 1,207, an increase of 90 over the previous year. Discharges numbered 724 and deaths 434 : the average age at death was 75·6 for males and 78·7 for females. At the end of the year the total number of residents was 1,040—479 in

residential accommodation, a reduction of 48 from the previous year, and 561 in the hospital section, one less than a year ago. The age groups in residential accommodation and the hospital section at 31st December, 1961, were as under :—

		Residential Accommodation	Hospital	Total
Under 20 years	...	5	—	5
21-25 years	...	2	—	2
26-30 years	...	7	—	7
31-35 years	...	5	1	6
36-40 years	...	6	2	8
41-45 years	...	7	3	10
46-50 years	...	21	5	26
51-55 years	...	19	14	33
56-60 years	...	28	23	51
61-65 years	...	59	45	104
66-70 years	...	75	65	140
71-75 years	...	91	109	200
76-80 years	...	81	130	211
81-85 years	...	47	103	150
86-90 years	...	22	49	71
91-95 years	...	4	12	16
		<u>479</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>1,040</u>

The fact that this is a joint-user establishment facilitates transfer between the hospital and residential accommodation and vice versa and during the year 203 residents were transferred to the hospital wards from residential accommodation and 153 from the hospital wards to residential accommodation.

The National Assistance Board have now their own reception centre for men at Bishopbriggs but the Department continues to provide reception centre accommodation for women at Foresthall on behalf of the Board and during the year 214 were so accommodated—less than one per night.

The shop at Foresthall continues to be very popular with the residents and its facilities are also available to those in the wards. The kitchen arrangements have been further improved during the year. A new foul linen washer has been installed in the laundry.

Crookston.—Crookston follows the same pattern of community life as in previous years. The frail ambulant class comprises the greater proportion of admissions to this Home and 113 were admitted to the wards during the year : 16 were transferred to hospital for treatment, 9 being readmitted to the Home. There were 86 deaths, 16 fewer than last year, and 29 were discharged. Residents mobile only with the aid of crutches, tripod sticks or walking aids numbered 32, 15 were chairbound and 15 certified blind persons. Of the total admitted to the Main Home, 48 (42 per cent.) were transferred direct from hospital

after treatment as being persons unfit to live independent lives. This figure is shown in the following table of admissions to the Main Home during 1961 :—

				Males	Females	Total
Admitted from own homes	...	...	...	8	10	18
Admitted from care of relatives	...	...	...	15	17	32
Admitted from lodgings	...	...	...	1	2	3
Admitted from hospital	...	...	...	28	20	48
Admitted from private homes	...	...	...	1	2	3
Admitted from other Corporation homes	...			2	7	9
				<u>55</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>113</u>

The cottages continue to provide for those who, although not fit enough to manage their own homes, need the minimum of care. During the year there were 2 deaths in the cottages and 2 left ; 36 were transferred to the Main Home and after treatment 23 were able to return to their cottages. During the year 16 new admissions took place.

Details of the age groups in the Main Home and the Cottages is as under :—

				Main Home		Cottages	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 60 years	...	...	...	—	3	—	—
60-65 years	...	...	...	1	4	—	2
66-70 years	...	...	...	7	9	—	7
71-75 years	...	...	...	27	16	4	23
76-80 years	...	...	...	31	42	1	34
81-85 years	...	...	...	56	64	3	23
86-90 years	...	...	...	27	38	1	5
91-95 years	...	...	...	2	14	1	—
96-100 years	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
				<u>151</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>94</u>

This table shows that 94 per cent. are 71 years or over.

The bowling green continues as a popular meeting-place for all residents, players and non-players alike, and the popularity of the putting green is maintained. The shop and tea room are also favourite meeting-points, both with the residents and their visitors. Church services and concerts are well attended and the Woman's Guild is a very active organisation, fortnightly meetings being well attended. Television is now available in all day rooms and in the cottage blocks. Redecoration of the Home is continuing and the opportunity being taken to install bed lights at this time.

Small Homes.—The seventeen Small Homes in the city have been used to capacity during the year, details of admissions and discharges being shown on the opposite page.

	Alisa	Burnbank	Fairfield	Huntly Lodge	Knowhead	Macarthur House	Mainsholm	Merrylee Lodge	Ravelston	Redhills	Roberton	Scott House	Stoneleigh	Tayford	Windlaw	Woodburn	Woodmailing	Total
Admitted from own homes ...	2	6	1	4	1	1	3	8	9	1	5	2	2	1	5	4	1	56
Admitted from care of relatives ...	4	5	2	1	3	1	3	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	6	3	1	47
Admitted from lodgings or service room	3	—	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	—	2	3	—	2	2	28
Admitted from Hospitals ...	2	22	2	2	—	—	1	2	4	1	1	3	—	2	12	2	—	56
Admitted from Convalescent, Nursing or Rest Homes ...	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	10
Transferred from other Small Homes ...	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	10
Transferred from Crookston, Burnbank or Windlaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Transferred from Foresthall ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Re-admitted after Hospital treatment	8	18	2	5	4	1	7	7	11	1	3	—	2	2	2	1	1	75
Total Admissions ...	20	59	10	15	11	5	16	23	35	9	12	10	12	12	26	13	5	293
Discharged to own home or friends or by own arrangement ...	4	2	4	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	3	7	2	—	32
Discharged to Private, Rest or Nursing Home ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Transferred to other Small Homes ...	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Transferred to Crookston ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	10
Transferred to Burnbank ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5
Transferred to Windlaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transferred to Foresthall ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transferred to Hospital ...	13	44	6	10	3	5	11	17	27	6	11	6	7	4	11	5	1	8
Died in the Home ...	1	6	—	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	5	—	2	188
Died while at Frogna (on holiday) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25
	19	59	10	15	8	6	14	20	36	8	12	10	12	10	23	13	5	283

This table shows that 44·7 per cent. of the admissions came within the first three groups, that is those admitted from their own homes, from the care of relatives or from lodgings and service rooms. If Burnbank and Windlaw—the two Homes for the frailer type—are excluded, the percentage is 52·4. The number of admissions to all the Homes from Hospital and Nursing Homes was 22·5 per cent. and to Burnbank and Windlaw only, 42·35 per cent. or almost half the admissions. Of 188 discharged to Hospital, 75 or 39·8 per cent. were readmitted to their previous homes following hospital treatment.

The rate of turnover in these Homes has not varied much from the previous year, the number of new admissions in 1961 being only five fewer than during 1960. Residents transferred to hospital for treatment numbered 188 and of these 75 returned to the Homes. The number of new admissions direct from hospital was 56 and of this number, 22, or almost half, were admitted to Burnbank and 12 to Windlaw, a total of 34 to these two Homes where there is 24-hour nursing care and where the more frail of the Small Home residents are accommodated. Five residents were transferred from other Small Homes to Burnbank and one to Windlaw. These residents had been in Small Homes for some time and were requiring a degree of nursing care which could more appropriately be given in these two Homes.

The special arrangement with the consultants in the Geriatric Unit at Stobhill General Hospital, whereby a monthly visit is paid to Burnbank, continues and forms an excellent link between the hospital service and this Department. The thanks of this Department are due to Dr. Ferguson Anderson, Consultant in Diseases of the Aged, and his team of medical officers who have always been most co-operative and helpful in dealing with any emergency amongst our aged residents. The Department would also express appreciation of the helpfulness of the staff in the Hospital Admissions Department of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

There were 25 deaths in the Small Homes during 1961 compared with 19 during the previous year and one resident died while on holiday at Frognal.

Frognal, the Department's Holiday Home, near Troon, was in full occupation during the year, residents from all the Glasgow Homes being accommodated there for a fortnight at a time. Handicapped

persons were also accommodated in Frognal for fortnightly periods and during the year 110 blind, 112 generally handicapped and 55 deaf and dumb persons enjoyed a holiday. Local organisations are most helpful in providing entertainment for the guests at Frognal and the Troon Rotary Club provided one concert for each party throughout the year and additional entertainments were provided by other organisations both in the Home and in church halls, etc., in the town. On such occasions the Rotary Club provide transport. Putting, croquet and a large outdoor draughts board are available in the grounds.

Homes—General.—The total number of applications received for accommodation in Corporation Homes during 1961 was 1,067, an increase of ten over the previous year. In addition, 19 applications for supplementation of the cost of maintenance of residents in Voluntary Homes were granted and the total accommodated in such Homes at the end of the year was 128.

During the winter months regular entertainment was provided in the Homes by voluntary artists and invitations were accepted on behalf of the residents for attendance at theatres, entertainments in church halls, cinemas, etc. The usual annual visit in January to Kelvin Hall Circus was greatly appreciated.

Residents are encouraged to assist with light household duties as this has been found to be the most effective and acceptable form of occupational therapy and women residents have also been supplied with wool by the Department and many have knitted socks which have been made available to the men residents. Library books continue to be supplied from the Corporation Libraries Department and daily newspapers are available. Television and sound radio are provided in all the Homes. A full-time chiropodist visits the Homes in rotation : with the increased number of Homes and residents, a second appointment will be made shortly.

The table on page 350 shows the age groups of the residents in the Small Homes and Crookston. It can be seen that 56·3 per cent. come within the age group 76-85 years and 87·6 per cent. are between 71 and 90 years of age : these figures are practically the same as the previous year's. Residents over 90 years of age numbered 38, an increase of seven over the previous year.

AGE GROUPS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Home		60/65	66/70	71/75	76/80	81/85	86/90	91/95	96/100	Total	Grand Total
Ailsa	M.	—	3	—	3	3	3	—	—	12	24
	F.	—	—	2	3	3	3	1	—	12	
Burnbank	M.	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	6	47
	F.	2	2	6	10	7	9	5	—	41	
Fairfield	M.	—	—	1	4	2	1	1	—	9	19
	F.	—	—	1	5	3	1	—	—	10	
Huntly Lodge	M.	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	8	34
	F.	1	3	6	9	6	1	—	—	26	
Knowehead	M.	1	—	5	8	4	2	—	—	20	38
	F.	1	2	2	5	5	2	1	—	18	
Macarthur House	M.	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	14
	F.	—	1	3	3	2	1	—	—	10	
Mainsholm	M.	—	1	4	7	3	1	—	—	16	34
	F.	—	—	4	7	5	2	—	—	18	
Merrylee Lodge	M.	—	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	12	37
	F.	—	2	5	8	6	3	1	—	25	
Ravelston	M.	—	—	2	1	2	4	—	—	9	33
	F.	2	4	3	5	5	4	1	—	24	
Redhills	M.	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	6	18
	F.	1	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	12	
Roberton	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	F.	—	1	1	3	9	2	—	—	16	
Scott House	M.	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	—	9	39
	F.	1	1	—	7	10	9	2	—	30	
Stoneleigh	M.	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	7	23
	F.	2	3	4	2	5	—	—	—	16	
Tayford	M.	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	9	24
	F.	—	1	1	4	5	4	—	—	15	
Windlaw	M.	—	—	—	2	4	3	1	—	10	40
	F.	2	3	2	4	10	6	3	—	30	
Woodburn	M.	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	8	27
	F.	—	1	4	6	7	1	—	—	19	
Woodmailing	M.	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	8	20
	F.	—	—	1	7	2	2	—	—	12	
Crookston Home	M.	1	7	27	31	56	27	2	—	151	340
	F.	4	9	16	42	64	38	14	2	189	
Crookston Cottages	M.	—	—	4	1	3	1	1	—	10	104
	F.	2	7	23	34	23	5	—	—	94	
	M.	4	15	58	79	97	53	7	1	314	931
	F.	18	40	87	169	180	93	28	2	617	
Grand Total		22	55	145	248	277	146	35	3	931	
Percentage of Total		2.36	5.97	15.57	26.6	29.75	15.68	3.76	.32		

56.3%

87.6%

The percentage being referred to the Department by Hospital Almoners of aged persons who, following hospital treatment are considered fit enough for discharge but not sufficiently fit to return to their former mode of life, is increasing each year. During the year under review 192 such cases were referred to the Department. Of these, 73 were accepted for admission to various Homes and the application in respect of 65 was later withdrawn by the Hospital Authorities on a further review of the patients' condition: 35 were refused, being considered not sufficiently recovered for admission to residential care and, at the end of the year, 19 cases are still pending, having been accepted for admission but no suitable bed being available.

Residents in the Small Homes continue to be cared for there in cases of temporary sickness but when it is found that the patient requires care during the night over a period exceeding two or three nights, a night sitter is provided by the Home Help Section to relieve the matron until the patient's condition has improved or transfer to hospital has been necessary and possible. Such arrangements were made during an outbreak of influenza in one or two of the Homes during the winter when several residents were confined to bed at the same time.

Registration of Homes for aged and disabled Persons.—Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations, the local authority is required to register and inspect Homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for aged persons or for the blind, crippled or deaf and dumb. During the year one such Home has been removed from the Register and one application for registration has been granted, the total number on the Register remaining at 17.

Temporary Accommodation.—The problem of homeless families has again created no great difficulty. There were, however, five incidents of tenants being warned to leave their homes as a result of storm damage, fire or collapsing property. In each case the welfare officers visited the site to offer the services of the Department and arrangements were made, where necessary, to store the tenants' furniture, pending alternative accommodation being found. During 1961 temporary accommodation was provided at Foresthall for 100 adults and 22 children who had been rendered homeless.

On 27th November, 1961, a fire occurred in the men's lodging house at Burns Street necessitating complete evacuation of the premises

and causing immediate temporary accommodation to be required for 92 men. Welfare officers visited the lodging house and in spite of the late hour transport was arranged to convey the 92 men to Foresthall where they were provided with a meal and sleeping accommodation. In the course of the following three days all but 12 of these men found alternative accommodation and the remainder, who required care and attention, remained at Foresthall.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

During the year 89 physically and mentally handicapped persons were notified to the Department and added to the Register of Handicapped. Classification of these newly registered persons was as under :—

Amputations	1
Arthritis and rheumatism	—
Congenital malformations and deformities	—
Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary system, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin	5
Hearing defects	1
Eye defects, other than total blindness or fractional sight	77
Injuries and disease (non-organic)	—
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses	—
Organic nervous disease, epilepsy, etc.	1
Mental deficiency (not certified)	4
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	—
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	—
Diseases and injuries not specified above	—
	<hr/>
	89
	<hr/>

While the registered handicapped number over two thousand, many require no regular visitation but are aware of the services available from the Department. The number receiving regular visits and care was 702. During the year 83 applications were dealt with for the provision of aids to provide greater independence for handicapped persons, such as hand rails at steps both inside and outside houses, ramp crossings for invalid vehicles, toilet aids, bath rails and various gadgets specially designed to meet individual requirements as recommended by the Department's occupational therapists. In all cases the general practitioner in attendance is consulted and without exception the Department has had most willing co-operation.

Close liaison is maintained with the City Factor's Department in efforts to rehouse certain handicapped persons in ground floor houses : where a mechanically-propelled vehicle has been supplied by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance houses with garage space have been made available. Co-operation from the Limb and Appliance Centre regarding the supply and maintenance of such vehicles,

invalid chairs and the provision of garages, etc., has been excellent. Hospital Almoners advise the Department when handicapped persons are discharged home from hospital and in many cases advice on the type of aid required in the home has been given by orthopaedic surgeons and other consultants in the hospitals. Several such patients miss the companionship of the hospital ward after discharge home and arrangements are made for their attendance at the Department's clubs for the handicapped. This social contact increases their self-confidence and a few have improved to the extent of being able to commence training at Remploy or the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

Close liaison is maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour and the Department has been represented at Resettlement Clinics and Case Conferences, resulting in the placement of a number of handicapped persons in suitable employment.

The Department continues to subsidise the cost of maintenance of handicapped persons in Homes under the control of various Voluntary Organisations, 17 being so maintained, as under :—

	Male	Female	Total
Red Cross House, Largs	5	2	7
Cripple League, Glasgow	—	5	5
Searchlight Workshops, Newhaven	1	—	1
St. George's House, Harrogate	—	1	1
Cheshire Home, Edinburgh	2	—	2
Todhill Farm Training Home	1	—	1
	9	8	17

Social Clubs.—On 2nd February, 1961, the Department opened the third social club for adult handicapped persons at Laurieston House. These three clubs are held during the afternoon and the Department provides transport for a proportion of members who are unable to use public transport. Membership of the clubs is as under :—

	Number on Roll	Average Attendance	Number requiring Transport
Monday Club	32	26	16
Wednesday Club	31	22	16
Thursday Club	16	10	11

Attendance fluctuates considerably as many of the handicapped have spells of sickness during the winter and are unable to attend in foggy or frosty weather. During the year two members died and nine were admitted to hospital on a long-term basis. Five commenced employment and the condition of ten deteriorated to such an extent

that they were no longer able to attend the clubs : vacancies were filled by new members.

While emphasis is laid on the social aspect at these clubs, craft activities are taught by the occupational therapists. Voluntary helpers assist and their services are very much appreciated. The crafts taught include embroidery, knitting, basketry, tray-making, stool seating, lampshade making, leathercraft and painting. Those who are no longer able to attend a club are transferred to the domiciliary list and the Department's officers visit and encourage them to continue with their crafts. It has been found also that members of the clubs who are more mobile continue to visit those who can no longer attend the clubs and so keep them in touch with the friends and interests they gained there. Club members were included in the handicapped who enjoyed a fortnight's holiday at Frognal. Christmas parties were held but the annual theatre night had to be cancelled owing to destruction by fire of the theatre.

Epileptics.—The total number of epileptics included in the Department's Register of Handicapped at 31st December, 1961, was 103 in the following age groups :—

	Male	Female	Total
16-20 years	10	9	19
21-30 years	19	17	36
31-40 years	12	8	20
41-50 years	12	7	19
Over 50 years	3	6	9
	<u>56</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>103</u>

In addition, the Department subsidises the cost of maintenance of 25 epileptics in Homes under the control of Voluntary Organisations.

Partially-sighted.—During the year 77 new cases were added to the Register of Partially-sighted Persons in the following age groups :—

	Male	Female	Total
Up to 15 years	—	1	1
16-20 years	1	—	1
21-30 years	1	—	1
31-40 years	—	—	—
41-50 years	4	2	6
51-60 years	5	5	10
Over 60 years	17	41	58
	<u>28</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>77</u>

From the table of age groups it can be seen that 88 per cent. of the new cases come into the older age group, 68 per cent. being females. This older group are visited periodically by the welfare officers and, where necessary, domiciliary services available to our older citizens are arranged, including visitation, meals-on-wheels, etc.

The total number registered at the end of 1960 was 625 and at 31st December, 1961, this figure had increased to 646, made up as under :—

Register of Partially-sighted at 31/12/60	...	...	...	625
Add New Registrations	...	...	...	77
				<hr/> 702
Less re-examined and certified " Blind "	...	...	41	
re-examined and certified " Not Blind or Partially sighted "	...	...	4	
died	...	...	11	
			<hr/>	56
				<hr/> 646
				<hr/>

A proportion of the partially-sighted are members of the Department's social clubs for handicapped.

Occupational Training Centre.—The Roll of the Senior Occupational Training Centres is substantially the same as at the end of 1960. Admissions and discharges during 1961 are shown as under :—

	Killearn Street (female trainees)		South Portland Street (male trainees)	
On Roll at 31st December, 1960	—	40	—	70
New admissions	12	—	18	—
Left for various reasons	8	4	17	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
On Roll at 31st December, 1961	—	44	—	71
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Of the 25 who left the Centres during the year, the following analysis has been made :—

	Killearn Street (female trainees)		South Portland Street (male trainees)	
To employment	...	3	...	5
To hospital	...	1	...	1
Too far to travel	...	1	...	1
Poor or non-attendance	...	1	...	8
Difficult behaviour	...	1	...	1
To Cripple League	...	1	...	—
To Moffat Street Work Centre	...	—	...	1
		<hr/> 8		<hr/> 17
		<hr/>		<hr/>

The basic crafts of canework, woodwork, lampshade making, knitting, sewing and rug making continue and there have been developments in each section with the introduction of new lighter crafts, particularly in the Killcarn Street Centre. A sale of work was held in the Banqueting Hall of the City Chambers in November, 1961, and was honoured by the presence of the Lord Provost and City Councillors. In 1960 the sale of work raised approximately £200 and in 1961 this amount was doubled. Orders for a considerable amount were received, sufficient to keep the Centres fully occupied for some months. The work of the Centres is now becoming better known to the public and the number of purchasers calling at the Centres is steadily increasing.

Homebound Handicapped Persons.—The case load of the domiciliary occupational therapists has continued to increase throughout the year, there being 145 patients on their register. Of these, 50 are being visited regularly, the remainder being visited at less frequent intervals with a view to ensuring that they are deriving the best possible use from aids which have been supplied and to supervise their craftwork and provide any further training or help necessary. Six patients on the register died during the year and two have been referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer, their health having improved sufficiently to make light or sheltered work possible, while one has been admitted to Red Cross House at Largs for further training. An analysis of the medical certifications of those under supervision is as follows :—

Disseminated sclerosis	...	...	...	33
Rheumatoid arthritis	...	...	...	27
Cerebral accident	...	...	...	18
Osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	9
Spasticity	...	...	...	8
Paraplegia	...	...	...	7
Chest and heart disease	...	...	...	5
Muscular dystrophy	...	...	...	5
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	4
Ankylosing spondylitis	...	...	...	3
Amputation	...	...	...	3
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	3
Partial blindness	...	...	...	3
Parkinson's disease	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	14
				<hr/>
				145
				<hr/>

There are still only two occupational therapists employed on this work as there is difficulty in obtaining qualified staff but a disabled man has been employed as an assistant and has proved valuable in

preparing materials before issue to the homebound handicapped and adapting gadgets to suit individual patients to the requirements of the occupational therapists. The number of cases handled could be increased if additional staff was available but in order to give proper supervision, the case load of each occupational therapist cannot be increased much further.

Many aids have been issued to handicapped persons, varying from items of the small type, such as enlarged-grip writing aids, which cost only coppers, to the much more elaborate and expensive equipment such as Zimmer hoists, two of which have been purchased during the year and issued on loan to enable relatives to handle severely handicapped persons at home.

An exhibition of self-help aids for the physically handicapped was held at Laurieston House during October and invitations were extended to all medical practitioners in the city, auxiliary medical staff and members of the general public. This exhibition resulted in many requests for aids and those who attended expressed great interest in this work of the Department which was not well known prior to the exhibition.

Blind.—The total number of blind persons on the Register at 31st December, 1961, was 2,084, an increase of 21 over the previous year. Of these, 191 Glasgow residents were employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Four are resident in the Thomas Burns Home and two in Oswald House—both Homes for elderly blind women in Edinburgh—while seven elderly blind men reside in Cairnhill Home at Airdrie.

During the year 406 domiciliary lessons in Braille reading were given and 77 in Moon type. The home teachers gave 15 lessons in typing and 70 in handcrafts. These handcraft lessons are given in the blind person's own home as distinct from the handcraft classes held at Laurieston House.

Over 1,600 transport passes were issued by the Corporation Transport Department to blind persons in the city and 1,357 of these were issued on behalf of the Transport Department to the holders through the home teachers attached to this Department. In addition, 1,259 transport privilege tickets were issued on behalf of the S.M.T. Company. Wireless receivers are issued through the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, transport being provided by this Department. During 1961, 216 new sets were delivered and 354 sets uplifted for repair and return to the recipient.

The discussion Group meeting in Laurieston House on Friday evenings during the winter has been very well attended, the speakers, who gave their services voluntarily, being of very high standard. Socials for the Blind are held bi-monthly and the District Clubs have been well attended. Members have participated in outings to other clubs outwith the city and received the members of these clubs as their guests in Glasgow. The Blind Women's Choir is again meeting in the Y.W.C.A. premises at Bath Street. The Chess Club, with an average attendance of 20, meets weekly in the Mission to the Outdoor Blind and in 1961 tied for first place in the third division of the Glasgow Chess League but were unsuccessful in gaining the championship. They have, however, been promoted to the second division of the Chess League for next season. The Bridgeton Men's Club won the West of Scotland Domino Cup in the Annual Domino Tournament and a team selected from Glasgow's Blind Men's Bowling Clubs took part in an inter-city Bowling Competition at Paisley in August, 1961, when 15 blind persons' clubs competed. The attendance at the dances in February and November again fell in 1961, 161 attending. During the summer months Glasgow blind persons attended the annual outing to Millport arranged by the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, while the deaf-blind had an outing to Ayr. Eight afternoon outings to various parks in and near the city were arranged during the months of June, July and August.

Co-operation with the Mission to the Outdoor Blind is excellent and there is close liaison between the Blind Welfare Section and the Placement Officer for the Blind at the Ministry of Labour. All persons eligible for employment are notified to him following each clinic, as are partially-sighted persons who come within the appropriate category.

Deaf Persons.—Welfare services for deaf persons in the city are provided by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and by the St. Vincent's After Care Society as agents of the Corporation. The Corporation give grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services, the agencies having registers of 753 and 448 respectively. Deaf persons nominated by these two organisations were amongst the handicapped who enjoyed a fortnight's holiday at Frognal.

After Care.—Many changes have taken place since the scheme began twelve years ago. In that time approximately 7,000 leavers from Junior Occupational Centres and Schools for the Handicapped have been interviewed and visited and generally given "after care" until

a settled way of life was established. Some of the physically handicapped chairbound cases, who have known the disappointment and frustration of unemployment, are now finding satisfaction in doing a job and earning a pay.

Some of the outstanding successes are not the expected ones but the quiet, silent, willing workers with fair practical ability who surprise everyone by settling down and overcoming many of the difficulties such as time-keeping, travel and social adjustment. One lad in particular, who left a Junior Occupational Centre and had difficulty in getting employment, is now employed as a general worker by a well-known company who have written congratulating him on his two years' excellent service—never late and never off work. He, of course, gets every encouragement and support from his family.

One big problem still remains—the lonely handicapped youngster who finds it difficult to mix and make friends and who longs for companionship. This loneliness and difficulty in mixing is not usual with the special school leavers but is to be found where the leaver went to normal school and was always the "odd man out." Further Education helps considerably but there is still need for a social project for this group. One girl, whose appearance made her unacceptable to employers and who was even rejected by her own family, has settled down nicely in the Senior Occupational Training Centre and is having her confidence restored. Another helped at the club for spastics where she felt much better than her less fortunate associates.

The four evening clubs with the many activities run by Further Education for leavers of Junior Occupational Centres are very popular. The full programme for spastics of all ages at the Rotary Centre in Queen's Crescent, the clubs run by the Scottish Epilepsy Association at Laurieston House and the monthly meeting of the Muscular Dystrophy Group, again at Laurieston House, are all welcome improvements over the years.

During the past year employment for the boys has again been difficult but the girls, who have benefited by training at the Senior Occupational Training Centre and have passed out to work, have settled down nicely. Some new contacts have been made with firms willing to employ handicapped persons with advantage to all concerned.

As has been said in previous reports, the success of the work for the welfare of the handicapped depends on the combined efforts of

those concerned in their well-being, each playing a part in solving many problems.

There were 350 new cases during the year and the number of "live" cases on the Roll was 1,600. In all, 5,400 visits were made.

Laurieston House.—Laurieston House continues as a welfare services centre for handicapped persons and has been increasingly used during the year. During the exhibition of aids for the handicapped a room was equipped as a bathroom and in it was shown all the various aids which can be supplied and actually have been supplied for use in the bathrooms of private houses. A small kitchenette was also equipped with a cooker specially designed and available from the Gas Board for the use of handicapped persons and with the various gadgets available for the handicapped housewife to use in her own kitchen.

The Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children still have accommodation in Laurieston House for a Day Centre for severely handicapped young children which is staffed by voluntary workers of the Society. Transport is provided by this Department: meals are supplied by the Education School Meals Service. One additional room has been placed at the disposal of the Society during the year. The Scottish Epilepsy Association, Glasgow Branch, has club facilities four evenings a week; the Muscular Dystrophy Group meets regularly and now has office accommodation there; the Invalid Tricycle Association continues to have weekly meetings, as does the Voluntary Association for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons. The Glasgow and District Association of Social Workers meets monthly. Premises are also available for committee meetings and special meetings of any Voluntary Organisation providing for handicapped in the city. A room is specially equipped for testing deafness in young children, being staffed by the Child Welfare Section of the Department.

Chiropody.—Since February, 1953, the Department has employed a full-time chiropodist who visits the various Homes for Aged in rotation, providing chiropody service for our residents. His services have now been extended and provision made at Laurieston House for treatment for those handicapped persons attending the clubs and for any blind persons in the city who desire treatment. In 1961, 22 additional blind persons requested this service and treatments given to blind people numbered just under 200. While the Department does not provide a domiciliary chiropody service, this is being provided in the city by the Red Cross Society who also arrange for service in the clinics of practising chiropodists: a substantial grant to meet the cost is made by this Department.

In view of the additional services and the increasing number of Homes, it has now become necessary to increase the staff and steps are being taken early in 1962 to appoint a second chiropodist and to equip a small surgery at Laurieston House.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Contributions to Old People's Organisations.—Grants have been made to Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and to the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people and seven other voluntary organisations making similar provision have been supplied with crockery and similar equipment during the year. Games have also been issued to clubs meeting in premises provided for old men by the Parks Department in various parks and open spaces.

Meals-on-Wheels.—The food served by the Women's Voluntary Service through the Meals-on-Wheels Service continues to be prepared at Foresthall and 480 meals per week have been supplied. The charge to old people is 1s. per meal, the balance of cost being met by this Department. The Department also provides the food for a lunch club operated by the Women's Voluntary Service, 50 meals per week being served. A second lunch club will be opened early in 1962 by the W.V.S.

Burials and Cremations.—During the year 310 burials and cremations were arranged by the Department and claims in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1948, Section 22(5), were made in 193 cases, 158 being granted.

Clothing Store.—The Clothing Store supplies the needs of residents in the Homes, boarded-out mental defectives and patients, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board, as well as meeting the requirements of the Children's Department. The value of clothing issued during 1961 was £81,200.

Investigations.—The total number of investigations undertaken by the Welfare Section during the year was 12,411. Of these, 807 (797 in 1960) were on behalf of the Child Welfare Section and 6,526 (6,020) on behalf of the Domestic Help Section of the Department; 523 (459) for the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and 846 (745) for the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief of rates. The figures for 1960 are shown in brackets and the number handled in 1961 has increased in each instance.

It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake enquiries in connection with applications to the charitable funds at the disposal of the Lord Provost, 666 applications being investigated in 1961.

The extension of the Smoke Control Areas in the city has entailed investigation of applications for hardship grants by the Welfare Section and, by the end of 1961, 1,590 applications had been investigated.

During the year students have again been attached to the Department for practical training during their course of training as Probation Officers, Education Department Welfare Officers and as students of the School of Social Study at Glasgow University. The number of students with the Department during the year was 45.

Visitation of Old People.—The number of old people registered for visitation by Welfare Officers at the end of the year was 355. The Department continues to follow the policy of endeavouring, by providing domiciliary services through voluntary organisations and the Department, to assist old people to remain in their own homes as long as possible.

Training of Welfare Officers.—The first training course following the Report of the Working Party on Social Workers, known as The Younghusband Report, commenced at the Scottish College of Commerce in Glasgow in October, 1961, and four of the staff from the Welfare Section have been seconded for this two-year course.

SECTION XVII.

LEGISLATION, 1961.

The following Acts of Parliament, Regulations, etc., applicable to the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland came into operation during the year :—

Factories Act, 1961—consolidates the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and certain other enactments relating to the safety, health and welfare of employed persons.

Human Tissue Act, 1961—makes provision with respect to the use of parts of bodies of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and purposes of medical education and research and with respect to the circumstances in which post-mortem examinations may be carried out ; and permits the cremation of bodies removed for anatomical examination.

CIRCULARS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1961.

S.I. = *Statutory Instrument*.

D.H.S. = *Department of Health for Scotland*.

S.E.D. = *Scottish Education Department*.

S.H.M. = *Scottish Hospital Service*.

Accident Prevention—

D.H.S. Memo. No. 75 of 24.8.61. Accidents in the Home. Danger to Children from Plastic Materials.

Agriculture—

Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952. Chemical Substances used in Agriculture and Food Storage. Addenda to D.H.S. Circular No. 67/1958—No. 10 of 5.4.61, No. 11 of 3.7.61 and No. 12 of 23.10.61.

Aircraft—

S.I. 2485 (S. 140) of 20.12.61. Public Health (Aircraft) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.

Annual Reports—

D.H.S. Circular No. 1 of 31.1.61. Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1960.

D.H.S. Circular No. 33 of 28.3.61. New Annual Report. Health and Welfare.

D.H.S. Circular No. 99 of 14.12.61. Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspector for 1961.

Atmospheric Pollution—

D.H.S. Circular No. 60 of 23.6.61. Clean Air Act, 1956. Industrial Furnaces.

D.H.S. Circular No. 70 of 11.8.61. Clean Air Act, 1956. Grant for Ignition Equipment.

D.H.S. Circular No. 76 of 28.8.61. Clean Air Act, 1956. Smoke from Nursery Boilers.

Building—

D.H.S. Circular No. 65 of 27.7.61. Building (Scotland) Act. Draft Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

D.H.S. Circular No. 103 of 30.11.61. Building (Scotland) Act. Draft Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

Cancer—

D.H.S. Circular Letter of 26.10.61. Organisation of Scottish Cancer Services.

S.H.M. No. 61/77 of 23.10.61. Scottish Hospital Service. Organisation of Scottish Cancer Services. Registration of Neoplasms.

Civil Defence—

D.H.S. Circular No. 15 of 10.2.61. Welfare Section, Instructors' Training Course. Evacuation and Care of the Homeless.

D.H.S. Circular No. 31 of 27.3.61. Welfare Section, Instructors' Training Course. Emergency Feeding.

Dental Service—

D.H.S. Memo. 79 of 7.9.61. Priority Dental Services. Annual Return.

Drugs—

D.H.S. Circular No. 51 of 26.3.61. Identification Cards for Patients receiving Steroid Therapy.

D.H.S. Circular No. 53 of 25. 5.61. Treatment of Drug Addiction.

Food—

D.H.S. Circular No. 29 of 21.3.61. Labelling of Food (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961.

S.I. No. 469 S.23) of 10.3.61. Labelling of Food (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961.

D.H.S. Circular No. 88 of 18.10.61. Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

S.I. No. 1942 (S.114) of 10.10.61. Food and Drugs. Composition. Scotland. Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

Food Hygiene—

D.H.S. Circular No. 34 of 11.4.61. Food Hygiene (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.

S.I. 622 (S.38) of 24.3.61. Food Hygiene (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.

D.H.S. Circular No. 78 of 21.9.61. Hygiene in Poultry Packing.

Housing—

D.H.S. Circular No. 9 of 31.1.61. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

D.H.S. Circular No. 93 of 1.11.61. Housing (Scotland) Bill. Housing Subsidies.

D.H.S. Circular No. 95 of 9.11.61. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Local Authorities' Proposals for dealing with Unfit Houses.

Human Tissue—

D.H.S. Circular No. 83 of 25.9.61. Human Tissue Act, 1961.

S.H.M. Circular No. 61/72 of 21.9.61. Human Tissue Act, 1961.

Infectious Disease—

D.H.S. Memo. No. 10 of 30.1.61. Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 26 of 16.3.61. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

D.H.S. Circular No. 39 of 14.4.61. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 59 of 23.6.61. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

D.H.S. Circular No. 82 of 13.9.61. Immunisation in Childhood.

D.H.S. Circular No. 84 of 27.9.61. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

D.H.S. Circular No. 91 of 25.10.61. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 107 of 26.12.61. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

D.H.S. Circular No. 11 of 1.2.61. Welfare Foods. Changes.

S.I. No. 352 of 27.2.61. The Welfare Foods (Gt. Britain) Amendment Order, 1961

D.H.S. Memo. No. 32 of 29.3.61. Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 50 of 24.5.61. Maternity Care Leaflet.

S.I. 1270 (S.80) of 4.7.61. Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

D.H.S. Circular No. 81 of 14.9.61. National Insurance Maternity Benefit. Certificates of Confinement or Expected Confinement.

D.H.S. Circulars E.C.S. (M) Nos. 28 and 28A of 28.9.61. General Medical Services Maternity Medical Services.

D.H.S. Circular No. 92 of 25.10.61. Russian Nuclear Tests. Milk for Infants under one.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 94 of 3.11.61. Maternity Benefits.

D.H.S. Circular No. 96 of 6.11.61. Russian Nuclear Tests. Milk for Infants under one.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 98 of 23.11.61. National Insurance Maternity Benefit. Certificates of Confinement or Expected Confinement.

D.H.S. Circular No. 102 of 29.11.61. Russian Nuclear Tests. Milk for Infants under one.

Meat Inspection—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 16 of 17.2.61. Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 54 of 26.5.61. Exchequer Grant towards the cost of Meat Inspection.
- S.I. 243 (S.15) of 8.2.61. Meat Inspection (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.

Mental Health—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 21 of 2.3.61. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Mental Health Services.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 25 of 8.3.61. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Mental Health Services.
- S.I. No. 668 (S.39) of 4.4.61. The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 (Appointed Day No. 2) Order, 1961.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 38 of 14.4.61. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Mental Health Services.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 45 of 10.4.61. Mental Health Services. Local Voluntary Associations for Mental Health.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 87 of 16.10.61. Mental Health Services. Report of the Working Party on Degrees of Mental Handicap.

Midwives—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 35 of 13.4.61. National Health Service. Refresher Course for Midwives.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 108 of 21.12.61. National Health Service. Refresher Course for Midwives.

Milk—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 4 of 12.1.61. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat (Scotland) Regulations, 1960.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 12 of 7.2.61. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme. Milk Officers' Salary Scale.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 56 of 14.6.61. Model Dairy Byelaws.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 85 of 4.10.61. Milk Heat Treatment.

National Assistance—

- S.I. 242 (S.14) of 9.2.61. National Assistance Act, 1948. National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 27 of 14.3.61. National Assistance Act, 1948. National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.
- S.I. 468 of 15.3.61. National Assistance (Numbers in Homes) Regulations, 1961.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 62 of 30.6.61. Assistance with charges under the National Health Service.

National Health Service—

- Circular E.C.S. (M) 1 and E.C.S. (P) 1 of 5.1.61. General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960.
- S.I. 186 (S.7) of 1.2.61. Charges for Drugs and Appliances (Scotland) Regulations 1961.
- S.I. 915 (S.55) of 10.5.61. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.
- S.I. 916 (S.56) of 10.5.61. General Dental Services (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.
- S.I. 1261 (S.76) of 4.7.61. Travelling Allowances, etc. (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 67 of 4.8.61. The Economic Situation. Local Health and Welfare Services.

National Insurance—

- S.I. 691 of 7.4.61. National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1961.

Nursing—

- S.I. 670 (S.41) of 30.3.61. Nurses and Midwives. Nurses (Scotland) (Amendment Rules, 1961. Approval Instrument, 1961.
- S.I. 1218 (S.72) of 28.6.61. Nurses and Midwives. Nurses (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.
- S.I. 1219 (S.73) of 28.6.61. Nurses and Midwives. The Nurses' Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.
- S.I. 1262 (S.77) of 4.7.61. Nurses and Midwives. Nurses (Regional Nurse Training Committee) (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1961.
- D.H.S. Memo. 64 of 13.7.61. Nurses Agencies'.

Pest Control—

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Circular P.D.P. 1/61 of 18.1.61. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Annual Report by Local Authorities.

Public Health—

- S.I. 2484 (S.139) of 20.12.61. Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.
- S.I. 2265 (S.125) of 22.11.61. Local Government (Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 106 of 8.12.61. Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors.

Radiation Hazards—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 5 of 16.1.61. Radiological Hazards to Patients.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 41 of 24.4.61. Radiological Hazards to Patients.

Rag Flock—

- S.I. 1389 of 24.7.61. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 66 of 1.8.61. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961.

School Health Service—

- S.I. 769 (S.46) of 18.4.61. School Premises (Standards and General Requirements) (Scotland) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1961.
- S.E.D. Memo. No. 55 of 31.5.61. School Health Service. Welfare Foods for Children under School Age.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 69 of 9.8.61. School Health Service. Annual Selection of Age Groups for Routine Medical Inspection.

Social Workers—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 30 of 22.3.61. Recruitment and Training of Social Workers.

Statistics—

- D.H.S. Memo. No. 97 of 17.11.61. Scottish Health Statistics.

Tuberculosis—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 18 of 15.2.61. Prevention of Tuberculosis. B.C.G. Vaccination.

Venereal Disease—

- D.H.S. Memo. No. 74 of 24.8.61. Venereal Disease.

Welfare Services—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 67 of 4.8.61. The Economic Situation. Local Health and Welfare Services.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1961.—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, ACREAGE, AND PERSONS PER ACRE.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	POPULATION				Acreage	Persons per acre (including Institutions and Shipping)
	Without Institutions and Shipping	Institu- tions†	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	43,938	220	—	44,158	1,167	38
2. Parkhead ...	17,575	341	—	17,916	819	22
3. Dalmarnock ...	32,747	11	—	32,758	487	67
4. Calton ...	18,895	671	—	19,566	404	48
5. Mile-end ...	31,575	261	—	31,836	443	72
6. Dennistoun ...	23,173	11	—	23,184	689	34
7. Provan ...	63,315	2,029	—	65,344	4,846	13
8. Cowlares ...	21,826	1,059	—	22,885	645	35
9. Springburn ...	35,968	2,098	—	38,066	2,118	18
10. Townhead ...	24,844	1,727	—	26,571	301	88
11. Exchange ...	10,811	3,069	31	13,911	507	27
12. Anderston ...	21,177	1,425	252	22,854	530	43
13. Park ...	16,244	880	—	17,124	317	54
14. Cowcaddens ...	19,182	240	—	19,422	488	40
15. Woodside ...	19,088	528	—	19,616	170	115
16. Ruchill ...	46,489	400	—	46,889	1,962	24
17. North Kelvin	21,990	130	—	22,120	278	80
18. Maryhill ...	25,198	120	2	25,320	2,210	11
19. Kelvinside ...	17,522	2,088	—	19,610	1,160	17
20. Partick (East)	18,184	932	71	19,187	351	55
21. Partick (West)	22,154	52	—	22,206	464	48
22. Whiteinch ...	20,642	82	—	20,724	894	23
23. Yoker ...	26,628	266	52	26,946	1,213	22
24. Knightswood	43,935	98	—	44,033	1,614	27
25. Hutchesontown	20,578	4	—	20,582	387	53
26. Gorbals ...	24,221	13	—	24,234	252	96
27. Kingston ...	20,175	—	80	20,255	355	57
28. Kinning Park	22,682	123	472	23,277	402	58
29. Govan ...	27,585	128	61	27,774	489	57
30. Fairfield ...	20,487	1,228	465	22,180	1,351	16
31. Craigton ...	36,956	291	—	37,247	1,566	24
32. Pollokshields	39,813	2,349	—	42,162	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	19,262	338	—	19,600	481	41
34. Pollokshaws ...	53,981	117	—	54,098	3,223	17
35. Govanhill ...	23,283	279	—	23,562	365	64
36. Langside ...	24,616	772	—	25,388	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	50,216	279	—	50,495	2,737	18
CITY ...	1,026,955	24,659	1,486	1,053,100	39,725	26

* 1951 Census.

† Includes squatters.

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1961.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD AS AT WHITSUNDAY, 1961.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES				Empty Houses
	1961	1960	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	13,065	13,170	105	—	65
2. Parkhead	5,616	5,596	—	20	28
3. Dalnarnock	11,064	11,284	220	—	183
4. Calton	6,391	6,504	113	—	103
5. Mile-end	10,136	10,315	179	—	187
6. Dennistoun	8,235	8,246	11	—	105
7. Provan	18,624	16,509	—	2,115	5
8. Cowlairs	7,490	7,435	—	55	71
9. Springburn	9,225	9,185	—	40	87
10. Townhead	8,494	8,648	154	—	158
11. Exchange	3,401	3,817	416	—	128
12. Anderston	6,727	6,938	211	—	184
13. Park	5,869	5,900	31	—	224
14. Cowcaddens	6,105	6,478	373	—	180
15. Woodside	6,860	6,939	79	—	242
16. Ruchill	12,565	12,472	—	93	45
17. North Kelvin	8,180	8,216	36	—	185
18. Maryhill	7,811	7,801	—	10	74
19. Kelvinside	7,351	7,297	—	54	212
20. Partick (East)	6,973	6,984	11	—	212
21. Partick (West)	7,842	7,803	—	39	134
22. Whiteinch	6,959	6,958	—	1	47
23. Yoker	8,233	7,905	—	328	19
24. Knightswood	13,650	13,333	—	317	13
25. Hutchesontown	7,047	7,511	464	—	194
26. Gorbals	6,991	7,336	345	—	203
27. Kingston	6,347	6,489	142	—	127
28. Kinning Park	7,572	7,747	175	—	102
29. Govan	8,246	8,448	202	—	115
30. Fairfield	6,751	6,824	73	—	73
31. Craigton	11,009	11,043	34	—	47
32. Pollokshields	9,796	9,769	—	27	110
33. Camphill	7,836	7,873	37	—	136
34. Pollokshaws	12,638	11,995	—	643	99
35. Govanhill	8,658	8,655	—	3	74
36. Langside	8,978	8,963	—	15	84
37. Cathcart	17,879	17,560	—	319	80
CITY	326,614	325,946	—	668	4,335

These figures (supplied by the City Assessor) include Farmed-out Houses, houses attached to business premises and inhabitant occupiers.

TABLE III.—GLASGOW.—LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT
IN RESPECT OF HOUSES IN YEARS FROM 1919.

Year ending 31st August	NUMBER OF APARTMENTS						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1919-20 (Annual Average)	—	6	692	246	107	29	1,080
1921-25 (do.)	—	308	638	400	234	51	1,631
1926-30 (do.)	—	350	3,067	1,346	448	90	5,301
1931-35 (do.)	13	349	2,287	1,578	131	23	4,381
1936-39 (do.)	—	—	1,581	2,140	533	24	4,279
1940-43 (do.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-48 (do.)	25	23	226	792	145	2	1,213
1949-53 (do.)	90	108	2,402	2,230	288	2	5,120
1954-58 (do.)	128	120	3,287	1,102	189	3	4,829
1959	65	5	1,560	139	21	—	1,790
1960	613	403	2,860	264	43	2	4,185
1961	292	192	1,965	137	26	—	2,612

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT
SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL		SUNSHINE Hours
	Highest Temp. in Shade	Lowest Temp. in Shade	Mean Temp.	No. of Days	Amount Collected in inches	
1961						
January ...	49	23	36·2	18	3·31	41·0
February ...	54	29	42·6	20	4·46	49·8
March ...	59	32	45·9	15	2·41	77·3
April ...	60	26	46·7	23	3·31	77·3
May ...	67	34	50·9	12	1·61	164·6
June ...	73	40	54·9	18	1·76	140·7
July ...	70	41	56·1	13	2·99	135·7
August ...	76	45	56·6	20	5·74	136·9
September ...	72	42	55·7	24	6·67	100·3
October ...	63	36	49·3	21	5·45	88·3
November ...	55	27	40·7	20	4·35	52·2
December ...	52	15	33·5	19	4·20	22·5
1951 ...	81	21	46·8	221	41·46	1,182
1952 ...	79	15	46·3	195	35·32	1,280
1953 ...	80	20	48·6	206	36·51	1,087
1954 ...	73	19	46·2	247	56·31	1,030
1955 ...	85	12	47·2	199	31·67	1,563
1956 ...	78	12	46·7	221	38·19	1,196
1957 ...	82	24	48·3	220	42·05	1,264
1958 ...	82	15	47·2	224	41·51	1,052
1959 ...	80	18	48·9	196	34·21	1,220
1960 ...	79	12	47·7	230	41·32	1,260
1961 ...	76	15	47·4	223	46·26	1,086

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1961, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLGITIMATE BIRTHS

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1961	Birth- rate 1961	Birth- rate 1960*	Illegitimate Births.	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	810	18,435	19,787	42	5.2
2. Parkhead ...	290	16,501	16,246	16	5.5
3. Dalnarnock ...	1,120	34,202	31,566	50	4.5
4. Calton ...	550	29,108	26,800	48	8.7
5. Mile-end ...	1,011	32,019	31,261	57	5.6
6. Dennistoun ...	530	22,871	22,943	17	3.2
7. Provan ...	1,287	20,327	20,800	63	4.9
8. Cowlairs ...	628	28,773	27,285	24	3.8
9. Springburn ...	617	17,154	16,661	23	3.7
10. Townhead ...	817	32,885	33,152	42	5.1
11. Exchange ...	237	21,922	25,709	22	9.3
12. Anderston ...	504	23,799	27,101	38	7.5
13. Park ...	428	26,348	24,002	46	10.7
14. Cowcaddens ...	600	31,282	33,211	40	6.7
15. Woodside ...	690	36,148	32,501	52	7.5
16. Ruchill ...	750	16,133	16,665	46	6.1
17. North Kelvin ...	680	30,923	31,426	27	4.0
18. Maryhill ...	539	21,391	22,473	25	4.6
19. Kelvinside ...	280	15,979	16,723	16	5.7
20. Partick (East) ...	351	19,303	19,799	17	4.8
21. Partick (West) ...	516	23,292	24,966	15	2.9
22. Whiteinch ...	409	19,814	21,698	17	4.2
23. Yoker ...	310	11,642	12,442	12	3.9
24. Knightswood ...	670	15,250	16,879	45	6.7
25. Hutchesontown ...	817	39,703	37,396	37	4.5
26. Gorbals ...	760	31,378	30,902	82	10.8
27. Kingston ...	663	32,862	32,424	46	6.9
28. Kinning Park ...	666	29,362	28,519	33	5.0
29. Govan ...	801	29,038	27,404	29	3.6
30. Fairfield... ...	442	21,575	22,010	16	3.6
31. Craigton... ...	374	10,120	9,949	20	5.3
32. Pollokshields ...	509	12,785	12,127	30	5.9
33. Camphill ...	335	17,392	18,215	7	2.1
34. Pollokshaws ...	830	15,376	14,374	54	6.5
35. Govanhill ...	600	25,970	25,439	24	4.0
36. Langside ...	357	14,503	13,791	10	2.8
37. Cathcart ...	1,045	20,810	21,629	31	3.0
Institutions ...	19	—	—	17	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	22,842	21,690	21,818	1,236	5.4

* Revised rates following adjustment of intercensal populations (1951-1961).

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1961, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1960* AND 1959.*

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Deaths 1961	Death-rates		
		1961	1960*	1959*
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	509	11,855	10,941	11,425
2. Parkhead	234	13,314	12,598	12,889
3. Dalmarnock	395	12,062	12,016	11,414
4. Calton	287	15,189	14,450	14,179
5. Mile-end	350	11,085	12,360	11,844
6. Dennistoun	329	14,198	13,086	13,785
7. Provan	632	9,982	8,771	9,808
8. Cowlairs	325	14,890	11,203	12,595
9. Springburn	342	9,508	9,593	9,011
10. Townhead	325	13,082	12,283	13,166
11. Exchange	132	12,210	13,735	14,754
12. Anderston	265	12,514	13,231	12,848
13. Park	273	16,806	14,743	15,941
14. Cowcaddens	219	11,417	11,352	11,987
15. Woodside	249	13,045	12,716	12,576
16. Ruchill	587	12,627	11,583	11,490
17. North Kelvin	295	13,415	11,497	12,964
18. Maryhill	286	11,350	10,111	12,477
19. Kelvinside	296	16,893	15,487	15,431
20. Partick (East)	296	16,278	16,435	16,146
21. Partick (West)	286	12,910	13,416	13,111
22. Whiteinch	283	13,710	12,103	14,271
23. Yoker	349	13,107	12,854	12,187
24. Knightswood	444	10,106	8,855	9,531
25. Hutchesontown	247	12,003	10,531	12,428
26. Gorbals	266	10,982	10,141	12,634
27. Kingston	247	12,243	11,649	11,602
28. Kinning Park	299	13,182	13,312	14,526
29. Govan	308	11,165	11,421	11,464
30. Fairfield	275	13,423	13,984	13,487
31. Craigton	492	13,313	12,564	13,768
32. Pollokshields	398	9,997	9,101	8,765
33. Camphill	330	17,132	18,164	17,451
34. Pollokshaws	426	7,892	9,395	8,492
35. Govanhill	293	12,584	12,719	13,782
36. Langside	392	15,925	15,581	14,318
37. Cathcart	562	11,192	11,885	11,319
Institutions	839	—	—	—
Harbour	6	—	—	—
CITY	13,368	12,694	12,318	12,747

* Revised rates following readjustment of the intercensal populations (1951-1961)

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1961.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfer	Inward Transfer
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	41
2	Tubercular Meningitis	1	—
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	4	1
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	—	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections	2	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
14	Measles	1	—
15	Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	6	2
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	479	270
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	12	26
20	Diabetes Mellitus	25	9
21	Anaemias	9	4
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	183	147
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	4	1
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders)	28	27
24	Rheumatic Fever	—	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	30	14
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	313	251
27	Other Diseases of Heart... ..	12	10
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	25	15
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	7	12
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	61	40
30	Influenza	4	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	71	51
32	Bronchitis	55	41
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	17	17
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	36	6
34	Appendicitis	8	1
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	20	2
36 {	Gastritis and Duodenitis	2	—
	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)... ..	1	1
	& Colitis } 2 years and over	12	4
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	16	2
56	Other Digestive Diseases	37	3
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	18	2
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	18	4
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	2	—
41	Congenital Malformations	80	20
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	31	14
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	6	2
	" Diarrhoea	—	—
	" Others	1	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	27	5
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	12	15
46	All Other Diseases	51	16
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	83	82
	TOTAL	1,822	1,161

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1961, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1960* AND 1959*.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1961	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1961	1960*	1959*
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	192	182	281	269
2	Tubercular Meningitis	2	2	4	3
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	3	1	4
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	7	12	18
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	21	20	26	24
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	2	2	10	9
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	1	1	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—	4	6
10	Meningococcal Infections	7	7	9	4
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
14	Measles	6	6	—	7
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	33	31	38	27
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2,337	2,219	2,234	2,202
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	82	78	60	60
20	Diabetes Mellitus	125	119	87	103
21	Anaemias	57	54	56	47
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,937	1,839	1,797	1,868
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	13	12	12	13
54	Other Nervous Diseases	264	251	239	195
24	Rheumatic Fever	4	4	3	3
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	200	190	166	206
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,503	3,326	3,234	3,133
27	Other Diseases of Heart	206	196	179	191
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	218	207	200	218
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	114	108	90	110
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System... ..	370	351	312	288
30	Influenza	115	109	41	110
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	692	657	504	659
32	Bronchitis	701	666	622	858
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	108	103	89	93
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	90	85	90	85
34	Appendicitis	12	11	9	20
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	82	78	75	58
	Gastritis and Duodenitis	3	3	5	2
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	20	19	22	30
	2 years and over	32	30	44	32
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	61	58	48	54
56	Other Digestive Diseases	95	90	98	87
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	62	59	59	65
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	47	45	45	53
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	8	8	9	8
41	Congenital Malformations	192	182	133	160
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	207	197	220	251
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	24	23	20	22
	Do. do. Diarrhoea	5	5	6	10
	Do. do. Others	7	7	2	8
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	129	122	122	111
45	Causes	158	150	160	136
46	All Other Diseases	241	228	225	209
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	573	544	616	618
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
	Total	13,368	12,694	12,318	12,717

* Revised rates following readjustment of the intercensal populations (1951-1961)

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1961.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (MALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Males
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	39	31	38	15	137
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	5	2	16
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
16	Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	3	—	1
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	2	3	2	3	2	1	4	19	51	175	439	377	246	1,324
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	9	12	18	6	53
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	12	8	32
21	Anaemias ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	8	16
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	7	44	139	247	362	802
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	7
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	13	21	15	11	2	69
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	53	230	515	543	565	1,913
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	23	39	82
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	19	32	28	85
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	10	17	13	55
30	Influenza ...	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	11	11	17	51
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	30	2	4	—	—	—	1	4	9	16	53	82	137	338
32	Bronchitis ...	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	9	50	153	170	105	496
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	1	9	22	11	62
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	18	23	15	66
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	6
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	11	7	17	43
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	3	1	12
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	10	6	33
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	5	4	8	9	38
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	38	47
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations	73	4	4	5	1	1	2	1	—	1	4	1	1	98
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	Diarrhoea ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Others ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	19	21	21	86
46	All other Diseases ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	12	20	16	24	81
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	14	3	9	16	10	19	20	35	49	57	63	39	46	380
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	6	1	2	2	—	2	—	4	10	11	20	27	25	110
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	56	115	187
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	8	10	7	41
	Total ...	388	20	27	31	13	31	38	100	264	733	1,636	1,845	1,890	7,016

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1961.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (FEMALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Females.	Total Both Sexes.
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	11	9	8	2	55	192
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	7
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	21
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
16	Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	3	22	33
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	—	—	7	1	1	1	2	14	47	168	229	288	255	1,013	2,337
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	8	8	5	29	82
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	44	26	93	125
21	Anaemias ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	25	41	57
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	50	148	325	603	1,135	1,937
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	4
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	27	28	34	17	15	131	200
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	58	229	487	806	1,590	3,503
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	9	34	71	124	206
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26	43	59	133	218
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	22	59	114
30	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	16	35	64	115
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	31	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	16	36	92	161	354	692
32	Bronchitis ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	16	34	67	74	205	701
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	12	17	46	108
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	6	7	24	90
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	6	12
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	20	39	82
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	20
	2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	6	7	20	32
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3	10	3	28	61
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	4	8	4	24	62
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	8	8
41	Congenital Malformations ...	73	3	5	3	3	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	94	192
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelecctasis ...	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	207
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	24
	Diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
	Others ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
44	Other Discases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	129
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	5	12	41	72	158
46	All other Discases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	18	25	49	55	160	241
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	8	2	10	5	4	2	4	3	10	11	27	33	74	193	573
	Other Nervous Diseases ...	1	2	3	—	4	—	—	4	7	12	25	35	59	154	264
55	Other Discases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	12	39	125	183	370
56	Other Digestive Discases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	10	20	16	54	95
	Total ...	315	14	30	14	19	14	14	69	175	447	930	1,714	2,597	6,352	13,368

TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1961 AND 1960

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still- births 1961	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1961	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1960	Deaths —1 year 1961	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1961	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1960
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	21	25	23	20	25	35
2. Parkhead ...	6	20	27	6	21	25
3. Dalmarnock ...	24	21	35	37	33	42
4. Calton ...	18	32	28	17	31	36
5. Mile-end ...	17	16	23	35	35	25
6. Dennistoun ...	12	22	27	9	17	19
7. Provan ...	32	24	27	49	38	31
8. Cowlairst ...	19	29	23	20	32	26
9. Springburn ...	16	25	34	10	16	40
10. Townhead ...	18	22	23	30	37	37
11. Exchange ...	5	21	39	5	21	51
12. Anderston ...	9	18	28	17	34	40
13. Park ...	7	16	19	12	28	27
14. Cowcaddens ...	23	37	23	17	28	34
15. Woodside ...	9	13	27	23	33	36
16. Ruchill ...	18	23	17	22	29	43
17. North Kelvin ...	23	33	22	19	28	27
18. Maryhill ...	14	25	24	15	28	12
19. Kelvinside ...	7	24	7	4	14	27
20. Partick (East)	11	30	16	14	40	17
21. Partick (West)	10	18	26	16	31	32
22. Whiteinch ...	4	10	15	10	24	36
23. Yoker ...	9	28	12	9	29	12
24. Knightswood ...	13	19	24	21	31	29
25. Hutchesontown	19	23	26	33	40	27
26. Gorbals ...	24	31	23	26	34	39
27. Kingston ...	13	19	23	34	51	39
28. Kinning Park	10	15	21	33	50	33
29. Govan ...	23	28	28	24	30	37
30. Fairfield ...	13	29	15	11	25	49
31. Craigton ...	11	29	34	10	27	43
32. Pollokshields ...	10	19	30	19	37	19
33. Camphill ...	11	32	23	9	27	25
34. Pollokshaws ...	20	24	26	25	30	35
35. Govanhill ...	6	10	21	11	18	25
36. Langside ...	7	19	23	5	14	18
37. Cathcart ...	30	28	17	26	25	31
Institutions ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	546	23	24	703	31	32

* Live and Stillbirth.

† Live Births.

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1959-1961—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1961	1960	1959
Total Number of Notifications	23,551	23,827	23,367
Doctor at Home	6,887	6,966	70,43
Doctor in Nursing Home	509	590	713
Doctor in Institution	14,992	14,869	14,176
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	169	333	381
Midwife in Nursing Home	701	698	621
Certified Midwife	—	—	—
Municipal Midwife	286	365	426
Others	7	6	7
Total Cards issued	23,551	23,827	23,367
Total Cards returned	23,562	23,754	23,781
Full Information	23,275	23,509	23,540
Others	287	245	241

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1959-1961—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICAL AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1961	1960	1959
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total	23,551	23,827	23,367
Live-births	23,006	23,260	22,757
Still-births	545	567	610
Per cent. Still-births to Total ...	2·3	2·4	2·6
Medically attended—			
Births at Home	6,887	6,966	7,043
Births in Nursing Home	509	590	713
In Institutions	14,992	14,869	14,176
Total	22,388	22,425	21,932
Per cent.	95	94	94
Still-births at Home	77	75	92
Still-births in Nursing Home	9	12	10
Still-births in Institutions	448	469	494
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	169	333	381
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home	701	698	621
Certified Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
Municipal Midwives	286	365	426
Others	7	6	7
Total	1,163	1,402	1,435
Per cent.	5	6	6
Still-births	11	11	14

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1961 and 1960.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &C.

	1961				1960			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
<i>A. Notifiable—</i>								
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	57	8	3	68	42	5	5	52
Continued Fever ...	24	2	1	27	18	2	—	20
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1,611	201	1,463	3,275	2,201	555	1,861	4,617
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	28	—	37	65	35	3	38	76
Food Poisoning	85	4	319	408	73	31	454	558
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	1	—	3	7	—	1	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	16	9	25	—	21	13	34
Pneumonia—								
Acute Influenzal ...	14	22	35	71	—	3	29	32
Acute Primary ...	2,537	776	449	3,762	2,624	703	416	3,743
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—								
Paralytic	10	—	—	10	1	—	—	—
Non-paralytic ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	168	2	1	171	117	4	2	123
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	73	54	8	135	80	58	9	147
Scarlet Fever	139	6	272	417	237	28	384	649
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	479	—	542	1,021	593	—	499	1,092
Other forms	42	—	95	137	42	—	67	109
Typhoid Fever (and								
Paratyphoid B) ...	26	—	3	29	21	1	—	22
Whooping Cough ...	105	3	716	824	371	23	3,351	3,745
<i>B. Not Notifiable—</i>								
Chickenpox	134	5	3,041	3,180	268	13	8,708	8,989
Gastro-enteritis	303	19	48	370	335	93	55	483
German Measles	64	1	866	931	12	2	316	330
Measles	527	22	5,641	6,190	30	4	554	588
Others	46	19	166	231	71	24	305	400
	6,475	1,161	13,716	21,352	7,178	1,573	17,071	25,822
Notified but diagnosis altered to Non Infectious Disease	3,180	—	13	3,193	3,483	10	12	3,505
	9,655	1,161	13,729	24,545	10,661	1,583	17,083	29,327

Where patients suffer from two or more diseases, each disease is reckoned as a case.

Apart from cases of pneumonia admitted to General Hospitals and other Institutions in times of pressure; cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in other than Fever Hospitals and allowed to remain; and cases of trachoma treated in Stobhill Hospital; the cases shown under the headings "Other Institutions" are for the most part accidental.

* Includes cases treated in Robroyston Hospital.

† Weil's Disease.

TABLE XVI.
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION, 1961.

1. (a) General	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1961	1960
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied	5,175	15,097	7,851	4,886	8,956	41,965	40,213
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or ventilation, or otherwise defective in construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Defective Chimneys causing nuisance	32	76	23	34	33	198	169
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling-houses	657	1,577	564	687	1,320	4,805	3,600
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds—smoke test	1	34	—	—	1	36	3
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Pipes choked or defective	2,316	7,402	4,270	2,596	4,795	21,379	19,826
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective	195	591	310	255	511	1,862	1,817
Dirty Houses and Bedding	5	48	348	1	11	413	535
Dirty Closes, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning)	36	426	290	5	113	870	733
Houses overcrowded	—	1,035	—	—	—	1,035	1,475
Common passages, stairs or staircases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting)	498	1,110	472	200	59	2,339	2,772
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	1	1	—	—	1	3	6
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish	106	233	21	48	36	444	347
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause	3	10	1	6	5	25	27
Stagnant Water	1	2	2	11	19	35	11
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin	735	925	715	780	470	3,625	3,729
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Water-Closet accommodation required	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated	—	3	1	—	—	4	1,108
Water Supply Pipes defective—tenants without water	73	80	17	25	524	719	688
Other Irregularities	2	20	16	3	—	41	29
Reports to Gas Manager	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Master of Works	316	878	271	120	747	2,332	1,754
" Superintendent of Cleansing	2	17	8	—	1	28	27
" Water Engineer	196	628	522	115	309	1,770	1,554
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court	14	*20	16	5	6	61	98
" Police Court	—	25	—	—	5	30	6
Number Successful	14	39	†9	5	11	78	95
Amount of Fines and/or expenses	£32 11	£46 10	£32 11	£33 12	£45 9	£190 13	£239 19
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants	171	929	97	199	47	1,443	1,199

* 6 cases outstanding at December, 1961.

† 7 continued.

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1961	1960
2. Drain Testing.							
Number of Tests to Old Property			28	88		116	116
Number of Tests to New Property	433	413	551	924	154	2 475	1 822
3. Common Lodging Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—			
Total number now on register ...	5	3	2	—	1	11	11
With accommodation for ...	1,075	822	635½	—	105	2 637½	2 780
Number of irregularities ...	11	12	2	—	—	25	34
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—			
Total number now on register ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
With accommodation for ...	80	—	—	—	—	80	168
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fines ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Farmed-out Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	58	—	—	58	58
Number of inspections by day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1961 1960	
7. Caravan Sites.							
Number of Sites licensed during the year	—	3	1	—	—	4	8
Number on Register	—	6	5	2	1	14	19
Number of Vans accommodated	—	105	72	4	40	221	†
Number of irregularities ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	2	1	1	—	1	5	9
Total number now on register ...	40	38	38	65	24	205	235
Number dirty	—	1	19	—	5	25	11
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	2	1	—	—	3	2
Number with sanitary convenience required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Number of other nuisances ...	—	35	8	4	1	48	21
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	2	—	15	2	19	21
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Not shown previously

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1961 1960	
10. Mech. Factories.							
Number registered	95	22	28	22	13	180	256
Total number now on register ...	1,321	536	706	491	508	3,562	3,729
Number with sanitary conven- iences dirty	49	56	48	16	83	252	309
Number defective in light or ventilation	42	4	8	2	36	92	78
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	3	—	16	—	4	23	29
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	23	36	28	1	45	133	188
Number of other nuisances	60	14	40	1	60	175	151
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory— Number of other nuisances ...	14	34	54	5	14	121	127
11. Non-Mech. Factories.							
Number measured and registered	8	1	4	7	—	20	15
Total number now on register ...	101	15	89	82	59	346	362
Number dirty	4	6	1	—	10	21	22
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	1	2	—	—	1	4	2
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	1	2	—	—	1	4	—
Number of other nuisances	9	—	—	—	3	12	10
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Shops (other than Food Premises).							
Number	1,820†	1,136	†	1,251	*	*	*
Number dirty	—	2	—	2	—	4	10
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting ...	1	2	—	4	—	7	9
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	2	1	—	1	—	4	11
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	3	—	—	1	4	4
Number of other nuisances	50	53	28	37	44	212	173

* Survey not yet completed.

† Not yet surveyed.

† Based on survey carried in 1951.

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1961 1960	
14. Offices.							
Number	†	772	†	1,189	*	*	*
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	23	2	1	—	—	26	34
15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.							
Total number now on register ...	—	1	9	—	7	—	34
Number found dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Bothies, Chaumers.							
Number	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
17. Workplaces.							
Number	—	131	64	184	48	427	562
Number dirty	—	3	—	—	—	3	6
Number defective in light and ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Number of other nuisances ...	20	12	—	—	—	32	32
18. Piggeries.							
Total number now on register ...	6	10	13	3	2	34	38
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Number found dirty	—	4	—	—	—	4	11
Number of other nuisances ...	3	7	1	—	—	11	7
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Offensive Trades.							
Total number now on register ...	2	5	36	—	—	43	42
Number of irregularities	—	9	2	—	—	11	6
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Survey not yet complete.

† Not yet surveyed..

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1961 1960	
20. Rag Flock.							
Total number now on register ...	20	10	17	16	12	75	76
Number licensed	2	1	2	4	—	9	9
Total number of visits	25	28	—	21	20	94	83
Samples submitted for analysis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certified not to conform to standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Broker's Premises.							
Number licensed	12	14	17	8	5	56	59
Number dirty	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Number of other nuisances	1	3	—	—	—	4	5
22. Cemeteries.							
Number	5	6	8	7	2	28	25
Number of visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
24. Food Premises							
Number of Premises visited ...	1,006	775	430	1,249	695	4,155	4,308
Number defective in light and ventilation	92	62	5	33	82	274	41
Number drainage defective ...	1	2	2	1	7	13	2
Number sanitary conveniences defective	5	2	—	1	1	9	—
Number sanitary conveniences insufficient or unsuitable ...	1	9	—	3	5	18	30
Washing facilities required ...	506	95	—	37	246	884	299
Disrepair	32	2	3	13	30	80	20
Number dirty	58	3	2	12	24	99	17
Rats or other vermin	47	19	17	4	8	95	80
Food exposed to contamination	274	66	—	7	27	374	214
Lack of personal cleanliness in foodhandler	502	396	5	343	281	1,527	629
Dirty or unsuitable equipment	25	10	—	—	2	37	13
Non-compliance with regulations regarding washing of utensils	30	77	—	96	2	205	57
Faulty treatment of certain foods	1	2	—	—	—	3	—
Unsatisfactory disposal of refuse	58	74	—	21	70	223	95
Cleanliness and construction of forecourt and yards	15	—	—	1	—	16	2
Food room used as sleeping accom- modation	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Miscellaneous (including accom- modation for clothing, etc.) ...	172	94	—	65	175	506	213

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1961 1960	
29. Work of Female Inspectors.							
(a) Verminous Children.							
Number of visits to schools ...	194	305	558	64	123	1,244	1,107
Number of children submitted for inspection	10,089	25,176	51,421	4,650	6,547	97,883	96,589
Number of children found with major infestation ...	33	167	485	27	21	733	278
Number of children found with minor infestation ...	2,226	4,388	5,057	297	642	12,610	13,075
Number of children found with fleas	—	149	31	1	—	181	88
Number of children found dirty	—	300	2,007	130	22	2,459	2,066
Number of written notices ...	—	76	269	20	7	372	295
Number of children cleaned by guardians	88	1,262	4,469	16	418	6,253	7,467
Number of children cleaned by officers	—	—	27	—	—	27	156
Number of children re-inspected	7,302	7,182	14,950	218	2,616	32,268	30,113
(b) Homes of Verminous Children.							
Number of houses inspected ...	675	1,057	2,047	157	817	4,753	3,993
Number of houses found dirty	—	3	9	11	—	23	13
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	8	—	—	8	5
Number of written notices ...	—	—	23	—	—	23	19
Number of re-inspections ...	42	44	180	133	15	414	495
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Number of bedding cleaned ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
(c) Miscellaneous Visits.							
Care of old people	32	404	296	1,676	2,307	4,715	4,481
Other	199	97	4,075	156	3,115	7,642	3,360

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1961 1960	
30. Work of Housing Health Visitors.							
Houses other than Corporation Houses—							
Number of houses visited ...	—	143	58	67	4	272	226
Number of houses found dirty	—	3	1	—	—	4	4
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Number of houses—Written notices ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	—	8	1	181	—	190	103
Number of houses found cleaned	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation Houses—							
(a) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of visits (See page 221 for details) ...	1,654	32,472	56,434	5,858	7,914	104,332	108,057
(b) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	1,732	975	4,534	3,531	36	10,808	7,257
Number of houses found clean	1,432	625	3,773	3,088	22	8,940	6,097
Number of houses found fair ...	298	346	725	443	13	1,825	1,187
Number of houses dirty ...	2	4	36	—	1	43	31
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	9	—	—	9	4
Number of written notices ...	—	—	39	—	3	42	27
Number of re-visits ...	603	6	79	205	108	1,001	982
Number of houses found cleaned	1	4	39	—	1	45	22
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	3	8	—	—	11	2
(c) Ordinary Housing Visitation							
Number of houses visited ...	9,239	1,066	9,074	11,060	—	30,439	23,739
Number of houses found clean	8,608	924	7,955	9,891	—	27,378	21,388
Number of houses found fair ...	631	136	1,107	1,166	—	3,040	2,535
Number of houses found dirty	—	6	12	3	—	21	89
Number of written notices ...	—	—	21	—	—	21	82
Number of re-visits ...	1,179	15	148	1,248	48	2,638	2,575
Number of houses found cleaned	62	5	22	—	—	89	357

TABLE XVII—GLASGOW.—POPULATION; BIRTHS AND DEATHS; BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000; ALSO DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS SINCE 1901.

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Deaths under 1 Year	
						Number	Rate per 1,000 Births
1901	761,925	24,206	16,197	31·8	21·2	3,607	149
1911	784,680	21,755	13,899	27·7	17·7	3,016	139
1912	785,600	22,044	13,797	28·1	17·6	2,740	124
1913†	1,021,789*	28,688	17,693	28·1	17·3	3,706	129
1914	1,028,440	29,462	17,522	28·6	17·0	3,913	133
1915	1,035,091	27,943	20,159	27·0	19·5	4,007	143
1916	1,041,742	27,094	16,601	26·0	15·9	2,996	111
1917	1,048,393	24,030	16,691	22·9	15·9	3,089	129
1918	1,055,044	23,524	18,362	22·3	17·4	2,660	113
1919	1,061,695	25,835	18,237	24·3	17·2	2,937	114
1920	1,068,346	32,626	16,765	31·5	15·7	3,477	107
1921	1,075,000	29,712	15,625	27·6	14·5	3,138	106
1922	1,074,607	28,298	17,850	26·3	16·6	3,401	120
1923	1,074,215	26,710	14,875	24·9	13·8	2,388	89
1924	1,073,822	25,330	16,868	23·6	15·7	3,005	119
1925	1,073,429	25,416	15,336	23·7	14·3	2,591	102
1926	1,090,380*	24,541	15,731	22·7	14·6	2,548	104
1927	1,089,988	23,578	15,439	21·6	14·2	2,527	107
1928	1,089,595	23,649	15,701	21·7	14·4	2,525	107
1929	1,089,202	22,799	17,760	20·9	16·3	2,438	107
1930	1,088,810	23,322	15,455	21·4	14·2	2,355	101
1931	1,088,461	22,926	15,505	21·1	14·2	2,397	105
1932	1,088,215†	22,732	16,071	20·9	14·8	2,542	112
1933	1,087,969	21,361	14,747	19·6	13·6	2,061	96
1934	1,087,723	21,822	15,234	20·1	14·0	2,140	98
1935	1,087,476	22,102	15,537	20·3	14·3	2,169	98
1936	1,087,230	22,273	16,406	20·5	15·1	2,429	109
1937	1,086,984	22,176	16,379	20·4	15·1	2,313	104
1938	1,092,968*	21,979	15,016	20·1	13·7	1,919	87
1939	1,092,722	21,682	15,010	19·8	13·7	1,737	80
1940	1,092,476	20,965	17,603	19·2	16·1	1,983	95
1941	1,092,229	20,365	16,301	18·6	14·9	2,267	111
1942	1,091,983	20,615	14,679	18·9	13·4	1,863	90
1943	1,091,737	22,363	14,824	20·5	13·6	1,825	82
1944	1,091,491	22,203	14,603	20·3	13·4	2,108	95
1945	1,091,245	20,294	13,941	18·6	12·8	1,379	68
1946	1,090,998	23,560	14,502	21·6	13·3	1,588	67
1947	1,090,752	25,829	15,266	23·7	14·0	1,989	77
1948	1,090,506	22,292	13,620	20·4	12·5	1,241	56
1949	1,090,260	20,923	14,203	19·2	13·0	1,033	49
1950	1,090,013	20,031	14,090	18·4	12·9	879	44
1951	1,089,767	20,091	14,312	18·4	13·1	922	46
1952	1,086,202	20,337	13,841	18·7	12·7	831	41
1953	1,082,796	20,232	12,827	18·7	11·8	723	36
1954	1,079,311	20,977	12,750	19·4	11·8	736	35
1955	1,075,825	21,023	13,275	19·5	12·3	765	36
1956	1,072,340	21,885	13,194	20·4	12·3	720	33
1957	1,068,855	22,413	13,177	21·0	12·3	774	35
1958	1,065,369	22,760	13,454	21·4	12·6	800	35
1959	1,061,884	22,598	13,536	21·3	12·7	799	35
1960	1,058,398	23,092	13,037	21·8	12·3	743	32
1961	1,053,100	22,842	13,368	21·7	12·7	703	31

* Extended City. † Births and Deaths from 1913 are corrected for transfers.

† Intercensal populations and rates in the years 1932 to 1950 inclusive were revised in 1951 and those for 1952 to 1960 in 1961.

FEVER HOSPITALS—STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED ACCORDING TO SEX, ETC., BASED ON DISMISSALS AND DEATHS
FOR YEAR 1961.

	Admitted		Dismissed		Died		Mortality per cent.	Average Residence		Altered Diagnosis	Ruchill		Belvidere		Knightswood		Total Days' Residence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Dis- missals	Deaths		Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	37	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	183	—
Paratyphoid Fever	10	13	10	13	—	—	—	31	—	11	18	—	—	—	1	—	723	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	13	15	13	14	—	—	—	14	—	170	17	—	—	—	4	—	370	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	14	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	99	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	33	38	34	40	—	—	—	11	—	35	16	—	—	—	17	—	791	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	11	21	11	23	—	—	—	12	—	23	23	—	—	—	3	—	402	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	36	30	31	27	3	1	6.1	18	2	219	54	2	—	—	—	—	1,032	9
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	9	4	8	3	—	—	—	18	—	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	201	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1,262	893	1,188	817	112	102	9.9	23	11	1,156	674	46	1,161	134	170	45,372	2,132	7
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	5	8	1	6	3	2	38.5	19	1	23	3	—	7	3	—	132	—	—
Malaria	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—
Dysentery	531	475	537	455	1	4	0.5	16	15	1,206	302	2	517	2	173	15,840	74	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	21	41	18	3	3	9.1	33	37	4	29	2	27	3	3	1,921	224	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	9	7	8	1	—	6.7	105	1	11	13	—	2	1	—	1,578	—	1
Measles	269	245	273	244	2	3	1.0	13	4	111	249	3	230	2	38	6,908	18	—
German Measles	27	44	27	45	—	—	—	6	—	27	42	—	25	—	—	451	—	—
Whooping Cough	38	71	42	80	—	—	—	29	—	40	56	—	52	—	14	3,571	—	—
Chickenpox	96	47	93	43	—	1	0.7	16	17	24	61	—	67	—	8	2,145	—	17
Scabies	53	28	56	31	—	—	—	13	—	9	55	—	27	—	5	1,153	—	—
Venereal Diseases	197	17	194	20	8	—	3.7	48	22	—	21	—	193	8	—	10,318	181	—
Influenza	8	12	7	11	1	1	10.0	15	3	8	3	—	6	1	9	266	5	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weil's Disease—Infective Jaundice	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	180	150	185	154	—	5	3.0	23	17	431	127	7	103	1	109	7,840	171	—
Food Poisoning	43	51	43	48	—	—	2.1	20	25	26	47	—	40	—	4	1,782	80	—
Babies with Mothers	7	16	7	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	9	—	—	95	—	—
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	1	7	—	2	—	3	302	—	—
No Apparent Disease	38	59	39	62	—	—	—	9	—	7	35	—	51	—	—	883	18	—
Others	2,804	1,704	2,651	1,643	128	61	4.2	13	18	102	1,526	74	2,493	96	272	57,894	3,468	—
Impetigo	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	55	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5,730	3,988	5,507	3,838	267	188	4.7	17	14	3,748	3,409	136	5,082	255	884	162,993	6,597	—
Phthisis	969	403	844	381	141	36	12.2	60	56	—	824	121	104	17	237	80,856	9,400	—

	MALES													FEMALES												
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	10	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	9	25	60	112	13	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	21	61	102
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Paratyphoid B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pul. Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Other forms of T.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Veneral Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	4	2	2	1	—	1	2	3	15	35	62	128	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	10	39	64
Gastro-Enteritis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	25	4	4	1	1	3	4	9	25	64	126	267	24	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	4	9	32	107	188
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX B.—TABLE III.
 FEVER HOSPITALS. DISMISSALS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1961.

	MALES											FEMALES											Total			
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55		-65	65+	Total
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	330	132	173	64	29	23	21	35	57	80	156	200	1,300	221	93	112	38	13	7	10	42	43	58	90	192	219
Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	92	114	188	77	13	3	3	10	4	7	5	22	538	66	73	179	47	5	15	17	22	9	2	6	18	459
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	34	66	128	40	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	15	6	14	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	12	11	26	32	5	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weil's Disease—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	181	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	4	5	5	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	1	43	10	5	7	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	9	50
Babies with Mothers	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Apparent Disease	10	5	7	6	55	59	2	2	2	1	1	3	30	10	4	10	1	2	7	2	1	3	3	7	12	95
Others	371	229	290	162	—	—	59	114	109	311	552	468	2,779	348	135	190	112	4	4	47	85	131	188	270	1,707	2
Imputed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,078	592	891	448	136	116	132	220	224	452	763	722	5,774	902	473	677	303	103	153	220	161	202	516	4,059	—	—